

EDUCATION IN INDIA

1953-54

Vol. I—Report



**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

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PREFACE

EDUCATION IN INDIA, 1953-54 surveys the progress of education in the country during the year. Based on the material supplied by the State educational authorities, the report is predominantly factual. It deals with all the major aspects of education and contains detailed statistics likely to be of interest to educationists. The consolidated all-India tables and appendices are being published in Volume II of this publication.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the co-operation and help received from the Directorates of Education and other Educational authorities in the States, without which this compilation would not have been possible.

NEW DELHI

September, 1956

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to the Government of India.*

CONTENTS

	Page
EXPLANATIONS	... vii
CHAPTER	
I—GENERAL SURVEY	... 1
II—EDUCATIONAL ORGANISATION AND PERSONNEL	... 47
III—PRIMARY EDUCATION	... 56
VI—BASIC EDUCATION	... 95
V—SECONDARY EDUCATION	... 118
VI—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	... 159
VII—TRAINING OF TEACHERS	... 211
VIII—PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION	... 236
IX—SOCIAL EDUCATION	... 283
X—MISCELLANEOUS—	
1. PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION	... 306
2. AESTHETIC EDUCATION	... 307
3. EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED	... 315
4. EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACK- WARD COMMUNITIES	... 319
5. EDUCATION OF GIRLS	... 322
6. PHYSICAL EDUCATION	... 325
7. SCOUT AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES	... 327
8. NATIONAL CADET CORPS	... 329
9. EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES	... 330
10. SCHOOL MEALS	... 331
11. MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN	... 331
12. EDUCATION OF DISPLACED STUDENTS	... 334
13. INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD	... 335

ILLUSTRATIONS

	Facing Page
1. PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA	... 10
2. RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT	... 17
3. EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY SOURCES	... 36
4. EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY HEADS OF CHARGES	... 38
5. COST PER CAPITA OF POPULATION ON EDUCATION	... 46
6. DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS RECEIVING GENERAL EDUCATION	... 66
7. NUMBER OF PUPILS PER TEACHER	... 84
8. PERCENTAGE OF TRAINED TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS	... 139
9. OUTPUT OF GRADUATES	... 207
10. DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION	... 257
11. SOCIAL EDUCATION	... 301
12. EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED	... 315

TABLES

<i>General Survey</i>	Pages
I—Number of Institutions by Type ...	18-20
II—Number of Recognised Institutions by Managements ...	21
III—Number of Institutions by States ...	22-24
IV—Number of Pupils by Type of Institutions ...	26-28
V—Number of Pupils in Recognised Institutions by Managements ...	29
VI—Number of Pupils in Recognised Institutions by Stages of Instruction ...	30
VII—Number of Pupils by States ...	32-35
VIII—Expenditure on Education by Sources ...	36
IX—Expenditure on Education According to Heads of Charges ...	37
X—Indirect Expenditure on Education by Sources ...	39
XI—Direct Expenditure on Institutions by Manage- ments ...	40
XII—Distribution of Government Expenditure on Education ...	41
XIII—Expenditure on Education by States ...	42-44
<i>Educational Organisation and Personnel</i>	
XIV—Distribution of State Educational Service Accord- ing to Branches ...	47
XV—State Educational Service—Classes I and II ...	48-51
XVI—Expenditure on Direction and Inspection ...	54-55
<i>Primary Education</i>	
XVII—System of School Classes at Primary Stage ...	61
XVIII—Number of Primary Schools by Managements ...	63
XIX—Number of Primary Schools by States ...	64-65
XX—Number of Pupils in Primary Schools ...	68-69
XXI—Number of Pupils in Primary Classes ...	70-71
XXII—Girls in Primary Schools ...	73
XXIII—Number of and Enrolment in Single-Teacher Primary Schools ...	75
XXIV—Statistics of Compulsory Primary Education by States ...	76-77
XXV—Number of Teachers in Primary Schools ...	80-82
XXVI—Minima and Maxima of Pay Scales of Teachers in Government Primary Schools ...	85
XXVII—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by Sources ...	86

TABLES—(Contd.)

	Pages
XXVIII—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by Managements ...	87
XXIX—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by States...	88- 90

Basic Education

XXX—Number of Basic Schools ...	106-107
XXXI—Number of Pupils in Basic Schools ...	108-109
XXXII—Number of Teachers in Basic Schools ...	110-111
XXXIII—Direct Expenditure on Basic Schools by Sources ...	113
XXXIV—Direct Expenditure on Basic Schools by States ...	114-115

Secondary Education

XXXV—System of School Classes at Secondary Stage ...	127
XXXVI—Number of Middle and High Schools by Manage- ments ...	128
XXXVII—Number of Secondary Schools by States ...	130-131
XXXVIII—Managements of Secondary Schools by States ...	132-134
XXXIX—Number of Pupils in Secondary Schools ...	136-138
XL—Number of Pupils in Secondary Classes ...	140-143
XLI—Girls in Secondary Schools ...	144
XLII—Number of Teachers in Secondary Schools ...	146-148
XLIII—Teacher-Pupil Ratio in Secondary Schools ...	149
XLIV—Minima and Maxima of Pay Scales of Trained Graduate Teachers in Government High Schools ...	150
XLV—Direct Expenditure on Secondary Schools by Sources ...	152
XLVI—Direct Expenditure on Secondary Schools by States ...	154-156
XLVII—Results of Matriculation and Equivalent Exa- minations ...	158

University Education

XLVIII—Universities in India (Type and Faculties) ...	172-176
XLIX—Number of Colleges by Managements ...	179
L—Number of Colleges by States ...	180-181
LI—Number of Pupils Receiving General, Professional, and Special Education at University Stage by States ...	184-186
LII—Distribution of Pupils at University Stage ...	188-189

TABLES—(Contd.)

	Pages
LIII—Number of Pupils in Universities and Colleges ...	190-191
LIV—Number of Girls Studying for Higher Education ...	192-193
LV—Number of Teachers in Universities and Colleges by States ...	194-195
LVI—Pay Scales of Teachers in University Teaching Departments ...	197-198
LVII—Direct Expenditure on Universities and Colleges by Sources ...	199
LVIII—Direct Expenditure on Universities and Colleges by States ...	200-204
LIX—Results of Examinations ...	207
LX—Number of Passes in Different University Exami- nations by States ...	208-210

Training of Teachers

LXI—Number of Teachers' Training Schools ...	218-219
LXII—Number of Pupils in Teachers' Training Schools ...	222-223
LXIII—Direct Expenditure on Teachers' Training Schools by Sources ...	224
LXIV—Direct Expenditure on Teachers' Training Schools by States ...	226-228
LXV—Number of Teachers' Training Colleges ...	229
LXVI—Number of Pupils in Teachers' Training Colleges ...	230-231
LXVII—Direct Expenditure on Teachers' Training Colleges by Sources ...	233
LXVIII—Direct Expenditure on Teachers' Training Colleges by States ...	234-235

Professional and Technical Education

LXIX—Statistics of Vocational and Technical Schools by Types ...	242-243
LXX—Statistics of Vocational and Technical Schools by States ...	244-246
LXXI—Statistics of Agricultural Schools ...	249
LXXII—Statistics of Arts and Crafts Schools ...	250
LXXIII—Statistics of Commerce schools ...	251
LXXIV—Statistics of Engineering Schools ...	252
LXXV—Statistics of Forestry Schools ...	253
LXXVI—Statistics of Medical Schools ...	254
LXXVII—Statistics of Physical Education Schools ...	255
LXXVIII—Statistics of Technical and Industrial Schools ...	256

TABLES—(Contd.)

	Pages
LXXIX—Statistics of Professional and Technical Colleges by Type	... 264-266
LXXX—Statistics of Professional and Technical Colleges by States	... 268-269
LXXXI—Statistics of Agricultural Colleges	... 270-271
LXXXII—Statistics of Commerce Colleges	... 272-273
LXXXIII—Statistics of Engineering Colleges	... 274
LXXXIV—Statistics of Forestry Colleges	... 275
LXXXV—Statistics of Law Colleges	... 276-277
LXXXVI—Statistics of Medical Colleges	... 278-279
LXXXVII—Statistics of Physical Education Colleges	... 280
LXXXVIII—Statistics of Technological Colleges	... 281
LXXXIX—Statistics of Veterinary Science Colleges	... 282

Social Education

XC—Statistics of Social Education	... 302-304
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Miscellaneous

XCI—Statistics of Pre-Primary Schools	... 308-309
XCII—Statistics of Schools for the Handicapped	... 316-317
XCIII—Statistics of Education of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Communities	... 320-321
XCIV—Distribution of Girls in Recognised Institutions	... 324
XCV—Statistics of Scouts and Guides	... 328

EXPLANATIONS

1. **Academic year**—For the sake of uniformity the academic year in these tables is taken to coincide with the financial year, *i.e.*, from 1st April, 1953 to 31st March, 1954.

2. **Recognised Institutions**—are those in which the course of study followed is that prescribed or recognised by the Government or by a University or by a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education constituted by law and which satisfy one or more of these authorities, as the case may be, that they attain to a reasonable standard of efficiency. They are open to inspection and their pupils are ordinarily eligible for admission to public examinations and tests held by the Government or the University or the Board.

3. **Unrecognised Institutions**—are those which do not come under the above definition of recognised institutions.

4. **Enrolment**—For definiteness, the enrolment in the institutions on 31st March of the year in question is taken.

5. **Expenditure**—In calculating the expenditure from Government, District Board or Municipal Board Funds all payments or contributions from fees and other sources, which are credited to such funds, are deducted.

6. **Local Boards**—include District, Municipal and Cantonment Boards, as well as, Town Area Committees and *Janapad Sabhas*.

7. **Examination Results**—refer to those students who were educated during the current year. These include results of private candidates also.

8. **Indirect Expenditure**—represents the amount incurred on direction, inspection, buildings, furniture, scholarships, hostels and other miscellaneous items. Its nature is such that it cannot be apportioned to each type of institution.

9. All statistics refer to Recognised Institutions only, except where side-headings for Unrecognised Institutions are provided.

10. Institutions which were exclusively or mainly meant for girls have been classified as girls' institutions and the remaining as boys' institutions.

11. During the year under report, the State of Madras was bifurcated into two States—Andhra and Madras. This should be kept in view while comparing the figures pertaining to the State of Madras for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54.

12. *The Statistics pertaining to the State of Jammu and Kashmir have been incorporated for the first time in 1953-54. So, the all-India figures for 1952-53 exclude those pertaining to Jammu and Kashmir whereas those for 1953-54 include them.*

CHAPTER I

GENERAL SURVEY

The year 1953-54—the third year of the First Five Year Plan—marked increased activity in all fields of education and steady expansion all round. Although this year was punctuated with natural calamities here and there and beset with general financial stringency, the pace of development was not only maintained but many new schemes of reorientation and expansion were introduced at different levels of education. The birth of the State of Andhra resulted in the formation of a new Department of Education for that State.

During this year, the scope of the First Five Year Plan was further widened to include the following schemes :

Scheme No. 7—Youth Welfare.

This scheme included the following sub-schemes :

- (a) Youth Camps and Labour Service by Students.
- (b) Campus Work Projects.
- (c) Inter-University Youth Festivals.
- (d) Youth Tours, Hikes and Mountaineering.
- (e) Youth Hostels.
- (f) Youth Leadership Training Camps.
- (g) Youth Conferences, Clubs and Centres.

Scheme No. 8—Promotion of Inter-State Understanding.

- (a) Preparation of Brochures on Inter-State Understanding.
- (b) Organisation of a Camp of an All-India Character.

Scheme No. 9—Establishment of a National Central Library.

Scheme No. 10—Establishment of a National Fundamental Educational Centre.

Scheme No. 11—Establishment of a Bureau of Text-Book Research.

Scheme No. 12—Establishment of Bureau of Vocational and Educational Guidance at the Centre and in the States.

Scheme No. 13—Centre for Adult Blind.

- (a) Establishment of a Model School for Blind Children at Dehra Dun.
- (b) Establishment of Women's Section of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun.

Scheme No. 14—Miscellaneous Schemes.

- A —1. Educational Programmes to Relieve Educated Unemployment.
 2. Expansion of Basic Education.
 3. National Centre for Research in Basic Education.
- B —1. Reorganisation and Improvement of Secondary Education.
 2. Headmasters' Seminars.
 3. Rural Higher Education.
- C—Research Scholarships in Humanities.
- D—Schemes of Social Welfare and Child Welfare.
- E—Construction of Buildings :—
- (i) Fireproof Spirit Building for the Indian Museum, Calcutta.
 - (ii) Building for the National Theatre, New Delhi.
 - (iii) Building for the National Museum, New Delhi.
 - (iv) Buildings for the three National Academies.
 - (v) Building for the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

F—Development of University Education (Humanities) under the first Five Year Plan.

G—Development of Technical Education.

The following sub-schemes were added to the original scheme No. 4, initiated last year :

- (a) Developing agencies for informal education
- (b) Developing agencies of pre-school education
- (c) Establishment of urban basic schools.

The scheme for giving grants to voluntary organisations *etc.*, for cultural and educational improvements and experiments, was separated from the original scheme No. 4 and instituted into an independent scheme No. 6, which included financial assistance to organisations to improve and/or expand their activities in the following fields :

- (i) Basic Education
- (ii) Social Education
- (iii) Nursery Education
- (iv) Vocational and Educational Guidance
- (v) Juvenile Delinquency

Under scheme No. 6, grants amounting to Rs. 1,92,650 were sanctioned to 4 voluntary organisations and loans amounting to Rs. 20,000 to the National Education Society, Madras.

In the realm of Elementary Education, the pace of progress achieved during the previous years was fully maintained during this year. Quantitative increase in institutions enrolment, *etc.*, was accompanied by a certain measure of qualitative improvement. The curriculum was enriched with the introduction of craft subjects and other creative activities in many States. Facilities for the training of primary school teachers were enlarged. A scheme to relieve educated unemployment in the country was started during this year, which helped in the expansion of elementary education in the rural areas. This scheme provided for the employment of 80,000 teachers in rural schools.

In the field of Basic Education, the schemes initiated during the previous year for intensive educational development in a selected area in each State were continued and expanded. The tempo of conversion of conventional type of primary schools into basic ones and the opening of new basic schools was accelerated.

The Secondary Education Commission, appointed by the Government of India in 1952 to inquire into the problem of secondary education in India, submitted its report in August, 1953. A general review of the recommendations was undertaken by the Central Advisory Board of Education at its 20th meeting in November, 1953. The Board appointed an Implementation Committee which examined the recommendations more minutely and drew up a list of priorities in order to facilitate their implementation. The report of the Committee was accepted by the Board at its 21st meeting held in February, 1954.

In co-operation with the Ford Foundation, the Central Government appointed a team of 8 educationists—4 foreign and 4 Indian—to make a detailed, comparative study in different countries of Europe and America on two problems highlighted in the Secondary Education Commission Report, *viz.*, methods of teacher training and the reconstruction of curricula in schools.

Other important developments in the field of Secondary Education included the institution of a Headmasters' seminar-camp at Taradevi (Simla Hills) in which about 50 headmasters drawn from 25 States participated. The headmasters drew up a programme of reforms which they first proposed to implement in their own schools. Programmes for encouraging training colleges and education departments of universities to undertake research on problems connected with secondary

education, with financial assistance from the Central Government, were finalised by the end of the year.

With the object of assisting in the improvement of school text-books, the Government of India started the Central Bureau of Text Book Research in March, 1954 at the Central Institute, of Education, Delhi. In the first instance the Bureau started with the study of text-books in four subjects, *viz.*, Hindi, Science, History and Geography.

With a view to making the benefits of the public school education available to poor but meritorious students, the Central Ministry of Education instituted a scheme of scholarships tenable at the member schools of the Indian Public School Conference. It was decided to make these awards on an all-India basis to children of the age 5+ to 11+ and to continue them till the completion of their school education. Of the 57 awards made during the year, 12 went to children belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. A sum of Rs. 32,355 was expended on the scheme during the year. Besides, a sum of Rs. 8,14,682 was distributed as a grant for certain purposes to seven public schools.

One of the most important developments in the sphere of University Education was the establishment of the University Grants Commission in November, 1953. The Commission is to act as an expert body to advise the Central Government on problems connected with the co-ordination of facilities and the maintenance of standards in universities. The Commission will also advise the Central Government on the allocation of grants-in-aid to them.

The Central Advisory Board of Education appointed a Committee to review the progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the University Education Commission and to suggest further steps to be taken by the government and the universities in this behalf. The Committee drew up a list of priorities which was endorsed by the Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting in February, 1954. Under the scheme of "Research Scholarships in Humanities", the Government of India instituted 100 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 200 each, tenable for two years, to enable specially meritorious students to continue higher studies after getting their master's degree.

With a view to help in the reorganisation of university syllabuses in different subjects, the Central Government had decided to convene a series of conferences of university teachers in different subjects. The fifth and sixth of these conferences of university teachers of History and Economics

met on 5th to 7th March 1956 and 29th to 30th March 1956 respectively and considered questions relating to the teaching of History and Economics in the universities.

The 20th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education considered the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Higher Education on the Report of the Higher Rural Education Committee and recommended that the Government of India should set up an All-India Council on Rural Higher Education to advise regarding the development of higher education in rural areas and to supervise the existing rural higher educational institutions in various parts of the country and develop them on the lines recommended by the Committee.

Professional and technical education in the country maintained its all-round development and progress. The Indian Institute of Technology, Khargpur, implemented its programme of development and expansion according to schedule. The programme of the expansion of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, was carried out at an expenditure of Rs. 175 lakhs.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Joint Committee of the All-India Board of Technical Studies to prepare a plan for the organisation and development of Management Studies in the country, the All-India Council for Technical Education set up a Board of Management Studies for the purpose.

The Joint Committee also reviewed the question of establishing an Administrative Staff College for the country and expressed the view that it should be started as a joint enterprise of the Central Government and the industrial and business community, in which the latter should play a major role. A Planning Committee was accordingly set up to give a practical shape to it. The Committee appointed two sub-committees to prepare detailed plans, one for the Administrative Staff College and the other for the National Institute of Management.

During this year, the Central Ministry of Education took over the administrative control of the Polytechnic, Nillokheri (Punjab) from the Community Projects Administration.

The Practical Training Stipends Scheme and the Research Training Stipends Scheme of the Central Ministry of Education continued during the year and a sum of Rs. 10.76 lakhs was spent on them. In addition, grants of the value of Rs. 61,15,787 and interest-free loans of that of Rs. 45,28,541 were

given to selected Universities and Engineering and Technological institutions for the development of scientific education and research.

In the field of Teachers' Training, a significant movement has been slowly and steadily developing which aims at giving a basic bias to the training of secondary teachers. The movement was responsible for the establishment of several post-graduate basic training colleges and the introduction of some features of basic education in the curricula and courses of study at some of the ordinary training colleges.

While reviewing the position of teachers' training in the country, the Secondary Education Commission recommended that there should be only two types of institutions for teachers' training in the country instead of three types as at present. One of these should be for students passing the school leaving certificate examination and the other for graduates. The period of training for the first category should be two years, and for the second one year for the present, but it should be extended, as a long term programme, to two years. The Commission also recommended that graduate training institutions should be recognised by and affiliated to the universities which should grant the degrees, while the secondary teacher training institutions should be under the control of a separate Board appointed for the purpose.

The Central Institute of Education, Delhi started a Child Guidance Centre during the year. Six scholarships of Rs. 100 per month each for students of M. Ed. class and 2 of Rs. 150 per month each for students taking up the Ph. D. course were instituted.

The scheme under the First Five Year Plan of Intensive Educational Development in a selected area in each State covered the field of Social Education also. Similarly, social education received impetus under the scheme to relieve educated unemployment, which also contemplated employment of 8,000 social education workers to run centres in urban areas.

In co-operation with the Ford Foundation, the Government of India decided to hold four literary workshops for training promising writers in producing reading materials specially suitable for neo-literates. Three of these workshops were held during the year.

A Group Training Centre in Fundamental Education to train potential officers for work in regional and international organizations, was established by Unesco at Mysore for training leaders in this field drawn from different countries. Two

fellowships for training Indians were awarded by Unesco and four more Indians received training at the cost of Government of India.

The publication of the social education literature in Hindi, initiated by the Ministry in March, 1950, made further progress and 155 pamphlets were published under this programme by the end of this year. The translation of these pamphlets into regional languages also continued. The Ministry had under preparation a Popular Encyclopaedia for adults who have not advanced beyond the middle standard. A good deal of other useful literature for adults is under preparation. In association with the Community Project Administration, a scheme was undertaken to publish folk literature in all Indian languages for the use of the semi-literate and neo-literate masses.

With a view to encouraging increased use of audio-visual aids in educational institutions, the second three-month course for training candidates in production method of simple audio-visual aids was held at Mysore from March to May, 1953. It was organised by the Central Ministry of Education in co-operation with Unesco.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Audio-Visual Education Conference held in October, 1951, the Central government set up the National Board for Audio-Visual Education, under the chairmanship of Shri K.G. Saiyidain, to coordinate the work being done in the country in this field and to advise the Central and the State governments on all matters relating to audio-visual education. The Board made several recommendations regarding the increased use of audio-visual aids in education and the establishment of Visual Education Boards in the States.

During this year, the Central Film Library of the Ministry of Education acquired 11 noted Czech films and 6 full-length children's entertainment films produced by J. Arthur Rank.

Two Film units in the Film Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Bombay, were set up to undertake the production of educational films. The subjects for these films were approved by the National Board of Audio-Visual Education.

The Delhi Public Library acquired a mobile van to provide library service to some of the neighbouring villages and also to the neo-literates not otherwise able to avail themselves of any library service.

In August, 1953, the Government of India established the Central Social Welfare Board, to stimulate and coordinate the activities of various bodies working in the field of social welfare and to give financial assistance to deserving organisations. Grants amounting to Rs. 20,30,000 were disbursed to 620 voluntary organisations during this year.

The Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun, continued to make steady progress. The number of inmates in the Centre increased from 119 to 140. Under the Scheme of post-school scholarships for the blind, 9 scholarships awarded last year were continued and 6 new scholarships were awarded. The Central Government gave a grant of Rs. 1,500 to the Convention of the Teachers of the Deaf in India for the publication of their quarterly journal 'The Deaf in India'. Grants amounting to Rs. 7,100 were also given to institutions for the blind in non-Hindi speaking areas engaged in transcribing their own books to Bharati Braille. The Central Braille Press, Dehra Dun, produced 4 books in Hindi and 1 in English. The basic principles of devising contracted Braille in Hindi was being worked out by the expert committee appointed for the purpose during the previous year.

During this year, the Government of India awarded 11,934 scholarships amounting to Rs. 61.56 lakhs and 6 overseas scholarships to students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes for post-matriculation studies. Under the scheme of Cultural Scholarships for students of Indian origin domiciled abroad and indigenous students of certain Asian, African and Commonwealth countries, 208 students were studying in various institutions of higher learning in India. Twenty four teachers were selected for studies abroad under the Modified Overseas Scholarships Scheme and one student under the Central State Scholarships Scheme. Besides, a sum of Rs. 4,000 was given to two Indian Scientists under the scheme of Partial Financial Assistance to Indian Scientists Abroad. Scholarships were also awarded to nationals of other countries as a gesture of goodwill and to reciprocate offers of scholarships from their governments.

In the field of Art and Culture, the National Academy of Letters (Sahitya Akadami) was inaugurated in March, 1954. Besides the continuance of financial assistance to poor but eminent men of letters in various Indian languages, the Government of India decided to award scholarships of Rs. 250 per month to encourage promising young workers in different cultural fields. The National Gallery of Modern

Art was opened during the course of the year and an exhibition of Modern Indian Sculpture was held.

Classes for teaching Hindi to the Central Government employees in Delhi, coming from non-Hindi speaking areas, were conducted at 8 centres as compared to 3 during the previous year. Of the 361 candidates taking up the Hindi Probodh Examination, held in March 1954, 356 were declared successful. The Board of Scientific Terminology set up in 1950 to prepare Hindi technical terms for various branches of knowledge had 11 expert committees for various technical and science subjects. Provisional lists of technical terms in Hindi for secondary schools, relating to Mathematics, Botany, Physics, Chemistry and Social Sciences were published and circulated for opinion to State Governments, Universities, *etc.*

On the recommendation of the Hindi Shiksha Samiti, the Government of India approved a scheme for the propagation of Hindi in the Eastern States of the Union. Of Rs. 50,000 sanctioned to the Akhil Bhartiya Hindi Parishad, Agra, for implementing the scheme, Rs. 25,000 were given during 1953-54. A grant of Rs. 6,000 was sanctioned to the Hindustan Culture Society, Allahabad, for the preparation of a standard English-Hindi dictionary on the lines of the Concise Oxford Dictionary of current English.

Another grant of Rs. 25,000 spread over five years was offered to the Nagri Pracharni Sabha, Banaras, for the publication of cheap editions of Hindi classics. The scheme to prepare a dictionary of words common to Hindi and other Indian languages was continued. A Committee was set up in March, 1954 to consider the standard of Hindi examinations conducted by various organisations in the country and the question of their recognition. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs was made under the first five year plan for the promotion of Hindi, particularly in the non-Hindi speaking areas.

To deal with the increasing work in the field of Youth Welfare and to coordinate the work of various agencies engaged in this field, a Youth Welfare Section was established in the Central Ministry of Education. It formulated a programme of activities which was recommended for implementation to Vice-Chancellors of Universities and Education Secretaries of State Governments.

During 1953-54, Rs. 5 lakhs were allocated to youth welfare work from the development fund of the Ministry, of which Rs. 3.4 lakhs were sanctioned to 10 universities for the construction of 17 open-air theatres and 14 swimming pools

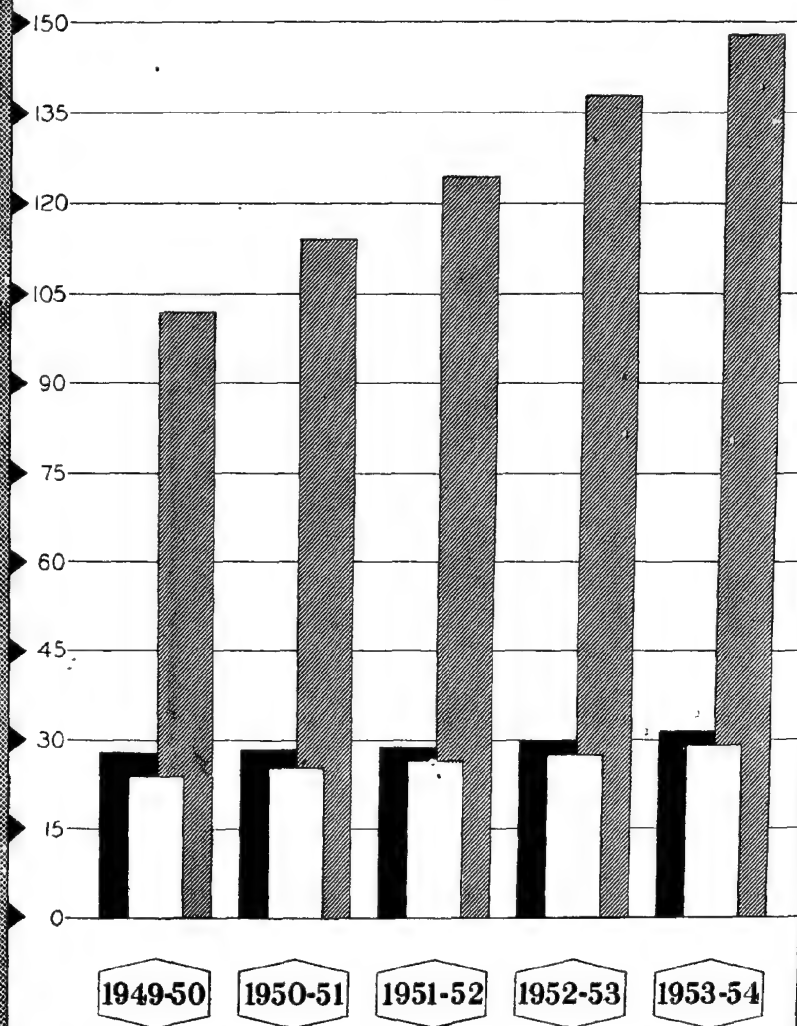
in or near the Campus. The rest was utilised in assisting sports' organisations and physical education institutions. A grant of Rs. 12,000 was sanctioned for conducting two youth leadership camps—one at Srinagar for the lecturers of the Punjab University, and another at Mahabaleswar for University lecturers in the Bombay State. A grant of Rs. 1,500 was given to the Delhi branch of the World University Service for organising a youth camp at Okhla (Delhi).

The first Conference of the permanent Indian National Commission for Unesco was held at New Delhi from 9th to 14th January, 1954. Besides members and associate members of the Commission, fraternal delegates from the National Commissions of Afghanistan, Union of Burma, Ceylone, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Lebanon, Nepal, Pakistan, Syria and Thailand participated. Turkey was represented by an observer. The Director General and the Chairman of the Executive Board of Unesco also attended. The Conference reviewed the policies and programmes of Unesco and made recommendations of far-reaching importance for the reorientation of Unesco's programme so as to meet the urgent requirements of Asian and African countries. This was the first time that what amounted virtually to a Regional Conference of Unesco was convened by any National Commission. The Conference passed several important resolutions covering a wide range of subjects including Race Relations, the Contribution of Gandhian Outlook and Techniques to the solution of national and international tensions, the Peaceful Co-existence of different ideologies and systems and the peaceful utilization of Atomic Energy.

India participated in the extraordinary session of the General Conference of Unesco held at Paris in July 1953. The Indian delegation was led by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India. Other important conferences in which India participated were: (i) Conference of Directors of National Councils and Centres of Scientific and Technological Research which met in Paris on 6th and 7th July, 1953 to consider the establishment of an international advisory committee on scientific research, (ii) Sixteenth International Conference on Public Education held at Geneva from 6th to 15th July, (iii) Unesco Seminar on the use of visual aids in Fundamental Education held in Messina, Sicily from 29th August, 1953 to 27th September, 1953, (iv) International Conference on the Role of Music in Education of Youths and Adults held in Brussels from 29th June to 9th July 1953, (v) International Seminar on the Contribution of the Language

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA

■ INSTITUTIONS
IN TEN THOUSANDS □ ENROLMENT
IN TENS OF LAKHS ▨ EXPENDITURE
IN CRORES OF RS



ages towards Education for living in a World Community held in Nuwan Eliya, Ceylone from 3rd to 28th August, 1953, and (vi) Unesco Regional Study and Information Seminar for Youth Leaders of South and East Asia, to discuss the contribution of young people to the life of the Community, particularly in urban areas. On the invitation of the Unesco, Shri K.G. Saiyidain served on the Expert Committee to study the report on "the Principles and Methods of Education for Living in a World Community." The Committee met at Unesco House at Paris from 15th to 25th July, 1953.

The Unesco Round Table Conference on the Teaching of Social Sciences, organised by the Unesco South Asia Scientific Cooperation Office, was held in Delhi from 15th to 20th February, 1954. The seminar was attended by university delegates and government delegates in the South Asian region.

In the field of cultural relations with foreign countries, provision was made under two main heads ; (i) general cultural activities, and (ii) development of existing internal and external cultural activities. During the year, an art exhibition was sent to U.S.A., and Canada. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations continued its programme of exchange of professors and organising visits of troupes to foreign countries.

A brief account of the main developments in the different States is given below :—

Andhra

On the formation of the State of Andhra, its department of education was established at Madras on 1st October, 1953, under the Director of Public Instruction. An Elementary Education Committee was appointed to advise the government on the type of elementary education to be adopted and the best manner in which its quality could be improved. Diversified courses were introduced in 13 secondary schools. The form of agreement between the teacher and the management was amended.

Assam

The Primary Education Act, 1947, was amended and Basic Education Act was passed. Basic education became the accepted pattern of elementary education in the State.

Bihar

To ensure timely payments to teachers and proper planning of primary education, the Local Self Government

(Amending and Validating) Act, 1954 was passed and promulgated which provided for the creation of a separate District Education Fund. A post-basic school (at Turki) and a school of agriculture and animal husbandry were opened. The State government decided to award Higher Sarvodaya Diploma to the students of the university wing of the Sarvodaya Maha-vidyalaya, Turki, which will be of a standard not lower than the B.A., degree of Patna or Bihar University. The Basic Education Committee appointed last year to enquire into the working of the existing basic, primary and middle schools and social education centres in the State submitted their report during the year. The State government decided that the medium of instruction in non-language subject upto class VII in traditional schools (upto class VIII in basic schools) would be the mother tongue of the pupil.

Bombay

In the interest of efficient administration of education at the district level, divisional inspectorates were replaced by district inspectorates. Twenty additional posts of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors for Basic and Crafts Schools were sanctioned. The new building loan scheme formulated under the Bombay Primary Education and House Board (Amendment) Act, 1951, was introduced during the year. The scheme enabled the government to budget more liberally for financing the building projects of the district school boards for providing primary school buildings. A provision of Rs. 55 lakhs was made for the construction of new school buildings during this year. Teaching of Hindi was made compulsory in standard X in accordance with the recommendations of the Hindi Teaching Committee.

The Bombay University Act, 1953 was passed by the State legislature under which the University became teaching and federative from 1st June, 1953.

The City Social Education Committee for Jalgaon was constituted which raised the number of such committees to five. To train villagers for village leadership, a Janata College was started at Gargoti.

Madhya Pradesh

Compulsory primary education was introduced in four new urban areas. Basic education was finally adopted as the pattern of education at the elementary stage. A modified syllabus on the basic pattern was prepared to be followed during the transition period. The Saugar University intro-

duced Hindi as the medium of instruction and examination upto the degree classes.

The social education section of the Education Department was amalgamated with the Gram Panchayat Department to form the Directorate of Social Welfare.

Madras

The State was bifurcated during the year to form Andhra State. The modified scheme of elementary education introduced in the non-municipal areas including the major panchayats early in the year 1953-54 was discontinued by the beginning of the next academic year. The State government accepted the recommendations of the *ad hoc* committee appointed under the chairmanship of Shri G. Ramchandran and evolved a programme for consolidation, improvement and expansion of basic education in the State. The government accepted the policy of having an integrated course of 8 grades in basic education. The form of agreement between the teacher and the management was amended.

Orissa

About 1700 new lower primary and 60 junior basic schools were opened and 32 lower primary schools were converted into upper primary schools. Five more places in the State were brought under the scheme of compulsory education. Two mobile training schools were started during the year.

Punjab

During this year, 300 four-class primary schools were raised to five-class primary schools. With a view to increasing the facilities for primary education in the State, the government decided to set apart a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs every year for 10 years. M. Ed. Class was opened in the Government Training College, Jullundur. With the nationalisation of books, the government published 87 books during the year. The Education Department opened holiday homes for school teachers at Dalhousie. At a nominal cost of annas four per diem, school teachers could take a holiday in summer, meet fellow-teachers there and talk over matters of common interest.

Uttar Pradesh

The Acharya Narendra Deva Committee, appointed by the government in 1952 to examine the working of secondary education in the State submitted its report which was under the consideration of the government. Agriculture or a craft was introduced as the central subject in junior high schools.

The Deva Nagri Script Conference held at Lucknow in November, 1953, formulated useful recommendations which were accepted by the State government. This Conference met to consider the changes that should be made in the Deva Nagri Script to make printing in this script more convenient. Basic readers for classes I and II were written in the new script.

West Bengal

During this year, 1,287 new primary schools were set up under the scheme to relieve educated unemployment. One senior basic school was established at Kalanabagram. Two intensive educational development blocks were set up to facilitate experimentation in basic education. A sum of Rs. 2,24,000 was provided for the renovation of primary school buildings.

The West Bengal Board of Secondary Education was superseded by the government. The State government appointed a three-member commission to report on the problems of secondary education in West Bengal.

Hyderabad

Compulsory primary education was introduced for the first time in the State in selected areas. One basic training centre at Yermarus was started and 252 secondary classes were opened.

For the benefit of students passing the supplementary examination, the November-September session was introduced.

The special committee for social education appointed by the State government made valuable suggestions to improve the work being done in this field in the State.

Jammu and Kashmir

Bureau of Vocational Guidance was started in the Teachers' Training College, Srinagar.

Madhya Bharat

The area of compulsory primary education was further extended. Two normal schools were converted into basic training schools.

Seven boys' primary schools were upgraded to middle schools and five girls' middle schools to high schools. Class VI was started in many primary schools.

Mysore

The middle school and the upper primary education

examinations were abolished with effect from the examination of March, 1954. As a part of the programme of the first five year plan, 63 new primary schools, 10 new pucca middle schools, 33 new type middle schools and two high schools were started. Besides, one high school was provincialised, one post-graduate basic training college and one basic training school were started.

Pepsu

With the conversion of 10 conventional schools, opening of 2 new junior basic schools and a basic training school, basic education was introduced in the State.

A medical college with a 500-bed hospital was started.

The State Advisory Board of Education appointed a Committee to review the curricula and courses of primary classes and to draw up new syllabus. Books for classes III and IV were nationalised.

Rajasthan

Sixteen junior basic and 5 senior basic schools were opened. One normal training school was converted into a basic training school.

Saurashtra

During the year, 250 new primary schools were opened under the Government of India scheme to relieve educated unemployment and 150 primary schools were converted into junior basic ones. The basic *abhayaskram* (syllabus) was drawn up and a number of schools were supplied with basic equipments. The State government appointed advisory committees for general and technical education. One aided arts college was started.

Travancore-Cochin

The revised syllabus was adopted in Form VI. The rules and scheme relating to the training of under-graduate teachers in the erstwhile Travancore and Cochin States were unified from the beginning of the year.

Ajmer

Forty more junior basic schools were opened. One government middle school was raised to the high school standard and one high school to the intermediate college standard.

To obtain an expert advice on matters relating to social education, the State government constituted a Social Education Board.

A. & N. Islands

Five traditional primary schools were converted into basic schools. A middle school was started and a primary school upgraded.

Bhopal

Teaching of agriculture was introduced in 39 primary, 15 middle and 5 high schools. Eight conventional primary schools were converted into basic schools. One basic training school and one engineering school were opened.

With the opening of 16 social education centres, social education was introduced in the State for the first time.

The post of the Chief Inspector of Schools was upgraded and designated as Director of Education.

Primary school teachers were trained to work as secretaries of gram panchayats. The school health scheme was introduced.

Bilaspur

The syllabus of the Central Board of Education was adopted in high classes.

Coorg

Government took over all the district board schools in April, 1953. Basic Education was introduced in the State with the conversion of 15 middle schools into senior basic schools with agriculture as the basic craft. Compulsory Auxiliary Cadet Corps was introduced in all the government high schools. B.A. classes were started in Government College, Mercara.

Delhi

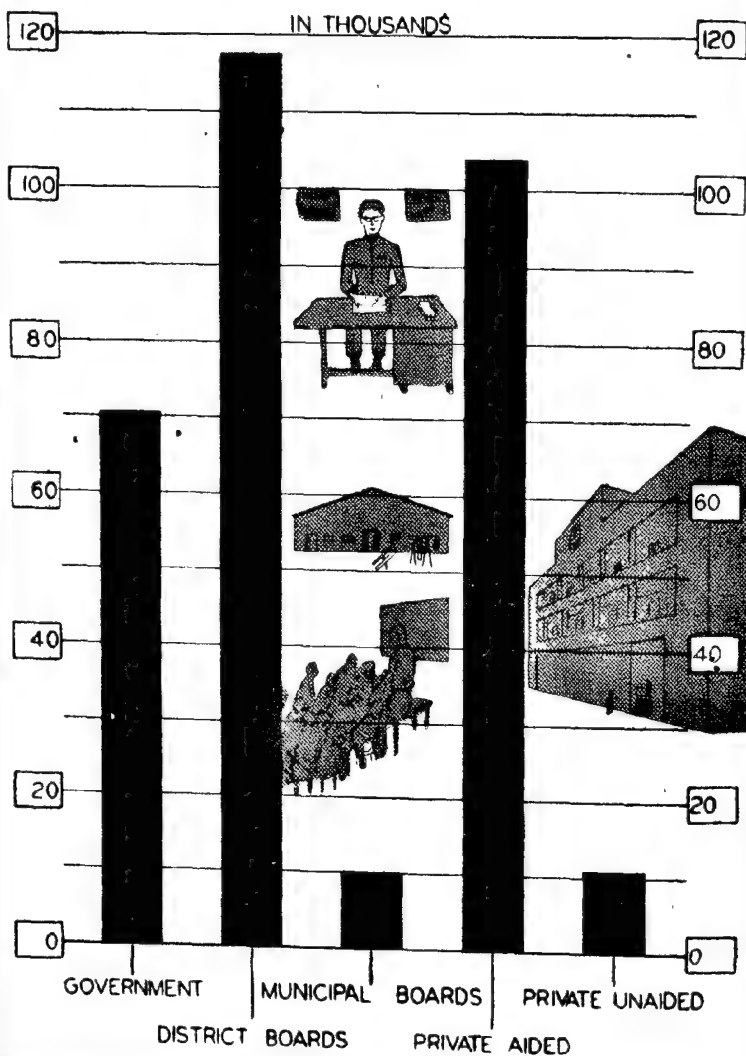
Compulsory education was extended to the whole of the State. Class IV of the primary schools in the rural areas was also brought on basic lines. Twelve junior basic schools for boys were raised to the senior basic standards by adding class VI there in.

Himachal Pradesh

The Compulsory Education Act was passed by the State Vidhan Sabha.

Five middle schools were raised to the high standard and two lower middle schools to the middle standard. The primary school syllabus was modified so as to bring it in conformity with the special needs of the State.

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS BY MANagements 1953-54



Kutch

Twenty five primary schools were opened and five existing primary schools were upgraded to the middle school standard and craft teaching was introduced in ten primary schools during the year. An intermediate college was started at Bhuj.

Manipur

Thirty two primary schools were provincialised. Basic education was introduced in the State with the opening of a junior basic school during the year. Teaching of Hindi was made compulsory from classes III to VIII. A degree college was started during the year.

The scales of pay of primary school teachers were revised. Social science and manual work was introduced in high and middle schools.

Tripura

Two senior basic and four junior basic schools were opened during the year.

Vindhya Pradesh

With a view to enforcing compulsory primary education by stages, Compulsory Primary Education Act was passed and compulsion introduced at 26 centres in the State—one in a tehsil. During this year, 53 primary schools were converted into basic ones. Fifteen primary schools were upgraded to the middle school standard, 5 middle schools to the high school standard and one high school to the intermediate college standard.

With the opening of 111 social education centres, social education was introduced for the first time in the State.

Institutions

During the year under report, the number of recognised institutions in the country rose from 2,98,759 to 3,13,344 or by 4.9 per cent. The total consisted of 30 universities, 10 boards of secondary and intermediate education, 648 arts and science colleges (including 35 research institutions providing teaching facilities), 253 professional and technical education colleges, 87 special education colleges (fine arts, oriental studies *etc.*), 25,767 secondary schools, 2,39,382 primary schools, 426 pre-primary schools, 2,599 vocational and technical schools, 4,177 special education schools and 39,965 adult education schools. In addition to these, there were 6,287 unrecognised schools and colleges

Table I—Number of Institutions by Type

Type	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Recognised							
Universities	28	29	1	1	29	30	+ 1
Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education	9	10	...	...	9	10	+ 1
Research Institutions	31	35	...	...	31	35	+ 4
Arts & Science Colleges	499	525	82	88	581	613	+ 32
Colleges for Professional & Technical Education							
Agriculture	17	17	...	...	17	17	...
Commerce	22	22	...	...	22	22	...
Education (Teachers' Training)	44	47	14	14	58	61	+ 3
Engineering	35	37	...	...	35	37	+ 2
Forestry	4	3	...	...	4	3	- 1
Law	22	21	...	...	22	21	- 1
Medicine	53	63	3	3	56	66	+ 10
Physical Education	7	7	...	...	7	7	...
Technology	4	7	...	...	4	7	+ 3
Veterinary Science	11	9	...	...	11	9	- 2
Others	3	3	...	...	3	3	...
<i>Total</i>	222	236	17	17	239	253	+ 14

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Colleges for Special Education								
Home Science	2	2	2	2	...
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts	2	3	15	15	...
Oriental Studies	13	57	63	2	3	59	66	7
Sociology	3	3	3	...	...	3	3	...
Others	1	...	...	...	1	1
<i>Total</i>	...	73	79	6	8	79	87	8
Schools for General Education								
High/Higher Secondary	...	7,474	8,138	1,245	1,377	8,719	9,515	796
Middle	...	13,578	14,361	1,762	1,891	15,340	16,252	912
Primary	...	2,07,787	2,24,671	14,227	14,711	2,22,014	2,39,382	17,368
Pre-primary	...	291	308	105	118	396	426	30
<i>Total</i>	...	2,29,130	2,47,478	17,339	18,097	2,46,469	2,65,575	19,106
Schools for Vocational & Technical Education								
Agriculture	...	36	37	1	1	37	38	1
Arts & Crafts	...	189	189	193	215	382	404	22
Commerce	...	685	760	6	5	691	765	74
Engineering	...	28	37	...	...	28	37	9
Forestry	...	3	5	...	...	3	5	2
Marine Training	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	1
Medicine	...	16	16	25	59	41	75	34
Physical Education	...	164	17	6	...	170	17	153
Teachers' Training	...	588	583	223	225	811	808	3
Technical and Industrial	...	356	332	94	115	450	447	3
Others	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	1
<i>Total</i>	...	2,068	1,979	548	620	2,616	2,599	17

Table I—Number of Institutions by Type—(Contd.)

Type	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Schools for Special Education							
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts	99	112	52	45	151	157	6
Oriental Studies	3,069	3,074	35	33	3,104	3,107	3
For the Handicapped	82	81	3	4	85	85	...
For Social Workers	26	26	5	6	31	32	1
Social (Adult) Education	39,129	36,571	5,466	3,394	44,595	39,965	4,630
Reformatory	18	20	2	2	20	22	2
Others	675	735	45	39	720	774	54
<i>Total</i>	43,098	40,619	5,608	3,523	48,706	44,142	4,564
Total (Recognised)	2,75,158	2,90,990	23,601	22,354	2,98,759	3,13,344	14,585
Total (Unrecognised)	5,519	5,942	368	345	5,887	6,287	400
Grand Total	2,80,677	2,96,932	23,969	22,699	3,04,646	3,19,631	14,985

as compared to 5,887 during 1952-53. Further details with comparative figures for the previous year are given in table I.

The increase in numbers extended to all types of institutions, except colleges for forestry, law, and veterinary science, schools for physical education, teachers' training schools, technical and industrial schools, 'others' schools and social education centres. The decrease in colleges was due to the closing down of one college for forestry in Bombay, the Law College, Jaipur was taken over by the Rajputana University as its teaching department and two veterinary science colleges in Uttar Pradesh were reclassified as research institutions. The fall in schools for physical education was due to the exclusion of 155 gymnasias in Bombay, that in teachers' training schools was due to the disbandment of mobile training squads in Uttar Pradesh and closure of one school each in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Reclassification of some of technical and industrial schools to engineering schools and the closure of a large number of social education centres in Madhya Pradesh led to the fall in their numbers. Special education colleges registered an increase of 10.1 per cent—the highest among the different types of institutions—followed by primary schools which increased by 7.8 per cent, secondary schools by 6.6 per cent, professional education colleges by 5.9 per cent, arts and science colleges by 5.5 per cent and special education schools (excluding social education centres) by 1.6 per cent.

The classification of recognised institutions, according to different managements for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54, is given in table II below :

Table II—Number of Recognised Institutions by Managements

Management	1952-53		1953-54	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government ...	70,681	23.7	70,520	22.5
District Boards ...	1,07,275	35.9	1,17,527	37.5
Municipal Boards	9,919	3.3	10,046	3.2
Private Bodies:				
Aided ..	1,00,450	33.6	1,04,324	33.3
Unaided ..	10,434	3.5	10,927	3.5
Total ..	2,98,759	100.0	3,13,344	100.0

Table III—Number of

State	Recognised			
	For Boys		For Girls	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	*	20,999	*	117
Assam	12,661	13,533	1,440	1,375
Bihar	28,033	29,211	2,555	2,625
Bombay	45,819	48,792	4,927	4,595
Madhya Pradesh	19,819	14,516	2,708	993
Madras	45,444	25,756	455	343
Orissa	12,462	14,291	275	270
Punjab	5,710	6,985	1,396	1,792
Uttar Pradesh	34,493	34,066	3,312	3,297
West Bengal	19,137	21,618	1,372	1,519
Hyderabad	10,288	12,666	1,188	955
J. & Kashmir	**	1,293	**	232
Madhya Bharat	5,209	5,982	512	711
Mysore	12,685	14,016	968	1,024
Pepsu	2,221	3,525	169	181
Rajasthan	5,400	5,837	581	674
Saurashtra	2,745	3,721	257	269
Trav.-Cochin	5,773	5,769	252	261
Ajmer	1,289	1,177	220	194
A. & N. Islands	23	27	...	...
Bhopal	414	524	42	44
Bilaspur	51	60	1	2
Coorg	206	273	8	9
Delhi	959	847	665	565
Himachal Pradesh	714	806	47	53
Kutch	290	330	43	44
Manipur	645	824	34	35
Tripura	702	857	27	24
Vindhya Pradesh	1,966	2,689	147	151
India	2,75,158	290,990	23,601	22,354

*Included in

**Figures are

Institutions by States

Institutions		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Unrecognised Institutions		State
Total			For Boys		
1952-53	1953-54		1952-53	1953-54	
6	7	8	9	10	11
*	21,116	+ 21,116	...	...	Andhra
14,101	14,908	+ 807	823	824	Assam
30,588	31,836	+ 1,248	1,192	1,316	Bihar
50,746	53,387	+ 2,641	274	243	Bombay
22,527	15,509	- 7,018	597	493	M. Pradesh
45,899	26,099	- 19,800	...	...	Madras
12,737	14,561	+ 1,824	1,471	1,606	Orissa
7,106	8,777	+ 1,671	25	...	Punjab
37,805	37,363	- 442	505	513	Uttar Pradesh
20,509	23,137	+ 2,628	325	643	West Bengal
11,476	13,621	+ 2,145	132	93	Hyderabad
**	1,525	+ 1,525	...	...	J. & Kashmir
5,721	6,693	+ 972	...	...	M. Bharat
13,653	15,040	+ 1,387	...	...	Mysore
2,390	3,706	+ 1,316	...	...	Pepsu
5,981	6,511	+ 530	...	...	Rajasthan
3,002	3,990	+ 988	...	...	Saurashtra
6,025	6,030	+ 5	39	39	Trav.—Cochin
1,509	1,371	- 138	...	...	Ajmer
23	27	+ 4	...	...	A. & N. Islands
456	568	+ 112	...	...	Bhopal
52	62	+ 10	...	...	Bilaspur
214	282	+ 68	...	..	Coorg
1,624	1,412	- 212	...	...	Delhi
761	859	+ 98	...	...	H. Pradesh
333	374	+ 41	133	161	Kutch
679	859	+ 180	...	3	Manipur
729	881	+ 152	3	...	Tripura
2,113	2,840	+ 727	..	8	V. Pradesh
2,98,759	3,13,344	+ 14,585	5,519	5,942	India

Madras State.
not available.

Table III—Number of Institutions by States—(Contd.)

State	Unrecognised Institutions				Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	For Girls		Total		
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	
12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	80	64	903	888	— 15
Bihar	70	109	1,262	1,425	+ 163
Bombay	26	11	300	254	— 46
Madhya Pradesh	61	68	658	561	— 97
Madras	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	4	3	1,475	1,609	+ 134
Punjab	...	...	25	...	— 25
Uttar Pradesh	17	11	522	524	+ 2
West Bengal	53	34	378	677	+ 299
Hydrabad	...	...	132	93	— 39
Jammu & Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...
Madhya Bharat	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...
Pepsu	...	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan	...	...	...	...	...
Saurashtra	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore-Cochin	7	7	46	46	...
Ajmer	...	2	...	2	+ 2
A. & N. Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...
Himachal Pradesh	...	...	...	...	...
Kutch	50	36	183	197	+ 14
Manipur	...	...	...	3	+ 3
Tripura	...	...	3	...	— 3
Vindhya Pradesh	...	...	...	8	+ 8
India	368	345	5,887	6,287	+ 400

It will be seen that roughly two-fifth of the institutions were managed by local boards, a little over one-third by private bodies and more than one-fifth by the government. Further, except for a negligible decrease in the number of government institutions, all managements reported greater number of institutions under them than last year.

The main agencies controlling primary and secondary schools were local boards and private bodies respectively. In colleges for general education and schools for vocational and technical education, private enterprise predominated. Three out of every seven professional and technical colleges were managed by private bodies.

Table III, gives the number of institutions, recognised as well as unrecognised, in the different States for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54. The recognised institutions increased everywhere except in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Ajmer and Delhi. The fall of 7,018 institutions in Madhya Pradesh, 138 in Ajmer and 212 in Delhi was due to the closure of social education centres, while that of 442 in Uttar Pradesh to the disbandment of mobile training squads and the closure of uneconomic primary schools or their amalgamation with other schools. Bombay led all the States in reporting the highest increase of 2,641 institutions and was followed closely by West Bengal (2,628), Hyderabad (2,145), Orissa (1,824) and Punjab (1,671).

The number of recognised institutions in rural areas rose from 2,48,000 to 2,62,360 and their proportion to the total number of institutions from 83.0 to 83.7 per cent. The distribution of these institutions according to main types is shown below :

Type	1952-53	1953-54
Universities ..	2	2
Research Institutions ...	...	1
Colleges ...	49	49
Secondary Schools ...	15,001	16,587
Vocational and Technical Schools ...	510	524
Primary (including Pre-Primary) Schools	1,93,168	2,11,000
Social Education Centres ...	36,870	31,643
Other Special Education Schools ...	2,400	2,554
Total	2,48,000	2,62,360

Table IV—Number of Pupils by Type of Institutions

Type	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54		
	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1							8	
Recognised								
Arts and Science Colleges (including								
Research Institutions and University								
Departments) ...								
Colleges for Professional and Technical Education								
Agriculture ...	3,70,014	4,09,675	55,487	61,119	4,25,501	4,70,794	+	45,293
Commerce ...	2,946	3,205	26	32	2,972	3,237	+	265
Education (Teachers' Training)	9,784	10,259	164	196	9,948	10,455	+	507
Engineering ...	3,680	4,315	1,780	2,186	5,460	6,504	+	1,044
Forestry ...	15,914	17,864	32	28	15,946	17,892	+	1,946
Law ...	315	302	...	...	315	302	—	13
Medicine ...	10,362	11,089	243	312	10,605	11,401	+	796
Physical Education ...	15,333	16,623	2,963	3,252	18,296	19,875	+	1,579
Technology ...	495	505	95	107	590	612	+	22
Veterinary Science ...	309	650	9	50	318	700	+	382
Others ...	1,691	1,815	9	9	1,700	1,824	+	124
	1,025	1,109	231	225	1,256	1,334	+	78
Total	61,854	67,736	5,552	6,400	67,406	74,136	+	6,730
Colleges for Special Education								
Home Science ...	...	...	373	436	373	436	+	63
Music, Dancing & Other Fine Arts	1,384	1,089	1,450	1,428	2,834	2,517	—	317
Oriental Studies ...	4,435	5,650	220	428	4,655	6,078	+	1,423
Sociology ...	99	89	40	50	139	139	...	...
Others ...	...	5	...	...	...	5	+	5
Total	5,918	6,833	2,083	2,342	8,001	9,175	+	1,174

Table IV.—Number of Pupils by Type of Institutions—(Contd.)

Type	Boys		Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
School for General Education							
High/Higher Secondary	30,30,157	32,19,852	6,68,608	7,58,480	36,98,765	39,78,332	+ 2,79,567
Middle	18,59,871	19,50,390	4,48,880	4,81,326	23,08,751	24,31,716	+ 1,22,965
Primary	1,39,17,123	1,47,52,351	56,05,880	60,60,438	1,95,23,003	2,08,12,789	+12,89,786
Pre-Primary	15,834	16,936	12,378	13,699	28,212	30,635	+ 2,423
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,88,22,985</i>	<i>1,99,39,529</i>	<i>67,35,746</i>	<i>73,13,943</i>	<i>2,55,58,731</i>	<i>2,72,53,472</i>	<i>+ 16,94,741</i>
Schools for Vocational and Technical Education							
Agriculture	1,956	2,175	22	30	1,978	2,205	+ 227
Arts & Crafts	7,429	4,966	11,581	12,632	19,010	17,598	— 1,412
Commerce	47,640	54,545	6,557	7,623	54,197	62,168	+ 7,971
Engineering	5,369	8,893	...	32	5,369	8,925	+ 3,556
Forestry	71	95	...	...	71	95	+ 24
Marine Training	102	659	...	...	102	659	+ 557
Medicine	2,175	2,360	1,427	2,184	3,602	4,544	+ 942

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Physical Education ...	12,861	1,901	1,287	267	14,148	2,168	- 11,980
Teachers' Training ...	49,437	51,519	21,594	21,916	71,031	73,435	+ 2,404
Technical and Industrial	27,008	25,923	10,179	9,785	37,187	35,708	- 1,479
Others ...	409	91	5	...	414	91	- 323
<i>Total ...</i>	<i>1,54,457</i>	<i>1,53,127</i>	<i>52,652</i>	<i>54,469</i>	<i>2,07,109</i>	<i>2,07,596</i>	<i>+ 487</i>
Schools for Special Education							
For the Handicapped	3,097	3,287	954	1,033	4,051	4,320	+ 269
For Social Workers ...	2,034	2,740	222	195	2,256	2,935	+ 679
Music, Dancing and							
Other Fine Arts ...	4,693	4,886	5,817	5,895	10,510	10,781	+ 271
Oriental Studies ...	1,04,800	1,02,894	7,582	8,219	1,12,382	1,11,113	- 1,269
Reformatory ...	4,294	3,861	611	548	4,905	4,409	- 496
Social (Adult) Education	9,40,581	8,56,219	1,48,203	92,628	10,88,784	9,48,847	- 1,39,937
Others	27,385	33,336	6,918	7,836	34,303	41,172	+ 6,869
<i>Total ...</i>	<i>10,86,884</i>	<i>10,07,223</i>	<i>1,70,307</i>	<i>1,16,354</i>	<i>12,57,191</i>	<i>11,23,577</i>	<i>- 1,33,614</i>
Total (Recognised)	2,05,02,112	2,15,84,123	70,21,827	75,54,627	2,75,23,939	2,91,38,750	+ 16,14,811
Total (Unrecognised)	2,27,735	2,25,595	49,057	45,368	2,76,792	2,70,963	- 5,829
Grand Total	2,07,29,847	2,18,09,718	70,70,884	75,99,995	2,78,00,731	2,94,09,713	+ 16,08,982

Pupils

The total number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions increased during the year by nearly 16 lakhs to 2,91,38,750 at the rate of 5.9 per cent (5.3 per cent for boys and 7.6 per cent for girls) as compared to 3.6 per cent (3.2 per cent for boys and 4.7 per cent for girls) during 1952-53. Of the total, 75,54,627 or 25.9 per cent were girls. Moreover, 2,70,963 pupils were on the rolls of unrecognised institutions as against 2,76,792 during 1952-53.

The enrolment in arts and science colleges (including university, teaching departments) increased by 10.6 per cent, in professional and technical colleges by 10.0 per cent and, in special education colleges by 14.7 per cent. Secondary schools enrolled 6.7 per cent, primary schools 6.6 per cent, and special education schools (excluding social education schools) 2.7 per cent more students than in the previous year. The decline in the enrolment in vocational and technical schools as already mentioned was due to the closure of mobile training squads in Uttar Pradesh and exclusion of 155 physical education centres in Bombay, while that in adult schools to the closure of social education centres in Madhya Pradesh.

Of the total enrolment, universities and colleges for general education had 4,70,794 pupils, professional and technical education colleges 74,136 pupils, special education colleges 9,175 pupils, secondary schools 64,10,048 pupils, primary schools (including pre-primary schools) 2,08,43,424 pupils, vocational and technical schools 2,07,596 pupils, special education schools 1,74,730 pupils and adult education centres 9,48,847 pupils. The break up of enrolment in different types of institutions during the year 1952-53 and 1953-54 is given in table IV.

The distribution of enrolment in recognised institutions, according to their managements, is shown in table V below :

Table V—Number of Pupils in Recognised Institutions by Managements

Management	1952-53		1953-54		Increase	
	Number	Per- cent- age	Number	Per- cent- age	Number	Per- cent- age
I	2	2	4	5	6	7
Government	54,73,575	19.9	58,40,568	20.0	3,66,993	6.7
District Boards	99,39,163	36.1	1,07,40,424	36.9	8,01,261	8.1
Municipal Boards	22,00,631	8.0	22,53,009	7.7	52,378	2.4
Private Bodies:						
Aided	88,39,879	32.1	92,09,324	31.6	3,69,445	4.2
Unaided	10,70,691	3.9	10,95,425	3.8	24,734	2.3
Total	2,75,23,939	100.0	2,91,38,750	100.0	16,14,811	5.9

Table VI—Number of Pupils in Recognised Institutions by Stages of Instruction

Stage	Boys		Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	
	6	7	2	3	4	5	
General Education							
Pre-primary	22,180	22,919	16,106	19,832	38,286	42,751	4,465
Primary	1,40,69,797	1,50,06,298	57,31,727	61,99,920	1,98,01,524	2,12,06,218	14,04,694
Secondary	46,87,493	48,53,148	9,87,645	10,92,621	56,75,138	59,45,769	2,70,631
Intermediate	2,49,941	2,87,528	34,653	40,588	2,84,594	3,28,116	43,522
B. A./B. Sc.	92,718	1,04,215	15,922	17,358	1,08,640	1,21,573	12,933
M. A./M. Sc.	16,843	17,976	2,841	3,141	19,684	21,117	1,433
Research	1,849	1,871	288	309	2,147	2,180	33
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,91,40,821</i>	<i>2,02,93,955</i>	<i>67,89,192</i>	<i>73,73,769</i>	<i>2,59,30,013</i>	<i>2,76,67,724</i>	<i>17,37,711</i>
Professional and Technical Education (Collegiate)...	1,04,223	1,14,150	6,304	6,955	1,10,527	1,21,105	10,578
Special Education (Collegiate) ...	5,943	6,618	1,831	2,024	7,774	8,642	868
Vocational and Technical Education (School) ...	1,61,815	1,60,909	53,598	55,967	2,15,413	2,16,876	1,463
Social (Adult) Education...	9,40,581	8,56,219	1,48,203	92,628	10,88,784	9,48,847	1,39,937
Special Education (School)	1,48,729	1,52,272	22,699	23,284	1,71,428	1,75,556	4,128
Grand Total	2,05,02,112	2,15,84,123	70,21,827	75,54,627	2,75,23,939	2,91,38,750	16,14,811

It will be seen that (a) roughly a little less than half the enrolment was reported in institutions managed by local boards, a little over one third in those under private control and about one-fifth in government institutions and (b) the increase in enrolment was shared by institutions under all managements.

Table VI gives the number of boys and girls separately in recognised institutions classified according to stages of instruction for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54. The enrolment increased at all the stages, except in social education. Of the total number of pupils, 95.0 per cent received general education, 0.4 per cent professional and special collegiate education and 4.6 per cent vocational and special school education. The pupils for general education were further distributed as: pre-primary 0.2 per cent, primary 76.6 per cent, secondary 21.5 per cent and collegiate 1.7 per cent.

During this year 1,99,64,230 students belonging to rural areas were under instruction at various stages of education. They formed 68.5 per cent of the total enrolment. Their proportion in the different types of institutions was : primary schools 78.4 per cent, secondary schools, 16.4 per cent, colleges and universities 0.8 per cent and schools for vocational, technical and special education 4.4 per cent.

The Statewise distribution of enrolment in recognised, as well as, unrecognised institutions is given in table VII for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54. All the States except Madhya Pradesh and Delhi reported increased enrolment among recognised institutions. The fall of 1,05,933 in Madhya Pradesh and of 1,973 in Delhi was due mainly to the closing down of social education centres. Andhra and Madras taken together topped Part A States in the matter of increasing its enrolment to the extent of 4,07,864. Next to follow were West Bengal, Punjab, Bihar and Bombay with an increase of 1,35,057, 1,31,009 and 1,28,435 respectively. On the percentage basis, the rise was highest in Punjab (13.3) and least in Uttar Pradesh (0.3) in Part A States. The intermediate positions were occupied by Orissa (10.7 per cent), West Bengal (7.4 per cent), Bihar (7.1 per cent), Assam (6.4 per cent) and Bombay (2.9 per cent). So far as Part B States were concerned, the rise in enrolment ranged from 1.2 per cent in Travancore-Cochin to 21.4 per cent in Pepsu. Among Part C State, the highest increase was reported by Vindhya Pradesh (41.3 per cent) followed by Bhopal (31.5 per cent) and Manipur (19.1 per cent).

Table VII—Number of

State	In Recognised			
	For Boys		For Girls	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	*	20,96,116	*	22,344
Assam	8,20,095	8,78,040	92,651	92,812
Bihar	17,23,378	18,46,211	1,19,686	1,27,862
Bombay	38,35,486	39,45,015	5,60,311	5,79,217
M. Pradesh	12,04,607	11,42,270	1,62,321	1,18,725
Madras	52,87,179	35,94,085	1,16,859	99,357
Orissa	6,42,499	7,12,163	18,570	19,752
Punjab	8,34,287	9,18,617	1,78,541	2,29,268
U. Pradesh	34,52,308	34,61,937	3,61,512	3,61,757
W. Bengal	21,77,063	23,29,454	2,15,182	2,39,260
Hyderabad	8,07,634	9,52,950	1,24,745	1,22,905
J. & Kashmir	**	1,13,768	**	19,407
Madhya Bharat	3,46,428	3,92,795	51,430	56,446
Mysore	7,94,587	8,35,712	1,08,519	1,13,327
Pepsu	1,73,685	2,12,654	23,438	26,674
Rajasthan	4,24,465	4,66,077	55,631	56,470
Saurashtra	2,42,151	2,76,513	58,146	62,753
Trav.-Cochin	17,37,070	17,46,093	89,615	1,01,800
Ajmer	60,473	62,285	12,460	12,951
A. & N. Islands	1,910	2,090	...	...
Bhopal	22,014	30,426	4,507	4,445
Bilaspur	6,283	7,254	264	318
Coorg	27,479	30,429	1,490	1,548
Delhi	1,75,320	1,78,774	82,535	77,108
H. Pradesh	46,827	51,146	3,372	4,495
Kutch	21,245	25,052	4,030	4,557
Manipur	51,184	61,343	3,650	3,965
Tripura	47,137	53,642	2,755	2,606
Vindhya Pradesh	1,02,475	1,45,338	6,450	8,552
India	2,50,65,269	2,65,68,249	24,58,670	25,70,501

*Included in

**Figures are

£Percentage cannot be worked out as separate figures for

Pupils by States

Institutions		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		State
Total		Number	Percentage	
1952-53	1953-54			
6	7	8	9	10
*	21,18,460	+ 21,18,460	£	Andhra
9,12,746	9,70,852	+ 58,106	+ 6.4	Assam
18,43,064	19,74,073	+ 131,009	+ 7.1	Bihar
43,95,797	45,24,232	+ 1,28,435	+ 2.9	Bombay
13,66,928	12,60,995	- 1,05,933	- 7.7	Madhya Pradesh
54,04,038	36,93,442	- 17,10,596	£	Madras
6,61,069	7,31,735	+ 70,666	+ 10.7	Orissa
10,12,828	11,47,885	+ 1,35,057	+ 13.3	Punjab
38,13,820	38,23,694	+ 9,874	+ 0.3	Uttar Pradesh
23,92,245	25,68,714	+ 1,76,469	+ 7.4	West Bengal
9,32,379	10,75,855	+ 1,43,476	+ 15.4	Hyderabad
**	1,33,175	+ 1,33,175	**	Jammu & Kashmir
3,97,858	4,49,241	+ 51,383	+ 12.9	Madhya Bharat
9,03,106	9,49,039	+ 45,933	+ 5.1	Mysore
1,97,123	2,39,328	+ 42,205	+ 21.4	Pepsu
4,80,096	5,22,547	+ 42,451	+ 8.8	Rajasthan
3,00,297	3,39,266	+ 38,969	+ 13.0	Saurashtra
18,26,685	18,47,893	+ 21,208	+ 1.2	Trav.-Cochin
72,933	75,236	+ 2,303	+ 3.2	Ajmer
1,910	2,090	+ 180	+ 9.4	A. & N. Islands
26,521	34,871	+ 8,350	+ 31.5	Bhopal
6,547	7,572	+ 1,025	+ 15.7	Bilaspur
28,969	31,977	+ 3,008	+ 10.4	Coorg
2,57,855	2,55,882	- 1,973	- 0.8	Delhi
50,199	55,641	+ 5,442	+ 10.8	Himachal Pradesh
25,275	29,609	+ 4,334	+ 17.1	Kutch
54,834	65,308	+ 10,474	+ 19.1	Manipur
49,892	56,248	+ 6,356	+ 12.7	Tripura
1,08,925	1,53,890	+ 44,965	+ 41.3	Vindhya Pradesh
2,75,23,939	2,91,38,750	+ 16,14,811	+ 5.9	India

Madras State,

not available.

Andhra & Madras for 1952-53 are not available.

Table VII—Number of

State	In Unrecognised Institutions					
	For Boys		For Girls		Total	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	39,860	40,721	4,208	2,652	44,068	43,373
Bihar	58,529	57,104	2,129	2,676	60,658	59,780
Bombay	13,771	11,817	1,838	685	15,609	12,502
Madhya Pradesh	37,647	30,023	3,570	3,870	41,217	33,893
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	38,670	40,109	162	130	38,832	40,239
Punjab	1,201	...	...	...	1,201	...
Uttar Pradesh	33,065	36,457	1,823	1,752	34,888	38,209
West Bengal	22,113	25,718	3,594	1,778	25,707	27,496
Hyderabad	5,740	5,488	...	...	5,740	5,488
J. & Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhya Bharat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pepsu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saurashtra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trav.-Cochin	674	663	127	125	801	788
Ajmer	...	...	...	301	...	301
A. & N. Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. Pradesh	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kutch	5,395	6,500	2,400	1,800	7,795	8,300
Manipur	...	283	...	...	...	283
Tripura	276	...	...	...	276	...
V. Pradesh	...	311	...	...	...	311
India	2,56,941	2,55,194	19,851	15,769	2,76,792	2,70,963

Pupils by States—(Contd.)

Increase (+) Decrease (—)		Percentage of pupils to Estimated Population	State
Number	Percentage		
18	19	20	21
...	...	9.9	Andhra
— 695	— 1.6	10.6	Assam
— 878	— 1.4	4.9	Bihar
— 3,107	— 19.9	11.8	Bombay
— 7,324	— 17.8	5.9	Madhya Pradesh
...	...	9.9	Madras
+ 1,407	+ 3.6	5.2	Orissa
— 1,201	— 100.0	9.0	Punjab
+ 3,321	+ 9.5	5.9	Uttar Pradesh
+ 1,789	+ 7.0	10.0	West Bengal
— 252	— 4.4	5.5	Hyderabad
...	...	3.0	Jammu & Kashmir
...	...	5.5	Madhya Bharat
...	...	9.0	Mysore
...	...	6.8	Pepsu
...	...	3.3	Rajasthan
...	...	7.8	Saurashtra
— 13	— 1.6	18.6	Trav.-Cochin
+ 301	...	10.3	Ajmer
...	...	6.7	A. & N. Islands
...	...	4.0	Bhopal
...	...	5.8	Bilaspur
...	...	12.8	Coorg
...	...	12.1	Delhi
...	...	5.6	Himachal Pradesh
+ 505	+ 6.5	5.1	Kutch
+ 283	...	10.9	Manipur
— 276	...	8.2	Tripura
+ 311	...	4.2	Vindhya Pradesh
— 5,829	— 2.1	7.8	India

Figures in col. (20) of table VII show the percentages of enrolment to estimated population in the different States, Travancore-Cochin, as usual, reported the highest proportion of population (18.6 per cent) under instruction. Next to follow were : Coorg (12.8 per cent), Delhi (12.1 per cent), Bombay (11.8 per cent), Manipur (10.9 per cent), Assam (10.6 per cent) and Ajmer (10.3 per cent).

Expenditure

During 1953-54, the total expenditure, direct as well as indirect, on education in recognised institutions increased from Rs. 1,37,64,27,642 to Rs. 1,47,74,16,500 at the rate of 7.3 per cent, as against 10.5 per cent during the preceding year. As stated earlier, the number of pupils increased at the rate of 5.9 and 3.6 per cent for these two years respectively. Of the total, Rs. 1,32,17,98,708 were spent on institutions for boys and Rs. 15,56,17,792 on those for girls.

The distribution of the total expenditure, classified according to various sources of income for the two years 1952-53 and 1953-54 is given in table VIII below :

Table—VIII Expenditure on Education by Sources

Source	1952-53		1953-54	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government Funds	80,22,77,125	58.3	85,39,74,488	57.8
District Board Funds	8,02,94,216	5.8	8,66,40,667*	5.9
Municipal Board Funds	5,48,96,284	4.0	5,85,01,638†	3.9
Fees	29,71,12,593	21.6	32,90,54,762	22.3
Endowments	4,38,23,490	3.2	4,63,82,869	3.1
Other Sources	9,80,23,934	7.1	10,28,62,116	7.0
Total	1,37,64,27,642	100.0	1,47,74,16,500	100.0

*Includes the government funds of Rs. 1,00,56,664 for primary education, Rs. 47,87,074 for secondary education, Rs. 2,992 for industrial education in middle schools and Rs. 65,84,580 for dearness allowance to school teachers paid to district boards from State funds. The corresponding figures for 1952-53 for the first three items were: Rs. 87,09,629, Rs. 35,51,448 and Rs. 2,992 respectively.

†Includes the government funds of Rs. 8,88,847 for primary education, Rs. 1,72,518 for secondary education and Rs. 7,13,528 for dearness allowance to school teachers paid to municipalities from State funds. The corresponding figures for 1952-53 for the first two items were: Rs. 9,18,048 and Rs. 1,52,420 respectively.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY SOURCES

1953-54

1 COIN = 2 CRORES

EXPENDITURE IN CRORES OF RUPEES

GOVERNMENT

58.7%

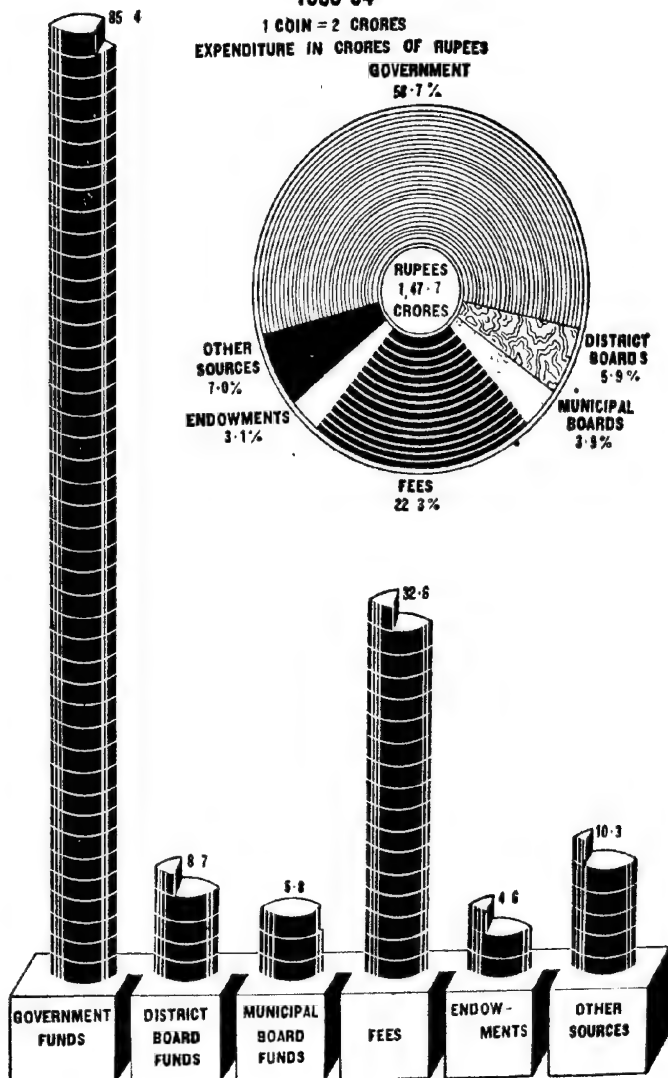


Table IX—Expenditure on Education According to Heads of Charges

Head of Charge	1952-53	1953-54	Increase (+) Decrease (-)	
			Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direct				
Universities ...	5,94,11,824	6,54,55,453	+ 60,43,629	+10.2.
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education ...	93,63,598	1,15,24,513	+ 21,60,915	+23.1
Research Institutions	79,00,193	1,21,44,513	+ 42,44,320	+53.7
Arts & Science Colleges ...	8,80,82,370	9,58,22,090	+ 77,39,720	+ 8.8
Professional Colleges	5,36,83,440	5,60,89,599	+ 24,06,159	+ 4.5
Special Education Colleges ...	25,29,199	27,07,896	+ 1,78,697	+ 7.1
High Schools ...	28,43,14,933	31,64,44,910	+3,21,29,977	+11.3
Middle Schools ...	9,63,89,393	10,52,44,551	+ 88,55,158	+ 9.2
Primary Schools ..	44,20,38,765	46,26,51,698	+2,06,12,933	+ 4.7
Pre-Primary Schools	16,20,207	16,89,300	+ 69,093	+ 4.3
Vocational and Technical Schools...	4,00,33,888	4,04,91,343	+ 4,57,455	+ 1.1
Social Education Schools ...	47,07,459	48,85,474	+ 1,78,015	+ 3.8
Special Education Schools ...	1,87,09,872	1,79,39,620	- 7,70,252	- 4.1
<i>Total</i> ...	<i>110,87,85,141</i>	<i>119,30,90,960</i>	<i>+8,43,05,819</i>	<i>+ 7.6</i>
Indirect				
Direction ..	68,07,580	83,83,459	+ 15,75,879	+23.1
Inspection ...	2,45,96,221	2,48,98,716	+ 3,02,495	+ 1.2
Building ...	11,75,75,067	11,50,95,647	- 24,79,420	- 2.1
Scholarships ...	4,54,00,690	5,64,65,919	+1,10,65,229	+24.4
Hostel Charges ...	1,98,39,646	2,12,04,539	+ 13,64,893	+ 6.9
Miscellaneous ...	5,34,23,297	5,82,77,260	+ 48,53,963	+ 9.1
<i>Total</i> ...	<i>26,76,42,501</i>	<i>28,43,25,540</i>	<i>+1,66,83,039</i>	<i>+ 6.2</i>
Grand Total ...	137,64,27,642	147,74,16,500	+1009,88,858	+ 7.3

It will be observed that (a) the government met 57.8 per cent of the expenditure, fees accounted for 22.3 per cent, while the local boards and other sources (including endowments) contributed to the extent of 9.8 and 10.1 per cent respectively, (b) the expenditure from fees increased by 10.8 per cent, from local boards by 7.4 per cent and from government funds by 6.4 per cent, and (c) there was no significant variation in the share of the various sources in the total expenditure.

The break-up of the total direct and indirect expenditure is given in table IX. The former increased by Rs. 8.43 crores or 7.6 per cent to Rs. 119.31 crores. Of this amount, 19.5 per cent was expended on universities and colleges, 1.0 per cent on boards, 35.3 per cent on secondary schools, 38.9 per cent on pre-primary and primary schools, 3.4 per cent on vocational and technical schools and 1.9 per cent on special education schools. The actual expenditure on primary education was more as the figures exclude the expenditure on the primary departments of secondary schools. The rise in expenditure was unevenly distributed. The universities and colleges spent 9.7 per cent more as compared to 10.8 per cent on secondary schools, 4.7 per cent on primary schools and 1.1 per cent on vocational and technical schools, while it decreased by 4.1 per cent on special education schools.

The source-wise distribution of expenditure on different types of institutions analysed in subsequent chapters will show that :

(a) Government contributed more than 71 per cent of the total direct expenditure on primary schools, local boards followed with nearly 22 per cent ;

(b) Fees accounted for nearly 44 per cent of the total direct expenditure on secondary schools, the next major source being government funds, which met 40.1 per cent of the cost ;

(c) Contribution from government funds and fees towards the total direct expenditure on universities and colleges was 48.7 and 38.5 per cent respectively ; and

(d) The government met nearly 71 per cent of the total direct expenditure on vocational and technical schools.

The indirect expenditure amounted to Rs. 28.43 crores, i.e., 1.67 crores or 6.2 per cent more than that during 1952-53 and formed 19.2 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The expenditure on direction, inspection, scholarships, hostel charges and miscellaneous items increased by 23.1, 1.2, 24.4,

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY HEADS OF CHARGE 1953-54

EACH FULL SYMBOL = RS. 5 CRORES

RS. IN
CRORES

UNIVERSITIES
AND
BOARDS



7.7

ARTS AND
SCIENCE
COLLEGES



10.8

COLLEGES FOR
PROFESSIONAL
AND SPECIAL
EDUCATION



5.9

SECONDARY
SCHOOLS



42.2

PRE-PRIMARY
AND PRIMARY
SCHOOLS



46.4

VOCATIONAL
AND SPECIAL
SCHOOLS



6.3

INDIRECT
EXPENDITURE



28.4

6.9 and 9.1 per cent respectively, while that on buildings recorded a decrease to the extent of 2.1 per cent.

Of the total indirect expenditure, 11.7 per cent was expended on direction and inspection, 40.5 per cent on buildings, 19.9 per cent on scholarships, 7.5 per cent on hostel charges and 20.4 per cent on miscellaneous items.

Table X below shows the distribution of expenditure on various items constituting indirect expenditure met from different sources of income for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54.

Table X—Indirect Expenditure on Education by Sources

Item		Percentage of Expenditure met from				
		Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources
1		2	3	4	5	6
Direction	(1952-53)	100.0	...	...	...	...
	(1953-54)	100.0	...	...	...	...
Inspection	(1952-53)	96.5	3.5	...	...	0.0
	(1953-54)	96.6	3.4	0.0	...	...
Buildings	(1952-53)	64.2	7.4	4.0	9.6	14.8
	(1953-54)	64.0	8.1	4.3	8.9	14.7
Scholarships	(1952-53)	82.0	1.9	2.7	2.8	10.6
	(1953-54)	83.2	1.4	3.4	2.5	9.5
Hostel Charges	(1952-53)	45.7	1.6	32.0	6.3	14.4
	(1953-54)	43.9	1.4	28.0	6.8	19.9
Miscellaneous	(1952-53)	65.3	6.7	13.3	1.9	12.8
	(1953-54)	60.9	6.4	14.5	1.7	16.5
Total	(1952-53)	69.8	5.3	7.4	5.6	11.9
	(1953-54)	69.4	5.3	7.7	4.9	12.7

It will be observed that 69.4 per cent of the total indirect expenditure was borne by the government, 5.3 per cent by local boards, 7.7 per cent by fees and 17.6 per cent by endowments and other sources. The corresponding percentages for the previous year were 69.8, 5.3, 7.4 and 17.5 per cent respectively.

The break-up of indirect expenditure on different types of education as also to institutions under different managements can not be calculated. The distribution of the direct expendi-

ture according to managements of institutions for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 is given in table XI.

**Table XI—Direct Expenditure on Institutions
by Managements**

Management	1952-53		1953-54		Percentage Increase
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Government ...	29,38,62,042	26.5	31,79,50,430	26.6	8.2
District Boards ...	22,73,23,546	20.5	24,79,00,645	20.8	9.1
Municipal Boards	8,62,53,361	7.8	8,97,73,106	7.5	4.1
Private Bodies :					
Aided ...	44,60,73,190	40.2	47,80,81,161	40.1	7.1
Unaided ...	5,52,73,002	5.0	5,93,85,618	5.0	7.4
Total ...	1,10,87,85,141	100.0	119,30,90,960	100.0	7.6

It will be seen that 26.6 per cent of the total expenditure was accounted for by government institutions, as compared to 28.3 per cent expended on local board institutions and 45.1 per cent incurred on private institutions. The proportion of these managements in the number of institutions was 22.5, 40.7 and 36.8 per cent respectively.

A comparison of the figures in cols. (3) and (5) would show that there were no marked variations in the proportion of expenditure incurred on institutions under different managements.

As shown earlier in table VIII, government spent a sum of Rs. 85,39,74,494 on education during 1953-54. Its break-up among various types of institutions is given in table XII.

The average annual cost per pupil increased from Rs. 50.0 to Rs. 50.7 during 1953-54. The cost to government funds was Rs. 29.4, as compared to Rs. 5.0 to local boards, Rs. 11.3 to fees and Rs. 5.1 to endowments and other sources. The average annual cost in primary schools, secondary schools and arts and science colleges was Rs. 22.2, Rs. 65.8 and Rs. 224.5 respectively.

Table XII—Distribution of Government Expenditure on Education

Item	1952-53		1953-54	
	Amount	Percentage of Total Expenditure	Amount	Percentage of Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Institutions for Men ...	72,35,04,605	90.2	77,03,04,758	90.2
Institutions for Women ...	7,87,72,520	9.8	8,36,69,730	9.8
Total ...	80,22,77,125	100.0	85,39,74,488	100.0
Universities ...	2,39,04,298	3.0	2,71,98,859	3.2
Boards of Secondary and or/Intermediate Education	3,52,205	0.1	1,00,000	0.0
Research Institutions ...	71,04,826	0.9	1,09,27,252	1.3
Arts and Science Colleges	3,22,67,698	4.0	3,54,64,341	4.1
Professional Colleges ...	3,70,99,220	4.6	3,79,44,572	4.4
Special Education Colleges	14,35,069	0.2	14,95,628	0.2
High Schools ...	10,17,38,927	12.7	11,25,21,031	13.2
Middle Schools ...	5,00,55,864	6.2	5,63,42,691	6.6
Primary Schools ...	31,84,12,405	39.7	33,17,85,380	38.9
Pre-Primary Schools ..	3,37,158	0.1	3,51,269	0.0
Vocational Schools ...	2,95,16,141	3.7	2,90,98,700	3.4
Special Education Schools	1,33,34,375	1.7	1,34,47,571	1.6
Direction and Inspection	3,00,36,126	3.7	3,18,20,821	3.7
Scholarships ...	3,72,16,821	4.6	4,69,96,928	5.5
Hostel charges ...	90,71,937	1.1	93,14,903	1.1
Buildings ...	7,55,05,141	9.4	7,36,56,043	8.6
Miscellaneous ...	3,48,88,914	4.3	3,55,18,499	4.2
Grand Total ..	80,22,77,125	100.0	85,39,74,488	100.0

Table XIII—Expenditure on

State	On Institutions for Boys		On Institutions for Girls	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. *		Rs. *	Rs.
Andhra	*	8,13,57,976	*	36,13,755
Assam	2,67,72,783	2,86,00,746	30,89,823	30,71,640
Bihar	7,67,64,217	8,92,99,562	50,12,834	57,33,589
Bombay	21,50,79,340	22,38,99,110	3,00,60,994	3,08,88,451
M. Pradesh	5,17,72,849	6,09,22,519	65,86,545	71,60,183
Madras	22,71,38,732	15,53,56,555	1,65,96,033	1,28,34,162
Orissa	2,31,23,199	2,59,93,947	10,78,291	11,62,013
Punjab	5,26,44,537	5,70,62,469	90,03,809	1,08,59,788
U. Pradesh	18,16,24,748	19,26,34,694	2,09,43,545	2,16,45,108
West Bengal	12,20,61,026	13,32,09,797	1,55,21,812	1,75,97,728
Hyderabad	4,89,12,643	5,10,99,273	85,31,618	76,07,479
J. & Kashmir	**	48,56,682	**	9,97,441
M. Bharat	1,94,26,913	2,04,68,694	26,31,840	27,99,216
Mysore	4,05,56,749	4,36,56,109	44,71,924	47,25,722
Pepsu	92,98,530	1,45,13,819	11,56,461	14,08,818
Rajasthan	2,78,86,252	2,92,54,028	23,04,672	28,24,559
Saurashtra	1,27,50,576	1,51,94,327	20,12,245	24,55,810
Trav.-Cochin	4,78,94,831	3,85,71,128	45,46,489	57,53,959
Ajmer	63,33,504	66,12,441	[12,20,791	12,36,885
A. & N. Islands	1,53,107	2,08,126	...	...
Bhopal	20,06,362	32,25,193	3,51,520	3,96,745
Bilaspur	3,96,512	5,53,542	25,260	25,044
Coorg	15,41,827	21,71,880	76,614	81,353
Delhi	2,46,85,249	2,67,86,305	86,81,945	95,46,175
H. Pradesh	26,00,799	30,77,968	2,42,585	2,89,631
Kutch	10,59,853	13,98,739	1,71,811	1,98,558
Manipur	12,93,549	24,09,431	76,119	1,12,225
Tripura	24,23,474	28,44,172	1,66,804	1,37,136
V. Pradesh	52,56,998	66,49,476	4,06,099	4,54,619
India	1,23,145,915	1,32,17,98,708	14,49,68,483	15,56,17,792

*Included in

**Figures are

£Percentage cannot be worked out as separate figures for

Educations by States

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		State
1952-53	1953-54	Amount	Percentage	
6	7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£	
*	8,49,71,731	+ 8,49,71,731	£	Andhra
2,98,62,606	3,16,72,386	+ 18,09,780	+ 6.1	Assam
8,17,77,051	9,50,33,151	+ 1,32,56,100	+ 11.6	Bihar
24,51,40,334	25,46,97,561	+ 95,57,227	+ 3.9	Bombay
5,83,59,394	6,80,82,702	+ 97,23,308	+ 16.7	M. Pradesh
24,37,34,765	16,81,90,717	— 7,55,44,048	£	Madras
2,42,01,490	2,71,55,960	+ 29,54,470	+ 12.2	Orissa
6,16,48,346	6,79,22,257	+ 62,73,911	+ 10.2	Punjab
20,25,68,293	21,42,79,802	+ 1,17,11,509	+ 5.6	U. Pradesh
13,75,82,838	15,08,07,525	+ 1,32,24,687	+ 9.6	West Bengal
5,74,44,261	5,87,06,752	+ 12,62,491	+ 2.2	Hyderabad
**	58,54,123	+ 58,54,123	**	J. & Kashmir
2,20,58,753	2,32,67,910	+ 12,09,157	+ 5.5	M. Bharat
4,50,28,673	4,83,81,831	+ 33,53,158	+ 7.4	Mysore
1,04,54,991	1,59,22,637	+ 54,67,646	+ 52.3	Pepsu
3,01,90,924	3,20,78,587	+ 18,87,663	+ 6.3	Rajasthan
1,47,62,821	1,76,50,137	+ 28,87,316	+ 19.6	Saurashtra
5,24,41,320	4,43,25,087	— 81,16,233	— 15.5	Trav.-Cochin
75,54,295	78,49,326	+ 2,95,031	+ 3.9	Ajmer
1,53,107	2,08,126	+ 55,019	+ 35.9	A. & N. Islands
23,57,882	36,21,938	+ 12,64,056	+ 53.6	Bhopal
4,21,772	5,78,586	+ 1,56,814	+ 37.2	Bilaspur
16,18,441	22,53,233	+ 6,34,792	+ 39.2	Coorg
3,33,67,194	3,63,32,480	+ 29,65,286	+ 9.0	Delhi
28,43,384	33,67,599	+ 5,24,215	+ 18.4	H. Pradesh
12,31,664	15,97,297	+ 3,65,633	+ 29.7	Kutch
13,69,668	25,21,656	+ 11,51,988	+ 84.1	Manipur
25,90,278	29,81,308	+ 3,91,030	+ 15.1	Tripura
56,63,097	71,04,095	+ 14,40,998	+ 25.4	V. Pradesh
137,64,27,642	147,74,16,500	+ 10,09,88,858	7.3	India

Madras State,
not available.

Andhra & Madras for 1952-53 are not available.

Table XIII—Expenditure on Education by States—(Contd.)

State	Percentage of Expenditure in (1953-54) met from					Average Annual Cost per Pupil		Expenditure per Capita
	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	1952-53	1953-54	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	56.7	16.1	20.9	4.3	2.0	32.7	40.7	4.0
Assam	64.5	3.4	20.2	0.7	11.2	32.7	32.6	3.3
Bihar	41.2	27.4	20.2	1.8	9.4	44.4	48.1	2.3
Bombay	55.4	10.5	23.2	2.4	8.5	55.8	56.3	6.6
M. Pradesh	64.9	14.5	14.3	1.1	5.2	42.7	54.0	3.1
Madras	57.1	13.4	19.0	10.1	0.4	45.1	45.5	4.5
Orissa	73.3	2.8	14.2	0.8	8.9	36.6	37.1	1.8
Punjab	41.5	12.8	31.9	2.4	11.4	60.9	59.1	5.3
U. Pradesh	45.9	9.0	31.1	2.4	11.6	53.1	56.0	3.3
W. Bengal	52.5	6.1	32.5	3.0	5.9	57.5	58.7	5.8
Hyderabad	54.9	0.3	6.9	0.9	7.0	61.6	54.6	3.0
J. & Kashmir	88.4	...	6.1	2.4	3.1	...	44.0	1.3.
M. Bharat	81.9	0.1	11.3	1.4	5.3	55.4	51.8	2.8
Mysore	79.9	2.9	10.7	1.5	5.0	49.8	51.0	4.6
Pepsu	71.4	0.1	23.8	0.7	4.0	53.0	66.5	4.5
Rajasthan	82.5	0.8	7.7	4.5	4.5	62.9	61.4	2.0
Saurashtra	81.5	0.1	8.5	2.4	7.5	49.1	52.0	4.0
Trav.—Cochin	60.1	...	30.4	0.1	9.4	28.4	24.0	4.5
Ajmer	71.9	3.6	19.5	2.9	2.1	103.6	104.3	10.7
A. & N. Islands	97.2	...	2.6	...	0.2	80.2	99.6	6.7
Bhopal	96.0	...	2.3	0.8	0.9	88.9	103.8	4.2
Bilaspur	95.7	...	4.3	...	...	64.4	76.5	4.5
Coorg	80.9	1.3	10.6	0.1	7.1	55.9	70.5	9.0
Delhi	56.0	13.5	20.1	2.7	7.7	129.0	141.9	17.2
H. Pradesh	90.3	0.8	6.6	2.0	0.3	66.6	60.5	3.4
Kutch	77.8	...	7.7	2.2	12.3	48.7	53.9	2.7
Manipur	73.1	0.1	15.6	8.2	3.0	25.0	38.6	4.2
Tripura	83.0	...	12.9	0.9	3.2	51.9	53.0	4.3
V. Pradesh	97.1	...	1.6	1.1	0.2	52.0	46.1	2.0
India	57.8	9.8	22.3	3.1	7.0	50.0	50.7	3.9

The cost per capita of population on education also increased from Rs. 3.8 to Rs. 3.9 of which little more than half was met from government funds.

Table XIII gives the details of expenditure on education in the different States during the two years 1952-53 and 1953-54. The maximum amount expended on education, amongst all the States, was reported by Bombay (Rs. 25,46,97,561). The second and third places in the country were occupied by Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 21,42,79,802) and Madras (Rs. 16,81,90,717) respectively. The expenditure increased in all the States except in Travancore-Cochin where the fall by Rs. 81,16,233 was due to the payment of accumulated arrears of pay to teachers during 1952-53.

Among Part A States, Madhya Pradesh showed the highest increase of 16.7 per cent. Next to come were : Orissa (12.2 per cent), Bihar (11.6 per cent), Punjab (10.2 per cent), West Bengal (9.6 per cent), Assam (6.1 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (5.6 per cent) and Bombay (3.9 per cent). In the case of Part B States, the percentage increase varied from 2.2 per cent in Hyderabad to 52.3 per cent in Pepsu. As regards Part C States, the expenditure in Manipur was up by 84.1 per cent, followed by Bhopal (53.6 per cent), Coorg (39.2 per cent), Bilaspur (37.2 per cent), A. and N. Islands (35.9 per cent). The minimum rise in expenditure amongst these States was recorded in Ajmer (3.9 per cent).

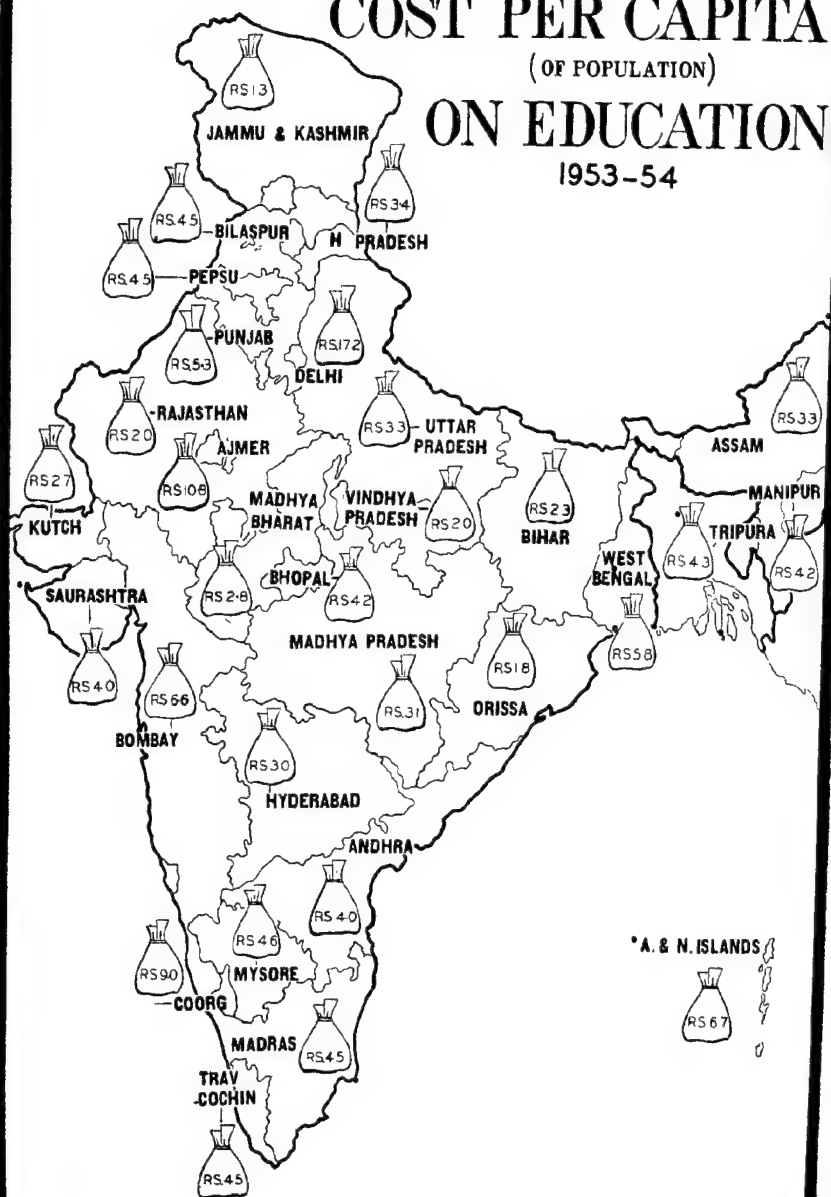
The percentages of expenditure met from different sources is given in cols. (12) to (16) of table XIII. They give an interesting study in so far as they point out differences in financing of education in various States. The proportion of government expenditure in the case of Part A States was highest in Orissa (73.3 per cent), while next in order were : Madhya Pradesh (64.9 per cent) and Assam (64.5 per cent). The States, where the government met between 50 to 60 per cent of the expenditure on education were : Madras (57.1 per cent), Andhra (56.7 per cent), Bombay (55.4 per cent) and West Bengal (52.5 per cent). The share of local boards continued to be least in Orissa (2.8 per cent). Fees contributed to a little less than one-thirds in West Bengal, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The contribution from endowments and other sources varied from 6.2 per cent in Madhya Pradesh to 14.0 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. In most of the Part B and C States, government met a major proportion of expenditure.

It will be observed from cols. (17) and (18) of table XIII that the average annual cost per pupil varied between Rs. 141.9 in Delhi to Rs. 24.0 in Travancore-Cochin.

The per capita expenditure on education in different States is given in col. (17) of table XIII. It varied from Rs. 1.8 in Orissa to Rs. 6.6 in Bombay amongst Part A States, from Rs. 1.3 in Jammu and Kashmir to Rs. 4.5 in Pepsu among Part B States and from Rs. 2.0 in Vindhya Pradesh to Rs. 17.2 in Delhi in the case of Part C States.

The above survey reveals that there had been a steady but all round progress in education. Subsequent chapters discuss in greater detail the progress made in specific fields.

COST PER CAPITA (OF POPULATION) ON EDUCATION 1953-54



CHAPTER II

EDUCATIONAL ORGANISATION AND PERSONNEL

This Chapter deals with the main developments that took place in the field of (a) Educational Organisation, (b) Educational Services and (c) Direction and Inspection in the various states during the year 1953-54.

Educational Organisation

But for the States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh, there was no major change in the educational organisation in the States or at the Centre. In Bombay, the divisional inspectorates were replaced by district inspectorates with a view to obtaining efficient administration at the district level. The social education section in Madhya Pradesh was transferred to the newly created Social Welfare Department. The Education Departments in the States of Bhopal, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh were placed under the administrative control of the Director of Education. Besides, with the bifurcation of the erstwhile State of Madras into Andhra and Madras, a new Department of Education was established at Madras for the State of Andhra from 1st October, 1953, under the Director of Public Instruction.

Educational Services

The Educational Services in the States may be broadly classified as (a) State Educational Services, generally divided into Class I and Class II and (b) Subordinate Educational Services divided into different classes with different scales of pay.

The total strength of the State Educational Services (including equivalent posts where such services did not exist) increased from 4,995 to 5,509 during 1953-54. Of the total, 680 posts were in Class I, 4,605 posts in Class II and 224 posts in Mysore were unclassified. Their distribution among different classes is given in table XIV below :

**Table XIV—Distribution of State Educational Services
According to Branches**

Branches	Class I		Class II		Unclassified		Total
	Men	Wom-en	Men	Wom-en	Men	Wom-en	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Direction and Inspection	158	14	548	79	23	...	822
Collegiate ...	423	31	2,537	247	140	12	3,390
School ...	24	5	832	228	36	13	1,138
Others ...	25	...	131	3	...	..	159
Total ..	630	50	4,048	557	199	25	5,509

Table XV—State Educational Service Classes I and II

State	Number of Posts held by										Number of Posts Vacant or held in Abeyance				
	Total Number of Posts			Direct Recruits			Promoted Officers			Officiating Hands					
	Men	Wo- men	All Per- sons	Men	Wo- men	All Per- sons	Men	Wo- men	All Per- sons	Men	Wo- men	All Per- sons			
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	19	2	21	2	...	2	17	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andhra	60	9	69	13	2	15	41	7	48	1	...	1	5	...	5
	24	1	25	17	1	18	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	58	3	61	53	3	56	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
	51	3	54	20	1	21	24	2	26	4	...	4	3	...	3
Bihar	332	52	384	169	29	198	75	13	88	72	8	80	16	2	18
	82	4	86	40	4	44	27	...	27	...	...	...	15	...	15
Bombay	283	29	312	127	11	138	138	17	155	...	...	...	18	1	19
	48	3	51	25	2	27	16	1	17	2	...	2	5	...	5
Madhya Pradesh	366	45	411	270	30	300	47	10	57	27	5	32	22	...	22
	32	5	37	4	1	5	25	4	29	1	...	1	2	...	2
Madras	133	41	174	35	6	41	94	33	127	2	...	2	2	2	4
	30	2	32	1	...	1	24	2	26	2	...	2	3	...	3
Orissa	266	19	285	224	12	236	35	6	41	...	...	...	7	1	8
	25	6	31	2	1	3	15	5	20	8	...	8	...	...	...
Punjab	81	21	102	9	1	10	33	17	50	28	3	31	11	...	11

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Uttar Pradesh	Class I Class II	57 126	1 26	58 152	22 32	...	22 34	19 54	1 15	20 69	5 38	...	11 2	...	11 2
West Bengal	Class I Class II	35 240	7 66	92 306	43 101	5 41	48 142	37 94	2 12	39 106	4 33	...	1 12	...	1 14
Hyderabad	Class I Class II	18 117	3 39	21 156	2 8	...	2 9	16 107	3 38	19 145	...	...	...	...	...
J. & Kashmir	Class I Class II	1 184	...	1 199	1 104	...	1 110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhya Bharat	Class I Class II	10 497	1 43	11 540	1 ...	1 ...	2 ...	9 488	...	9 531	...	...	...	...	...
Myorc*	Class I Class II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pepsu	Class I Class II	19 188	3 29	22 217	8 41	...	8 43	9 133	3 23	12 156	1 8	...	1 6	...	1 6
Rajasthan	Class I Class II	41 510	5 52	46 562	...	32	...	41 159	5 16	46 175	...	...	...	...	...
Saurashtra	Class I Class II	42 24	...	42 28	39 3	...	39 4	2 20	...	2 23	...	...	1 ...	...	1 ...
T. Cochin	Class I Class II	34 210	4 39	38 249	8 38	...	8 40	26 172	4 37	30 209	...	...	...	...	...

*Classification as to classes I and II does not exist.

Table XV—State Educational Service Class I and II—(Contd.)

State	Total Number of Posts			Number of Posts held by									Number of Posts Vacant or held in Abeyance		
				Direct Recruits			Promoted Officers			Officiating Hands					
	Men	Wo- men	All per- sons	Men	Wo- men	All Per- sons	Men	Wo- men	All Per- sons	Men	Wo- men	All Per- sons	Men	Wo- men	All Per- sons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ajmer	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1
Class I	67	...	69	17	...	17	47	2	49	2	...	2	1	...	1
Class II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. & N. Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	76	4	80	58	1	59	10	1	11	2	1	3	6	1	7
Class II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	3	...	3	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	20	2	22	18	2	20	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Himachal Pradesh	Class I Class II	2 13	... 1	2 14	1 8	... 1	1 9	... 5	... ...	... 5	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	1 ...
Kutch	Class I Class II	... 4	... ...	... 4	... 2	... ...	... 5	... 2	... ...	... 2	......	......	......	......	......	......
Manipur	Class I Class II	... 8	... ...	... 8	... 4	... ...	... 4	... 4	... ...	... 4	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tripura	Class I Class II	2 40	... 5	2 45	2 29	... 4	2 33	... 11	... 1	... 12	......	......	......	......	......	......
Vindya Pradesh	Class I Class II	3 140	... 11	3 151	... 46	... 2	... 48	3 83	... 9	3 92	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 11	... ...	... 11
India	Class I Class II	630 4,247	50 582	680 4,829	242 1,738	16 191	258 1,929	317 2,080	34 337	351 2,417	27 287	... 45	27 332	44 142	... 9	44 151
Total		4,877	632	5,509	1,980	207	2,187	2,397	371	2,768	314	45	359	186	9	195

Of the Class I posts, 258 were filled by direct recruitment, 351 by promotion and 27 by officiating arrangements. The remaining posts were vacant or held in abeyance. Similarly, 1929 of the Class II and unclassified posts were filled by direct recruitment, 2,417 by promotion and 332 by officiating arrangements, while 151 posts were either vacant or held in abeyance. The state-wise distribution of these posts, according to classes is given in table XV.

There was no noteworthy change in the scales of pay of the different Educational Services in the States during this year.

Direction and Inspection

There was no major expansion in the strength of the Education Directorate in the States both at the headquarters and in the inspecting staff, except in Andhra where the education directorate was set up during this year. In Madhya Pradesh, there was a small decrease due to the transfer of the social education section to the Social Welfare Department. A detailed description of the Direction and Inspection personnel, their minimum educational qualifications for recruitment, scales of pay and duties is given in Appendix A of Volume II.

The total expenditure on Direction and Inspection increased by Rs. 18,78,374 to Rs. 3,32,82,175 during this year, and constituted about 2.3 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The entire expenditure of Rs. 83,83,459 on Direction and about 96.6 per cent of the expenditure on Inspection, was borne by the government and 3.4 per cent by local boards. The contribution from fees was negligible.

Table XVI gives the distribution of the expenditure on Direction and Inspection among different States for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54. Except for Assam, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, where this expenditure declined to the extent of 20.0, 7.4, 3.6, 10.5, 5.5 and 1.2 per cent respectively owing to economy drives and reorganisation of the departments, all the States reported increased expenditure on this score. The apparent decrease of 16.9 per cent in Madras is accountable to the bifurcation of the department. The highest expenditure among Part A States was reported by Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 43,14,251) followed closely by Bombay (Rs. 41,44,682) and Madras (Rs. 38,36,222) and the lowest by Andhra (Rs. 8,86,567). In Part B States, it ranged from Rs. 2,74,200 in Jammu and Kashmir to Rs. 17,45,687 in Hyderabad. Among Part

“C” States, Vindhya Pradesh with Rs. 4,21,608 and Bilaspur with Rs. 12,156 stood at the two ends.

It will be observed from figures in col. (8) of table XVI, that the percentage of expenditure on Direction and Inspection to the total expenditure on education varied from State to State. The range was between Vindhya Pradesh (5.9 per cent) and Delhi (0.6 per cent).

The percentage of expenditure on Direction and Inspection borne by different agencies in the States is shown in columns (9) to (12) of table XVI. Except in Bihar, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, where local boards contributed to the extent of 7.2, 10.9, 11.0 and 1.7 per cent respectively, and in Assam where the expenditure from fees amounted to 0.3 per cent, the entire expenditure was borne by the respective State governments.

Table XVI—Expenditure on

State	Expenditure			
	On Direction		On Inspection†	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	*	1,00,743	*	7,85,824
Assam	18,7,469	2,30,299	13,07,308	9,64,852
Bihar	2,72,490	2,71,800	17,04,741	17,91,123
Bombay	4,62,071	5,03,501	40,12,598	36,41,181
Madhya Pradesh	2,65,781	14,62,551	14,47,830	14,52,436
Madras	5,42,270	4,15,713	40,75,867	34,20,509
Orissa	1,36,969	1,61,055	7,35,006	8,15,788
Punjab	4,43,671	4,62,421	12,67,337	13,90,329
Uttar Pradesh	9,05,471	8,38,682	35,68,066	34,75,569
West Bengal	3,53,173	3,85,616	11,42,421	13,08,409
Hyderabad	8,24,248	5,90,790	8,95,733	11,54,897
Jammu & Kashmir	**	64,939	**	2,09,261
Madhya Bharat	3,29,282	4,27,346	5,38,560	6,06,771
Mysore	2,88,030	2,68,226	9,20,142	9,59,004
Pepsu	1,42,000	1,68,500	2,46,900	2,75,400
Rajasthan	3,90,267	4,32,700	11,45,015	9,41,576
Saurashtra	1,05,267	1,87,263	3,09,703	3,59,933
Trav.-Cochin	6,67,709	7,95,712	5,10,256	5,68,504
Ajmer	66,529	71,946	1,25,784	1,34,604
Bhopal	98,411	1,09,218	...	...
Bilaspur	5,729	7,379	3,972	4,777
Coorg	...	...	29,265	33,255
Delhi	1,09,978	1,01,012	1,22,707	1,18,917
Himachal Pradesh	24,024	13,383	1,35,420	1,44,208
Kutch	58,000	68,140	...	...
Manipur	18,435	38,038	...	...
Tripura	...	58,338	43,361	69,129
Vindhya Pradesh	1,10,306	1,48,148	3,08,229	2,73,460
India	68,07,580	83,83,459	2,45,96,221	2,48,98,716

†Includes expenditure

*Included in

£Figures are

£Includes figures for

Direction and Inspection

Total		Per. of Total Exp. on Ed. 1953- 54	Percentage of Expenditure on Direction and Inspec- tion (1953-54) met from				State
			Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Other Sour- ces	
1952-53	1953-54						
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
*	8,86,567	1.0	100.0	...	...	...	Andhra
14,94,777	11,95,151	3.8	99.7	...	0.3	...	Assam
19,77,231	20,62,923	2.2	92.8	7.2	...	...	Bihar
44,74,669	41,44,682	1.6	100.0	...	...	...	Bombay
17,13,611	29,14,987	4.3	100.0	...	...	...	M. Pradesh
46,18,137	38,36,222	2.3	100.0	...	...	...	Madras
8,71,975	9,76,843	3.6	100.0	10.9	...	...	Orissa
17,11,008	18,52,750	2.7	89.1	11.0	...	...	Punjab
44,73,537	43,14,251	2.0	89.0	1.7	...	...	U. Pradesh
14,95,594	16,94,025	1.1	98.3	...	...	...	West Bengal
17,19,981	17,45,687	3.0	100.0	...	...	...	Hyderabad
**	2,74,200	4.7	100.0	...	...	...	J. & Kashmir
8,67,842	10,34,117	4.4	100.0	...	...	...	M. Bharat
12,08,172	12,27,230	2.5	100.0	...	...	...	Mysore
3,88,900	4,43,900	2.8	100.0	...	...	...	Pepsu
15,35,282	13,74,276	4.3	100.0	...	...	...	Rajasthan
4,14,970	5,47,196	3.1	100.0	...	...	...	Saurashtra
11,77,965	13,64,216	3.1	100.0	...	...	...	Trav.-Cochin
1,92,313	2,06,550	2.6	100.0	...	...	...	Ajmer
98,411	1,09,218	3.0	100.0	...	...	...	Bhopal
9,701	12,156	2.1	100.0	...	...	...	Bilaspur
29,265	32,255	1.4	100.0	...	...	...	Coorg
2,32,685	2,19,929	0.6	100.0	...	...	...	Delhi
1,59,444	1,57,591	4.7	100.0	...	...	...	H. Pradesh
58,000	68,140	4.3	100.0	...	...	...	Kutch
18,435	38,038	1.5	100.0	...	...	...	Manipur
43,361	1,27,467	4.3	100.0	...	...	...	Tripura
4,18,535	4,21,608	5.9	100.0	...	...	...	V. Pradesh
3,14,03,801	3,32,82,175	2.3	95.6	4.4	0.0	...	India

on Direction of girls' education.

Madras State

not available.

Inspection also.

CHAPTER III

PRIMARY EDUCATION

The year under report witnessed considerable expansion in the field of primary education. The process of gradual conversion of the traditional type of elementary schools into basic ones and that of opening new basic schools continued steadily. Introduction of craft subjects, increasing facilities for the training of primary school teachers and the reorientation of courses were some of the high-lights of the year in the matter of enriching the content of primary education.

In their 20th meeting held in November 1953, the Central Advisory Board of Education considered a memorandum on the progress of free and compulsory education in the country with a view to devising special measures to achieve the target of providing free and compulsory primary education to all children of 6-11 age-group by 1960 as provided in Article 45 of the Constitution. The Board requested the Central Ministry of Education to urge the Planning Commission to make adequate provision for education, particularly for universal, free and compulsory education during the second five year plan. The Board also expressed the view that special consideration should be given to States that were economically or otherwise less developed.

The Board, at their 21st meeting held in February '54, considered a memorandum on the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education formulated by the Madras government. The scheme provided for reduction in the number of school hours from five to three. It made it compulsory for the pupils to engage themselves in some occupation either with their parent or with a craftsman outside school hours. The Board pointed out that the arrangements made for the out-of-school activities of children need to be carefully supervised on the lines suggested by the Parulekar Committee and their success critically assessed from time to time. Further, the Board was of the definite opinion that the scheme was valuable as an interim measure only, because sufficient funds were not available for providing education to all the children and that the proper pattern of education for the country was basic education which would offer full time correlated education

to children in which teaching of craft as well as of other school subjects would be provided under proper educational conditions in the school itself, which would serve as a community centre when the school and the community were brought into an organic relationship. The Board also recommended that other States may conduct similar experiments under controlled conditions. The system, however, was discontinued by the Madras government towards the end of the year.

Under the Government of India's scheme to relieve educated unemployment, it was proposed to recruit 80,000 teachers for schools in rural areas. The Government of India undertook to pay 75 per cent of the salary in the first year, 50 per cent in the second and 25 per cent in the third year of their employment, besides a non-recurring grant for school equipment of Rs. 200/- per teacher. Thereafter the State government was to be solely responsible for the expenditure.

A brief account of some of the important developments in the different States during the year 1953-54 is given below:

Andhra

The Modified Scheme of Elementary Education introduced in the composite State of Madras, early during the year, was abandoned at the end of the year. However, an Elementary Education Committee was appointed to advise the government on the type of elementary education to be adopted and the best manner in which its quality could be improved. The Committee was also to suggest ways and means of popularising this education in the State. The recommendations of the Committee were under the consideration of the government.

Assam

The Assam Primary Education Board expanded its activities to some new areas by taking over more schools. The Primary Education Act, 1947, was suitably amended and the Basic Education Act was passed during the year. Basic education became the accepted pattern of elementary education.

Bihar

With a view to ensuring timely payment to teachers and proper planning of primary education, the Local Self Government (Amending and Validating) Act, 1954, was passed and promulgated during the year. The Act provided for the creation of a separate District Education Fund to be operated by the District Superintendent of Education, assisted by a Deputy Superintendent of Education in each district.

The responsibility of making payments to all primary school teachers in rural areas under the district board and district education councils was entrusted to these officers. A District Education Planning Committee, consisting of 11 members, was also constituted under the Act in each district to regulate planning of schools and selection of teachers. The time-honoured stipendary primary schools were changed into aided schools.

The Primary, Middle, Basic and Social Education Committee constituted last year submitted its report, which was under the consideration of the Government.

The government decided that the mother tongue should be the medium of instruction in the non-language subjects upto class VII in traditional schools (and upto class VIII in basic schools).

A special hill allowance of Rs. 25 per month was sanctioned for a period of 2 years to each teacher appointed in the schools on the hill-tops of Adhaura and Rohtas.

Bombay

Under the scheme to relieve educated unemployment, sponsored by the Central Government, all school-less villages (except 71) with a population of 500 and above were provided with schools.

During this year, the total number of central schools in the State continued to be 27 and they served as model schools as well as community centres for the surrounding primary schools.

The new building loan scheme formulated under the Bombay Primary Education and House Board (Amendment) Act, 1951, was introduced during the year. The scheme enabled the government to budget more liberally than in the past for financing the building projects of District School Boards to provide buildings for primary schools. A provision of nearly Rs. 55 lakhs was made during 1953-54 for this purpose.

Madhya Pradesh

Compulsory primary education was introduced in four new urban areas. Basic education was finally adopted as the pattern of education at the primary stage. Under the post-war reconstruction scheme, more single-teacher schools were opened in remote rural tracts and the number of such schools increased by 490 to 3,614 during the year. Provision was made to give grants to *Janapadas* to appoint another teacher in the single-teacher schools when enrolment exceeded 40.

The entire cost of the additional teacher was met by the government. Under this scheme and the scheme to relieve educated unemployment, 1,061 non-matriculates were absorbed.

Madras

The Modified Scheme of Elementary Education was introduced in the non-municipal areas (including the major panchayats) in the beginning of the school year, 1953-54. By limiting the number of school hours from 5 to 3 per day and permitting the pupil to engage himself in a occupation, either with the parent or with a craftsman outside the school hours, it attempted to double the enrolment with almost the same amount of human and material resources. The scheme was, however, discontinued towards the end of the year.

Orissa

During this year, 1700 new lower primary and 60 junior basic schools were opened and 32 lower primary schools were converted into upper primary ones. Besides, 300 additional teachers were appointed in single-teacher primary schools. Five more places in the State were brought under compulsory education. The salary of all primary school teachers was raised at a flat rate of Rs. 4 per mensem and the scheme of contributory provident fund was extended to them. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,50,000 was given to 6,000 schools, at the rate of Rs. 25 each, for the purchase of craft material according to the requirements of the new modified syllabus.

Punjab

Three hundred four-class primary schools were raised to five-class primary schools. With a view to increasing the facilities for primary education in the State, the government decided to set apart a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs every year for 10 years.

Uttar Pradesh

Under the constructive work schemes based on the ideal of self-help and dignity of labour, some of the primary schools took weaving of *tat patties*, tapes, etc., in order to meet a part of the requirements of the schools.

West Bengal

Under the scheme to relieve educated unemployment, 1,287 new primary schools were set up, offering employment to 1,000 graduates, 1,500 intermediates and 75 matriculates. The salary scale of primary school teachers in district

board areas were up-graded. Government's contribution to the dearness allowance was enhanced from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 per month for all teachers of primary schools.

Hyderabad

During this year, compulsory primary education was introduced in selected areas for the first time in the State.

Madhya Bharat

Compulsory primary education was further extended in the State. During this year, 575 compulsory primary schools were opened and 800 teachers appointed under the first five year plan.

Mysore

Under the Government of India's scheme to relieve educated unemployment, 197 single-teacher primary schools were opened.

Pepsu

During this year, 914 new primary schools were opened under the first five year plan and the educated unemployment relief scheme. The State Advisory Board of Education appointed a Committee to review the curricula and courses and to draw up new syllabus for primary classes. Books for classes III and IV were nationalised.

Saurashtra

About 250 new primary schools were opened under the first five year plan and the educated unemployment relief scheme of the Central Government.

Bhopal

Provision for the teaching of agriculture was made in 39 primary schools.

Coorg

A new primary school for scheduled tribes was opened in Hebbale-Ontiyagadi.

Delhi

The provisions of parts II and III of the Punjab Primary Education Act 1940 in respect of compulsory education were extended to whole of Delhi State. The process of conversion of primary schools in the rural areas on basic lines was continued during the year and class IV of schools in these areas was brought on basic lines.

Table XVII—System of School Classes at Primary Stage

State	Names of Classes	Duration (Years)
1	2	3
Andhra	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Assam	A, B, I, II and III	5
Bihar	Inf. I, II, III, IV and V	6
Bombay	I, II, III and IV	4
Madhya Pradesh	I, II, III and IV	4
Madras	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Orissa	Inf., I, II, III, IV and V	6
Punjab	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Uttar Pradesh	I, II, III, IV and V	5
West Bengal	I, II, III and IV	4
Hyderabad	Inf., I, II, III and IV	5
Jammu & Kashmir	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Madhya Bharat	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Mysore	Standard I, II, III, IV and V (Civil Area)	5
	Classes I, II, III and IV (Other Areas)	4
Pepsu	I, II, III, and IV (in boys' schools)	4
	I, II, III, IV and V (in girls' schools)	5
Rajasthan	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Saurashtra	I, II, III, IV, V, VI, and VII	7
Travancore-Cochin	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Ajmer	I, II, III, IV and V	5
A. and N. Islands	I, II, III, and IV	4
Bhopal	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Bilaspur	Inf., I, II, III, IV and V	6
Coorg	I, II, III, IV and V	5
	I, II, III and IV (in boys' schools)	4
	I, II, III, IV and V (in girls' schools)	5
Delhi	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Himachal Pradesh	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Kutch	Inf., I, II, III and IV	5
Manipur	A, B, I and II	4
Tripura	I, II, III and IV	4
Vindhya Pradesh	I, II, III, IV and V	5

Himachal Pradesh

The Compulsory Primary Education Act was passed by the State Vidhan Sabha.

Kutch

During this year, 25 new primary schools were opened in the State under the five year plan.

Manipur

Under the educated unemployment relief scheme, 50 primary schools were opened in rural areas. A sum of Rs. 200 was given to each of these schools for equipment and furniture. The scales of pay of teachers were revised during the year. Government took over 32 lower primary schools.

Vindhya Pradesh

Under the five year plan, 573 single-teacher primary schools were opened.

System of School Classes

The structure of the primary stage of education varied from State to State. During 1953-54, system of school classes remained unchanged except in the States of Punjab and Tripura. In Punjab, the number of classes in the primary stage was raised from 4 to 5 in case of boys' schools as was already prevalent in the case of girls' schools. In Tripura, infant class was removed from the primary stage. Table XVII shows the number of classes and the duration of the primary stage in the different States.

Administration and Control

The administration and control of primary education in the country rested with one or the other of the three authorities : (a) State governments, (b) local bodies and (c) private bodies—aided as well as unaided. The control of primary schools was mainly the responsibility of the local boards in all the Part A States and Delhi, while government schools preponderated in Part B and C States. The Director of Public Instruction (or Education) assisted by his inspection staff conducted inspection of primary schools.

Schools

During 1953-54, the total number of recognised primary schools in the country rose from 2,22,014 to 2,39,382 (2,24,671 for boys and 14,711 for girls). This gives an increase of 7.8 per cent as against 3.2 per cent during the previous year. The following table gives their distribution by managements :

Table XVIII—Number of Primary Schools by managements

Management	1952-53		1953-54	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government	46,094	20.8	52,597	22.0
District Boards	1,01,215	45.6	1,11,156	46.4
Municipal Boards	8,738	3.9	8,812	3.7
Private Bodies :				
Aided	60,588	27.3	61,788	25.8
Unaided	5,379	2.4	5,029	2.1
Total	2,22,014	100.0	2,39,382	100.0

It will be seen from the above table that (a) the increase in the number of schools was recorded under all managements except in the case of unaided private bodies, (b) Government schools increased at the rate of 14.1 per cent, while those under the managements of district boards, municipal boards and aided private bodies by 9.8, 0.8 and 2.0 per cent respectively and the decrease in unaided private schools was to the extent of 6.5 per cent and (c) the proportion of government and district board schools to the total number of schools increased slightly.

The number of primary schools situated in rural areas was 2,10,959 and constituted 88.1 per cent of the total number of primary schools in the country.

Table XIX shows the distribution of recognised primary schools during the years 1952-53 and 1953-54. With the opening of schools under the schemes of first five year plan, the number of schools increased in all the States except in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. In Uttar Pradesh, the decrease of 685 schools was due to the closure of inefficient and uneconomic primary schools or amalgamation of such schools with neighbouring schools. The decrease in Delhi was due to the upgrading of primary schools. The fall in the number of schools in Madras was due to the bifurcation of the State.

The percentage of increase among Part A States was highest in the Punjab (33.0), followed by Orissa (15.2), Madhya

Table XIX—Number of Primary

State	For Boys		For Girls		Total	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	*	18,220	*	4	*	18,224
Assam	10,272	11,121	1,195	1,112	11,467	12,233
Bihar	22,358	22,942	2,271	2,306	24,629	25,248
Bombay	26,770	28,977	2,041	2,043	28,811	31,020
Madhya Pradesh	9,185	10,466	623	640	9,808	11,106
Madras	40,119	22,232	...	...	40,119	22,232
Orissa	10,456	12,078	214	211	10,670	12,289
Punjab	4,236	5,678	1,179	1,523	5,415	7,201
Uttar Pradesh	29,221	28,595	2,583	2,524	31,804	31,119
West Bengal	14,597	16,187	756	777	15,353	16,964
Hyderabad	9,421	11,728	1,064	827	10,485	12,555
J. & Kashmir	**	1,064	**	175	**	1,239
Madhya Bharat	4,457	5,147	427	619	4,884	5,766
Mysore	9,999	10,753	619	603	10,618	11,356
Pepsu	856	1,735	119	108	975	1,843
Rajasthan	4,234	4,672	387	486	4,621	5,158
Saurashtra	2,412	2,831	224	225	2,636	3,056
Trav.-Cochin	4,137	4,154	...	...	4,137	4,154
Ajmer	465	496	79	77	544	573
A. & N. Islands	22	24	...	...	22	24
Bhopal	360	453	37	35	397	488
Bilaspur	31	30	...	1	31	31
Coorg	89	117	1	2	90	119
Delhi	371	360	167	172	538	532
H. Pradesh	568	601	33	37	601	638
Kutch	232	258	41	41	273	299
Manipur	542	679	30	30	572	709
Tripura	625	757	12	8	637	765
Vindhya Pradesh	1,752	2,316	125	125	1,877	2,441
India	2,07,787	2,24,671	14,227	14,711	2,22,014	2,39,382

*Included in

**Figures are

£Percentage cannot be worked out as separate figures for

Schools by States

Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Percentage of Primary Schools (1953-54) Managed by					State
Number	Percen- tage	Gover- nment	Distri- ct Boards	Muni- cipal Boards	Private Bodies		
					Aided	Unai- ded	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
+ 18,224	£	3.5	39.1	2.6	54.8	0.0	Andhra
+ 766	+ 6.7	10.1	78.4	...	2.3	9.2	Assam
+ 619	+ 2.5	0.6	40.9	3.7	47.7	7.1	Bihar
+ 2,209	+ 7.7	0.3	60.3	7.2	31.3	0.9	Bombay
+ 1,298	+ 13.2	6.0	83.8	7.1	2.2	0.9	Madhya Pradesh
— 17,887	£	5.7	42.4	4.7	47.0	0.2	Madras
+ 1,619	+ 15.2	28.1	6.1	0.8	63.3	1.7	Orissa
+ 1,786	+ 33.0	0.9	87.0	4.2	3.4	4.5	Punjab
— 685	— 2.2	2.8	83.6	7.2	5.7	0.7	U. Pradesh
+ 1,611	+ 10.5	4.5	78.0	2.4	13.7	1.4	West Bengal
+ 2,070	+ 19.7	78.5	...	...	21.3	0.2	Hyderabad
+ 1,239	**	98.1	...	...	1.9	0.0	J. & Kashmir
+ 882	+ 18.1	97.6	...	...	2.4	0.0	Madhya Bharat
+ 738	+ 7.0	82.9	2.5	0.3	14.3	0.0	Mysore
+ 868	+ 89.0	99.6	...	0.0	0.3	0.1	Pepsu
+ 537	+ 11.6	92.2	2.7	0.4	1.9	2.8	Rajasthan
+ 420	+ 15.9	94.7	...	...	2.3	3.0	Saurashtra
+ 17	+ 0.4	55.3	...	...	42.7	2.0	T. Cochin
+ 29	+ 5.3	80.6	...	8.4	10.6	0.4	Ajmer
+ 2	+ 9.1	100.0	...	...	...	...	A. & N. Islands
+ 91	+ 22.9	99.0	...	...	0.4	0.6	Bhopal
...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	Bilaspur
+ 29	+ 32.2	64.7	..	3.4	31.9	...	Coorg
— 6	— 1.1	55.4	...	35.0	9.6	...	Delhi
+ 37	+ 6.2	86.8	...	1.1	11.1	1.0	H. Pradesh
+ 26	+ 9.5	64.2	..	...	16.4	19.4	Kutch
+ 137	+ 24.0	55.7	...	...	27.4	16.9	Manipur
+ 128	+ 20.1	74.3	...	...	8.2	17.5	Tripura
+ 564	+ 30.0	99.3	...	...	...	0.7	Vindhya Pradesh
+ 17,368	+ 7.8	22.0	46.4	3.7	25.8	2.1	India

Madras State.

not available.

Andhra & Madras for 1952-53 are not available

Pradesh (13.2), West Bengal (10.5), Bombay (7.7), Assam (6.7) and the lowest in Bihar (2.5). Among Part B States, Pepsu led with an increase of 89.0 per cent, while at the other end of the scale came Travancore-Cochin, with an increase of 0.4 per cent. In the case of Part C States, the rise ranged from 32.2 per cent in Coorg to 5.3 per cent in Ajmer.

Figures in cols. (10) to (14) of table XIX indicate the proportion of schools managed by government, local boards and private bodies. Among Part A States, the share of government in the management of schools continued to be highest in Orissa (28.1 per cent) and the lowest in Bombay (0.3 per cent). Local board schools predominated in Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and West Bengal. Nearly two-thirds of the schools were privately managed in Orissa, as compared to nearly half in Andhra, Bihar and Madras. Most of these schools were on grant-in-aid list. Except in Travancore-Cochin, where a little less than half the primary schools were privately managed, a great majority of schools in all the Part B States were under the control of government. Among Part C States, A. & N. Islands and Bilaspur continued to have only government schools. In the remaining States, the proportion of such schools varied between 99.3 per cent in Vindhya Pradesh and 55.5 per cent in Delhi. Local board schools were reported in the States of Ajmer (8.4 per cent), Coorg (3.4 per cent), Delhi (35.0 per cent) and Himachal Pradesh (1.1 per cent). Private bodies controlled 44.3 per cent of schools in Manipur, 35.8 per cent in Kutch, 31.9 per cent in Coorg, 25.7 per cent in Tripura, 12.1 per cent in Himachal Pradesh, 11.0 per cent in Ajmer and less than 10 per cent in Delhi, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh.

Pupils

The total number of pupils under instruction in recognised primary schools was 2,08,12,789 (1,47,52,351 boys and 60,60,438 girls), that is, 12,89,786 more than in the previous year. The rate of increase was 6.6 per cent as compared to 7.8 per cent increase in the number of schools. The percent ages of increase in the number of students and schools for the year 1952-53 were 2.7 and 3.2 respectively. The average daily attendance in these schools was 78.9 per cent as against 81.1 per cent during the previous year. The distribution of pupils in schools managed by different agencies is given below :

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS RECEIVING GENERAL EDUCATION 1953-54



10 LAKHS



1 LAKH

**POST
GRADUATE**



23,297

**FIRST
DEGREE**



1,21,573

**INTER
MEDIATE**



3,28,116

**HIGH
STAGE**



17,60,955

**MIDDLE
STAGE**



41,84,814



**PRIMARY
STAGE**



2,12,48,969



	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Government	38,10,507	18.3
District Boards	96,31,516	46.3
Municipal Boards	19,69,348	9.4
Private bodies:		
Aided	51,14,328	24.6
Unaided	2,87,090	1.4

During the previous year, the distribution of students in institutions managed by the above agencies was : Government 17.4 per cent, district boards 45.5 per cent, municipal boards 9.8 per cent, aided private bodies 25.6 per cent and unaided private bodies 1.7 per cent. Compared with the figures during 1952-53 the enrolment increased in government schools by 11.9 per cent as compared to 8.5 per cent in district board schools, 2.4 per cent in municipal board schools and 2.5 per cent in aided private schools. The enrolment decreased by 11.6 per cent in the case of unaided private schools.

The total number of pupils from rural areas was 1,53,69,936 and constituted 73.8 per cent of the total enrolment in primary schools.

Table XX shows the number of pupils in primary schools according to States for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54. It will be seen that the increase in enrolment was shared by all the States except Uttar Pradesh and A. and N. Islands, where it decreased by 48,215 and 127 respectively. The fall in Uttar Pradesh was due to the closure of unpopular schools as stated earlier. Among Part A States the highest increase in enrolment was reported by West Bengal (1,32,435). The percentage of increase was the highest in Punjab (24.3 per cent) and the lowest in Bombay (3.0 per cent). The States coming in between were : Orissa (12.4 per cent), West Bengal (8.4 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (7.0 per cent), Assam (6.8 per cent) and Bihar (6.2 per cent.) In the case of Part B States, percentage increase was highest in Pepsu (45.4). In other States the rise varied from 0.6 per cent in Travancore-Cochin to 19.3 per cent in Hyderabad. Vindhya Pradesh among Part C States recorded the maximum increase of 48.2 per cent and Delhi the minimum of 1.4 per cent. Other States showing significant increase were : Coorg (37.2 per cent), Bilaspur (30.1 per cent), Bhopal (29.5 per cent), Manipur (19.2 per cent) and Tripura (17.2 per cent).

Figures of enrolment given above relate only to primary schools. In order to obtain the total number of pupils studying

Table XX—Number of pupils

State	In School for Boys		In School for Girls	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	*	17,13,142	*	331
Assam	5,95,363	6,41,151	65,151	64,323
Bihar	10,86,229	11,54,156	83,691	88,251
Bombay	29,92,606	30,84,717	4,33,450	4,44,004
Madhya Pradesh	6,79,815	7,29,114	76,827	80,771
Madras	43,76,259	30,03,016	...	...
Orissa	4,92,333	5,53,875	11,661	12,481
Punjab	3,79,039	4,53,714	1,11,790	1,56,395
Uttar Pradesh	25,23,009	24,78,634	2,19,751	2,15,911
West Bengal	14,85,454	16,06,273	87,302	98,918
Hyderabad	6,00,219	7,37,655	85,318	80,005
Jammu and Kashmir	**	59,372	**	4,679
Madhya Bharat	2,32,802	2,68,722	27,279	31,502
Mysore	5,64,854	5,96,268	67,834	69,947
Pepsu	48,037	74,240	8,033	7,270
Rajasthan	2,06,643	2,34,376	28,340	24,268
Saurashtra	1,80,205	1,99,185	49,504	53,070
Travancore-Cochin	13,65,295	13,73,267	...	...
Ajmer	36,460	37,905	9,769	9,671
A. & N. Islands	982	855	...	...
Bhopal	11,798	16,742	3,531	3,109
Bilaspur	2,047	2,629	...	35
Coorg	6,147	8,355	59	160
Delhi	68,404	69,481	29,181	29,458
Himachal Pradesh	25,883	26,054	891	1,743
Kutch	17,243	19,185	3,568	3,975
Manipur	34,893	41,901	2,580	2,780
Tripura	33,203	39,504	773	310
Vindhya Pradesh	67,303	1,00,419	4,195	5,515
India	1,81,12,525	1,93,23,907	14,10,478	14,88,882

*Included in

**Figures are

£Percentages cannot be worked out as separate figures for

in Primary Schools

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		State
1952-53	1953-54	Number	Percentage	
6	7	8	9	10
*	17,13,473	+ 17,13,473	£	Andhra
6,60,514	7,05,474	+ 44,960	+ 6.8	Assam
11,69,920	12,42,407	+ 72,487	+ 6.2	Bihar
34,26,056	35,28,721	+ 1,02,665	+ 3.0	Bombay
7,56,642	8,09,885	+ 53,243	+ 7.0	Madhya Pradesh
43,76,259	30,03,016	- 13,73,243	£	Madras
5,03,994	6,66,356	+ 62,362	+ 12.4	Orissa
4,90,829	6,10,109	+ 1,19,280	+ 24.3	Punjab
27,42,760	26,94,545	- 48,215	- 1.8	Uttar Pradesh
15,72,756	17,05,191	+ 1,32,435	+ 8.4	West Bengal
6,85,537	8,17,660	+ 1,32,123	+ 19.3	Hyderabad
**	64,051	+ 64,051	**	Jammu and Kashmir
2,60,081	3,00,224	+ 40,143	+ 15.4	Madhya Bharat
6,32,688	6,66,215	+ 33,527	+ 5.3	Mysore
56,070	81,510	+ 25,440	+ 45.4	Pepsu
2,34,983	2,58,644	+ 23,661	+ 10.1	Rajasthan
2,29,709	2,52,255	+ 22,546	+ 9.8	Saurashtra
13,65,295	13,73,267	+ 7,972	+ 0.6	Travancore-Cochin
46,229	47,576	+ 1,347	+ 2.9	Ajmer
982	855	- 127	- 12.9	A. & N. Islands
15,329	19,851	+ 4,522	+ 29.5	Bhopal
2,047	2,664	+ 617	+ 30.1	Bilaspur
6,206	8,515	+ 2,309	+ 37.2	Coorg
97,585	98,939	+ 1,354	+ 1.4	Delhi
26,774	27,797	+ 1,023	+ 3.8	Himachal Pradesh
20,811	23,160	+ 2,349	+ 11.3	Kutch
37,473	44,681	+ 7,208	+ 19.2	Manipur
33,976	39,814	+ 5,838	+ 17.2	Tripura
71,498	1,05,934	+ 34,436	+ 48.2	Vindhya Pradesh
1,95,23,003	2,08,12,789	+ 12,89,786	+ 6.6	India

Madras State.

not available.

Andhra and Madras for 1952-53 are not available.

Table XXI—Number of Pupils

State	Boys		Girls .	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	*	10,20,860	*	6,46,456
Assam	4,54,442	4,84,171	2,41,109	2,56,542
Bihar	11,77,819	12,48,804	2,21,313	2,37,693
Bombay	18,62,069	19,55,268	10,26,164	10,45,184
Madhya Pradesh	6,62,925	7,19,344	1,92,301	2,11,383
Madras	26,06,735	17,51,713	15,51,880	10,70,703
Orissa	4,16,712	4,62,991	1,27,642	1,41,810
Punjab	4,90,326	6,16,234	1,79,148	2,19,322
Uttar Pradesh	23,51,619	23,02,534	4,37,983	4,68,614
West Bengal	12,02,056	12,53,371	4,65,825	5,19,111
Hyderabad	5,55,226	6,50,953	1,71,589	1,89,197
Jammu & Kashmir	**	77,840	**	15,140
Madhya Bharat*	2,61,281	2,97,966	54,518	62,057
Mysore	3,81,062	3,98,210	2,07,596	2,20,169
Pepsu	98,166	1,08,856	20,295	30,381
Rajasthan	2,99,815	3,24,872	53,331	56,886
Saurashtra	1,53,629	1,71,624	54,639	63,543
Travancore-Cochin	7,54,795	7,58,704	6,10,500	6,14,563
Ajmer	33,396	34,455	12,879	12,985
A. & N. Islands	760	788	329	345
Bhopal	17,687	23,800	4,175	5,052
Bilaspur	4,616	5,253	523	639
Coorg	17,569	12,734	8,415	9,322
Delhi	80,336	85,156	56,168	59,504
Himachal Pradesh	34,554	36,860	4,907	6,014
Kutch	14,552	16,652	5,083	5,735
Manipur	30,259	37,891	7,518	11,316
Tripura	29,632	29,559	8,168	8,822
Vindhya Pradesh	83,759	1,18,835	7,729	11,432
India	1,40,69,797	1,50,06,298	57,31,727	61,99,920

*Included in

**Figures are
Percentages cannot be worked out as separate figures for

mary Classes

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Percentage of Children in Primary Cla- sses to those of School going Age	State
1952-53	1953-54	Number	Per- centage		
6	7	8	9	10	11
*	16,67,316	+16,67,316	£	64.8	Andhra
6,95,551	7,40,713	+ 45,162	+ 6.5	56.0	Assam
13,99,132	14,86,497	+ 87,365	+ 6.2	24.7	Bihar
28,88,233	30,00,452	+ 1,12,219	+ 3.9	75.6	Bombay
8,55,226	9,30,727	+ 75,501	+ 8.8	42.3	Madhya Pradesh
41,58,615	28,22,416	-13,36,199	£	62.9	Madras
5,44,354	6,04,801	+ 60,447	+11.1	27.8	Orissa
6,69,474	8,35,556	+ 1,66,082	+24.8	56.9	Punjab
27,89,602	27,71,148	- 18,454	- 0.7	33.8	Uttar Pradesh
16,67,881	17,72,482	+ 1,04,601	+ 6.3	72.4	West Bengal
7,26,815	8,40,150	+ 1,13,335	+15.6	32.8	Hyderabad
**	92,980	+ 92,980	**	17.2	J. & Kashmir
3,15,799	3,60,023	+ 44,224	+14.0	34.7	Madhya Bharat
5,88,658	6,18,379	+ 29,721	+ 5.0	56.1	Mysore
1,18,461	1,39,237	+ 20,776	+17.5	34.8	Pepsu
3,53,146	3,81,758	+ 28,612	+ 8.1	18.5	Rajasthan
2,08,268	2,35,167	+ 26,899	+12.9	49.1	Saurashtra
13,65,295	13,73,267	+ 7,972	+ 0.6	99.8	Trav.-Cochin
46,275	47,440	+ 1,165	+ 2.5	52.5	Ajmer
1,089	1,133	+ 44	+ 4.0	30.2	A. & N. Islands
21,862	28,852	+ 6,990	+32.0	27.3	Bhopal
5,139	5,892	+ 753	+14.7	43.6	Bilaspur
19,984	22,056	+ 2,072	+10.4	79.2	Coorg
1,36,504	1,44,660	+ 8,156	+ 6.0	66.5	Delhi
39,461	42,874	+ 3,413	+ 8.6	38.9	H. Pradesh
19,635	22,387	+ 2,752	+14.0	36.0	Kutch
37,777	49,207	+ 11,430	+30.3	75.5	Manipur
37,800	38,381	+ 581	+ 1.5	40.8	Tripura
91,488	1,30,267	+ 38,779	+42.4	27.8	Vindhya Pradesh
1,98,01,524	2,12,06,218	+14,04,694	+ 7.1	46.5	India

Madras State.
not available.

Andhra and Madras for 1952-53 are not available.

in the primary stage it is necessary to take into account the enrolment in the primary classes of the secondary schools and to exclude those relating to the pre-primary classes attached to primary schools. Table XXI gives the enrolment in primary classes in different States for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54. It will be seen that the enrolment in the primary stage increased, during the year, from 1,98,01,524 (1,40,69,797 boys and 57,31,727 girls) to 2,12,06,218 (1,50,06,298 boys and 61,99,920 girls), the rate of increase being 7.1 per cent as compared to 2.6 per cent during 1952-53. Girls constituted 29.2 per cent of the total enrolment as against 28.9 per cent during the previous year. The proportion of enrolment at this stage to the total enrolment in all the recognised institutions improved from 71.9 to 72.8 per cent. In comparing the State figures, the variation in the number of classes constituting the primary stage in the different States, as stated earlier, should be kept in view.

Figures in col. (10) of Table XXI give the proportion of pupils at the primary stage to the corresponding school-going population in the different States. The all-India percentage improved further from 43.8 to 46.5 per cent, during the year under report. Among Part A States, the proportion varied between 75.6 per cent in Bombay to 24.7 per cent in Bihar. The other States where more than half the population in school-going age-group was in schools were : West Bengal (72.4 per cent), Andhra (64.8 per cent), Madras (62.9 per cent), Punjab (56.9 per cent) and Assam (56.0 per cent). Travancore-Cochin continued to report the highest (99.8) percentage of population of school-going age in schools. Coorg, as usual, led the Part C States by reporting 79.2 per cent of children in schools followed by Manipur (75.5 per cent), Delhi (66.5 per cent), Bilaspur (43.6 per cent) and Tripura (40.8 per cent). This percentage was the lowest in Bhopal (27.3 per cent) among this group of States.

Co-education

Of the 60,60,438 girls under instruction in primary schools, 46,72,861 or (77.1 per cent) were on the rolls of the schools for boys as compared to 76.0 per cent during 1952-53. The Statewise position, as given in table XXII, shows that there were no separate schools for girls in Madras, Travancore-Cochin and A. & N. Islands, while in Andhra, Coorg and Tripura more than 96 per cent of girls were enrolled in boys' schools. The other States where co-education was popular were : Orissa (91.3 per cent), Bilaspur (84.2 per cent), West Bengal (82.1 per cent), Assam (77.4 per cent), Manipur (75.2 per cent), Mysore (71.5 per cent), Bombay (64.2 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (60.2 per cent), Bihar (59.6 per cent),

Table XXII—Girls in Primary Schools

State	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools	Number of Girls in Girls' Schools	Total Number of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys, Schools to Total No. of Girls
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	6,56,843	226	6,57,069	99.9
Assam	1,89,483	55,354	2,44,837	77.4
Bihar	1,21,334	82,396	2,03,730	59.6
Bombay	7,46,083	4,16,845	11,62,928	64.2
Madhya Pradesh	1,10,298	77,715	1,88,013	58.7
Madras	11,15,478	...	11,15,478	100.0
Orissa	1,23,131	11,685	1,34,816	91.3
Punjab	43,656	1,34,358	1,78,014	24.5
Uttar Pradesh	2,00,182	2,10,930	4,11,112	48.7
West Bengal	4,04,687	88,244	4,92,931	82.1
Hyderabad	95,785	74,725	1,70,510	56.2
Jammu & Kashmir	...	4,679	4,679	...
Madhya Bharat	13,949	30,898	44,847	31.1
Mysore	1,64,961	65,643	2,30,604	71.5
Pepsu	6,417	7,185	13,602	47.2
Rajasthan	8,302	24,048	32,350	25.7
Saurashtra	18,391	50,886	69,277	26.5
Travancore-Cochin	6,14,563	...	6,14,563	100.0
Ajmer	4,721	8,297	13,018	36.3
A. & N. Islands	273	...	273	100.3
Bhopal	776	3,106	3,882	20.0
Bilaspur	187	35	222	84.2
Coorg	3,439	96	3,535	97.3
Delhi	6,284	26,766	33,050	19.0
Himachal Pradesh	2,079	1,374	3,453	60.2
Kutch	2,452	3,871	6,323	38.8
Manipur	7,234	2,390	9,624	75.2
Tripura	9,004	310	9,314	96.7
Vindhya Pradesh	2,869	5,515	8,384	34.2
India	46,72,861	13,87,577	60,60,438	77.1

Madhya Pradesh (58.7 per cent) and Hyderabad (56.2 per cent). In the remaining States, the proportion of girls studying in boys' schools was low and needed to be raised in view of the limited funds available for education and the paucity of trained women teachers.

Wastage

The magnitude of wastage at the primary stage of instruction continued to be large, especially in rural areas. Out of every 100 pupils admitted in class I in 1950-51, hardly 43 were studying in Class IV in 1953-54. "Wastage at the lower primary stage", records the Bombay report "is due chiefly to economic factors and partly to the necessity of running a large number of single-teacher schools in small villages, most of which are private ones. The teaching in single-teacher schools, where it is necessary to resort to multi-class teaching is not attractive enough, particularly in private schools to retain the interest of the pupils." With the enforcement of compulsory education and the adequate supply of trained teachers the situation will improve. The State governments were however, aware of the situation.

Single-Teacher Schools

With the opening of a large number of single-teacher schools under the schemes of the first five year plan, the number of single-teacher schools increased from 75,214 to 86,031. Their proportion to the total number of schools also rose from 33.9 to 35.9 per cent. The rise in enrolment in these schools was from 26,62,097 to 30,45,694 and that in its proportion to total enrolment in primary schools from 13.6 to 14.6 per cent.

Table XXIII shows the statistics of single-teacher schools in the different States for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54. The number of single-teacher schools decreased only in Uttar Pradesh (from 4,398 to 3,668) among Part A States, and in Ajmer (from 150 to 120), Delhi (from 11 to nil), Himachal Pradesh (from 198 to 152) and Tripura (from 456 to 440) among Part C States. Travancore-Cochin did not report the existence of single-teacher schools in the State.

The percentages of single-teacher schools to the total number of schools in the different States are given in col. (7). The highest proportion among Part A States was reported by Assam (65.6) and the lowest by West Bengal (5.0 per cent). The States to come in between were : Bihar (58.5 per cent), Orissa (55.4 per cent), Bombay (52.0 per cent), Punjab (44.7 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (33.8 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (11.8 per cent) Andhra (11.0 per cent) and

**Table XXIII—Number of and Enrolment in Single-Teacher
Primary Schools**

State	No. of Schools		Number of Pupils		Percentage of Single-Teacher Schools to Total No. of Pry. Schools		Percentage of Enrolment in Single-Teacher Schools to Total Enrolment in Primary Schools	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra	*	2,030	*	86,541	*	11.1	*	5.1
Assam	7,577	8,023	3,18,642	3,34,489	66.1	65.6	48.2	47.4
Bihar	14,471	14,775	4,45,716	4,76,548	58.8	58.5	38.1	38.4
Bombay	14,110	16,141	5,65,345	6,32,208	49.0	52.0	16.5	17.9
Madhya Pradesh	3,247	3,759	1,14,758	1,21,347	33.1	33.8	15.2	15.0
Madras	3,895	1,965	1,69,032	1,01,605	9.7	8.8	3.9	3.4
Orissa	5,655	6,814	1,76,553	2,09,621	53.0	55.4	35.0	37.0
Punjab	2,100	3,217	89,211	1,21,424	38.0	44.7	18.2	19.9
Uttar Pradesh	4,398	3,668	1,32,171	1,42,357	13.8	11.8	4.8	5.3
West Bengal	314	852	10,232	33,208	2.0	5.0	0.7	1.9
Hyderabad	5,803	6,710	2,16,825	2,28,532	58.3	53.4	31.6	28.0
J. & Kashmir	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Madhya Bharat	2,978	3,584	82,833	1,05,696	61.0	62.2	31.8	35.2
Mysore	5,625	5,977	1,63,792	1,61,965	53.0	52.6	25.9	24.3
Pepsu	793	1,519	39,024	54,583	81.3	82.4	69.6	67.0
Rajasthan	**	1,705	**	70,034	**	33.1	**	27.1
Saurashtra	1,505	1,874	49,325	63,084	57.1	61.3	21.5	25.0
Trav.-Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	151	120	4,686	2,944	27.8	20.9	10.1	6.2
A. & N. Islands	15	17	461	526	68.2	70.8	46.9	61.5
Bhopal	315	330	8,852	9,441	79.3	67.6	57.7	47.6
Bilaspur	...	17	...	1,011	...	54.8	...	38.0
Coorg	30	35	1,261	1,794	33.3	29.4	20.3	21.1
Delhi	11	...	414	...	2.0	...	0.4	...
H. Pradesh	198	152	6,701	4,703	32.9	23.8	25.0	16.9
Kutch	114	144	3,850	5,126	41.8	48.2	18.5	22.1
Manipur	224	299	6,463	9,463	39.2	42.2	17.2	21.2
Tripura	456	440	19,355	13,144	71.6	57.5	57.0	33.0
Vindya Pradesh	1,229	1,864	36,585	54,000	65.5	76.4	51.2	51.0
India	75,214	86,031	26,62,097	30,45,694	33.9	35.9	13.6	14.6

* Included in Madras State.
 ** Figures are not available.

Table XXIV—Statistics of Compulsory Primary Education by States

State	Compulsion Age-Group		No. of Areas under Compulsion				No. of Schools where Compulsion was in Force			
			Towns		Villages		Towns		Villages	
	Towns	Villages	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	4	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra	6-12 Boys	6-14 Boys	†	172	†	871	†	1,219	†	1,577
	6-12 Girls	6-12 Girls								
Assam	6-11	6-11	11	11	3,780	4,082	127	113	3,576	3,734
Bihar	6-10	6-10	17	17	19	19	590	591	8	8
	6-11	6-11								
Bombay	7-11	7-11	164	184	8,066	8,197	2,749	2,922	11,353	11,087
	7-12	7-12								
Madhya Pradesh	6-14	6-14	44	48	1,209	1,209	317	374	383	381
Madras	6-12	6-12	250	248	1,628	683	2,861	2,413	4,249	1,820
Orissa	6-11	6-11	1	1	24	24	14	14	9	9
Punjab	6-11	6-11	34	34	4,221	4,221	197	197	1,559	1,642
Uttar Pradesh	6-11	6-11	86	86	1,687	1,687	2,129	2,062	579	577
West Bengal	6-10	6-11	1*	1	5,745	5,745	36	39	2,079	2,312
Hyderabad	6-11	6-11	...	3	...	353	...	18	...	363
Madhya Bharat	6-11	6-11	15	47	247	903	382	222	28	353
Mysore	6-11	6-11	11	12	2,406	2,748	186	207	1,311	1,373
Travancore-Cochin	5-10	5-10	17	17	4,500	4,500	178	183	1,173	1,179
Delhi	6-11	6-11	1**	1	302	305	192@	94	294	298
Vindhya Pradesh	6-11	6-11	...	11	...	56	...	11	...	15
India			652	893	33,834	35,603	9,958	10,679	26,601	26,728

*The Ward No. IX of Calcutta Corp.

£Compulsion for girls was also enforced in some areas.

** In 13 wards of Delhi city.

† Included in Madras.

@ Includes 98 other than municipal schools.

Table XXIV—Statistics of Compulsory Primary Education by States—(Contd.)

State	Number of Pupils under Compulsion (During 1953-54)				Total No. of Pupils under Compul- sion dur- ing 1952-53	Coercive Measures taken (during 1953-54)							No. of Atten- dance officers during 1953-54
	Towns		Villages			Total	No. of Notice Issued	No. of Atten- dance Orders Passed	No. of Prosecution				
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls					For Non- Enrolment	For Non- Attendance	Fines Realised		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Andhra	1,07,827	53,491	1,06,891	72,606	3,40,815	*	91,926	52,675	13,527	27,517	1,700	27	
Assam	9,020	6,737	1,58,799	99,781	2,74,337	2,51,332	40,579	7,437	678	847	2,276	81	
Bihar	57,295	...	408	...	57,703	54,958	3,251	1,330	253	626	16	40	
Bombay	3,54,863	2,63,787	6,11,633	4,01,618	1,631,901	16,94,471	1,94,062	60,736	3,728	12,314	4,876	...	
Madhya Pradesh	60,014	...	38,625	...	98,639	87,882	14,806	4,919	1,648	3,557	2,310	341	
Madras	2,96,886	188,512	1,64,545	92,713	7,42,656	10,75,662	55,802	13,541	4,243	3,205	770	11	
Orissa	1,101	...	930	...	2,031	1,391	401	131	...	37	44	2	
Punjab	58,902	...	1,54,332	...	2,13,234	2,11,182	7,146	970	1,583	640	1,682	12	
Uttar Pradesh	3,01,432	40,522	59,450	615	4,02,019	4,19,202	1,64,485	59,827	7,657	15,394	14,454	258	
West Bengal	3,580	...	2,10,067	94,108	3,07,755	2,92,888	1,046	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	2,566	1,521	19,484	7,169	30,740	...	472	82	...	...	...	...
Madhya Bharat	49,013	...	15,886	...	64,899	26,993	523	42	...	...	...	...
Mysore	13,335	12,535	61,967	28,703	1,16,540	1,09,038	39,195	26,965	...	...	...	85
Travancore-Cochin	61,688	55,893	2,13,376	1,81,887	5,12,844	44,39,210	...	...	2,107	5,359	838	43
Delhi	49,676	...	23,628	8,730	81,534	77,987	...	...	...	...	...	110
Vindhya Pradesh	2,944	1,409	2,746	1,139	8,238	...	2,602	1,971	40	5	140	8	
							2,151	1,248	19	25	153	...	
India	14,30,142	6,24,407	18,42,267	9,89,069	48,85,885	47,52,196	6,18,447	2,31,874	35,483	69,526	29,259	1,019	

* Included in Madras State.

Madras (8.8 per cent). In case of Part B States the proportion of single-teacher schools varied between 33.1 per cent in Rajasthan and 82.4 per cent in Pepsu, while in Part C States between 76.4 per cent in Vindhya Pradesh and 20.9 per cent in Ajmer.

It is known that single-teacher schools with plural class teaching add to the wastage at the primary stage. But in view of the limited resources of the country and having a part of the population inhabited in sparsely populated and isolated pockets, such schools have become inevitable.

Compulsion

Compulsory primary education, during this year, was in force in all Part A States and Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Delhi and Vindhya Pradesh. The number of towns (including parts of towns) under compulsion increased from 652 to 893 and of villages from 33,834 to 35,603. The number of schools in areas under compulsion increased from 36,559 to 37,407 (10,679 in urban and 26,728 in rural areas). These schools enrolled 48,85,885 pupils as against 47,52,196 pupils in 1952-53. Of the total, 20,54,549 pupils were in towns and 28,31,336 pupils in villages. For the enforcement of compulsion, 6,18,447 notices were issued to the guardians for non-enrolment of their children and 2,31,874 attendance orders for absenting from schools. Legal action was taken against 35,483 parents for non-enrolment of their children and against 69,526 parents for non-attendance and a sum of Rs. 29,259 was realised by way of fines in these prosecutions. There were 1,019 Attendance Officers, during the year, as compared to 1,005 during 1952-53. "The enforcement machinery," as the Uttar Pradesh report states, "has, however, been rather ineffective because of the long period it takes to obtain a decision in the court case." The Bihar report suggests a remedy that the Compulsory Primary Education Act should be so amended as to confer magisterial powers on certain category of educational officers.

Table XXIV gives comparative statistics of compulsory primary education in different States for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54.

A brief account of the progress made in the field of compulsory primary education in various States is given below:

In Andhra, compulsion was in force in 172 towns and 871 villages. The 1,219 schools in towns under compulsion enrolled 1,61,318 pupils (1,07,827 boys and 53,491 girls) and

the 1,577 schools in villages 1,79,497 pupils (1,06,891 boys and 72,606 girls).

In Assam, the number of rural areas under compulsion increased from 3,780 to 4,082 and the number of schools therein from 3,576 to 3,734. The number of schools in urban areas, which remained stationary at 11, decreased from 127 to 113.

Compulsory education in Bihar made no appreciable head-way during this year. It was in force in 17 towns and 19 villages. The number of schools in urban areas was 591 as compared to 8 in rural areas. The total number of pupils in schools under compulsion was 57,703—all boys.

In Bombay, compulsion was further extended during this year to cover 20 more towns and 131 more villages which brought the total number of areas under compulsion to 184 towns and 8,197 villages. The enrolment in 14,009 schools in these areas (2,922 in urban areas and 11,087 in rural areas) reported an enrolment of 16,31,901 as compared to 16,94,471 in 1952-53. Steps were taken to strengthen the staff in some of the schools in compulsory areas.

In Madhya Pradesh, compulsion was introduced in 4 more towns to raise the number of towns under compulsion to 48, while the number of villages under compulsion remained stationary at 1,209. The number of schools in these areas rose from 700 to 755 (374 in towns and 381 in villages) and the number of pupils by 10,757 to 98,639 (all boys).

In Madras, 7,42,646 children were studying in 2,413 schools in towns and 1,820 schools in villages under compulsion. These schools were located in 248 towns and 683 villages.

As in 1952-53, compulsion in Orissa was in force within the limits of Parlakimedi Municipality and 24 villages of Banki Union Board. The 14 schools in the towns and the 9 in the villages reported an enrolment of 2,031 as against 1,391 in the previous year.

In Punjab, compulsion continued to be in force in 34 towns and 4,221 villages. Schools in towns remained stationary at 197, while those in villages increased from 1,559 to 1,642. Enrolment in these schools went up from 2,11,182 to 2,13,234.

There was no change in the areas under compulsion in Uttar Pradesh during this year from 86 towns and 1,687 villages. The number of schools in these places decreased from 2,708 to 2,639 and the enrolment decreased from 4,19,202 to 4,02,019.

In West Bengal, compulsion continued to be in force in Ward No. IX of Calcutta Corporation and 5,745 villages. With an increase in the number of schools under compulsion from

Table XXV—Number of

State	Number of Teachers			
	Men		Women	
	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	43,219	2,699	10,195	263
Assam	4,878	11,409	498	1,519
Bihar	24,894	15,139	896	2,089
Bombay	40,569	36,521	11,742	7,281
Madhya Pradesh	9,984	12,711	2,122	915
Madras	62,005	3,160	28,767	596
Orissa	8,969	11,017	255	94
Punjab	8,585	2,603	2,460	924
Uttar Pradesh	54,090	15,903	3,091	3,468
West Bengal	19,522	29,335	1,321	1,996
Hyderabad	4,385	20,755	916	2,071
Jammu & Kashmir	848	742	139	112
Madhya Bharat	1,910	7,004	308	865
Mysore	7,016	14,367	1,320	2,043
Pepsu	939	999	161	108
Rajasthan	3,878	5,447	377	605
Saurashtra	1,558	4,771	828	1,439
Travancore-Cochin	12,021	2,758	8,487	2,319
Ajmer	1,127	175	351	81
A. & N. Islands	3	31	..	2
Bhopal	116	638	6	132
Bilaspur	19	30	...	1
Coorg	100	145	13	15
Delhi	1,680	18	1,108	9
Himachal Pradesh	461	677	56	43
Kutch	115	408	39	98
Manipur	34	1,372	...	31
Tripura	118	1,098	7	97
Vindhya Pradesh	1,001	2,377	18	210
India	3,14,044	2,04,304	75,481	29,426

•Included in
 **Figures are

Teachers in Primary Schools

Number of teachers			Total No. of Teachers in 1952-53	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	State
All Persons					
Trained	Untrained	Total			
6	7	8	9	10	11
53,414	2,962	56,376	*	+ 56,376	Andhra
5,376	12,928	18,304	17,266	+ 1,038	Assam
25,790	17,228	43,018	41,960	+ 1,058	Bihar
52,311	43,802	96,113	91,168	+ 4,945	Bombay
12,106	13,626	25,732	23,475	+ 2,257	Madhya Pradesh
90,772	3,756	94,528	1,49,763	- 55,235	Madras
9,224	11,111	20,335	17,979	+ 2,356	Orissa
11,045	3,527	14,572	11,793	+ 2,779	Punjab
57,181	19,371	76,552	78,947	- 2,395	Uttar Pradesh
20,843	31,331	52,174	45,094	+ 7,080	West Bengal
5,301	22,826	28,127	20,579	+ 7,548	Hyderabad
987	854	1,841	**	+ 1,841	J. & Kashmir
2,218	7,869	10,087	9,426	+ 661	Madhya Bharat
8,336	16,410	24,746	23,081	+ 1,665	Mysore
1,100	1,107	2,207	1,239	+ 968	Pepsu
4,255	6,052	10,307	8,856	+ 1,451	Rajasthan
2,386	6,210	8,596	7,178	+ 1,418	Saurashtra
20,508	5,077	25,585	27,087	- 1,502	Trav.-Cochin
1,478	256	1,734	1,616	+ 118	Ajmer
3	33	36	42	- 6	A. & N. Islands
122	770	892	619	+ 273	Bhopal
19	31	50	58	- 8	Bilaspur
113	160	273	182	+ 91	Coorg
2,788	22	2,810	2,864	- 54	Delhi
517	720	1,237	1,069	+ 168	H. Pradesh
154	506	660	617	+ 43	Kutch
34	1,403	1,437	1,172	+ 265	Manipur
125	1,195	1,320	914	+ 406	Tripura
1,019	2,587	3,606	2,668	+ 938	Vindhya Pradesh
3,89,525	2,33,730	6,23,255	5,86,712	+ 36,543	India

Madras State.
not available.

Table XXV—Number of Teachers in Primary Schools (Contd.)

State	Percentage of Trained Teachers		Average No. of pupils per Teachers	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
12	13	14	15	16
Andhra	*	94.7	*	30
Assam	27.2	29.4	38	39
Bihar	59.1	60.1	28	29
Bombay	53.9	54.4	38	37
Madhya Pradesh	48.5	47.0	32	31
Madras	93.4	96.0	29	32
Orissa	49.1	45.4	28	28
Punjab	79.7	75.8	42	42
Uttar Pradesh	66.5	74.7	35	35
West Bengal	41.8	39.9	35	33
Hyderabad	21.8	18.8	33	29
Jammut & Kashmir	**	53.6	**	35
Madhya Bharat	18.6	22.0	28	30
Mysore	29.9	33.7	27	27
Pepsu	51.3	49.8	45	37
Rajasthan	28.4	41.3	27	25
Saurashtra	28.1	27.8	32	29
Travancore-Cochin	78.8	80.2	50	54
Ajmer	85.3	85.2	29	27
A. & N. Islands	...	8.3	23	24
Bhopal	17.1	13.7	25	22
Bilaspur	24.1	38.0	35	53
Coorg	32.4	41.4	34	31
Delhi	98.7	99.2	34	35
Himachal Pradesh	35.5	41.8	25	22
Kutch	22.5	23.3	34	35
Manipur	0.3	2.4	32	31
Tripura	11.6	9.5	37	30
Vindhya Pradesh	22.0	28.3	27	29
India	62.2	62.5	33	33

*Included in Madras State.
 **Figures are not available

2,115 to 2,351 (39 in towns and 2,312 in villages) the enrolment rose from 2,92,888 to 3,07,755.

On the enforcement of the Compulsory Primary Education Act in 3 towns and 353 villages in Hyderabad during this year, primary education was made compulsory for the children of the age group 6-11 there. The enrolment in 18 schools in towns and 363 schools in villages numbered 30,740 pupils. For the expansion of this scheme, short-course training for new teachers in these schools was arranged.

In Madhya Bharat, compulsory primary education was extended to some '*parganas*'. Separate Assistant Attendance Officers were appointed to check attendance and, where necessary, to persuade parents to send their children to schools or to take legal action against them. Compulsory primary education committees were set up at district headquarters.

The number of areas under compulsion in the State rose from 15 to 47 in case of towns and from 247 to 903 in that of villages. This resulted in the increase in the number of schools under compulsion from 410 to 575 (222 in towns and 353 in villages), which enrolled 64,899 children during this year.

In Mysore, the compulsory primary education scheme covered 12 towns and 2,748 villages, as against 11 towns and 2,406 villages during the previous year. Enrolment in these schools rose by 7,502 to 1,16,540.

In Travancore-Cochin, 17 towns and 4,500 villages, where compulsory primary education was in force, had 1,362 schools (183 in towns and 1,179 in villages), as against 1,351 schools during 1952-53. These schools enrolled 5,12,844 pupils as compared to 4,49,210 during previous year.

In Delhi, compulsion was in force in 13 wards of Delhi Municipality and 305 villages. Of the 392 schools in areas under compulsion, 94 were in towns and 298 in villages. The total enrolment in these schools increased from 77,987 to 81,534.

In Himachal Pradesh, the Compulsory Primary Education Act was passed by the State Vidhan Sabha during the year.

In Vindhya Pradesh, with the passage of Compulsory Education Act, compulsion was introduced in 11 schools in 11 towns and 15 schools in 56 villages. The number of pupils under instruction in these schools was 8,238.

Teachers

The number of teachers in recognised primary schools increased from 5,86,712 to 6,23,255. The rate of increase during this year was 6.2 per cent as compared to 4.1 per cent

during the previous year. The percentage of trained teachers improved further from 62.2 per cent (60.3 per cent for men and 71.4 per cent for women) to 62.5 per cent (60.6 per cent for men and 72.0 per cent for women). Of the total staff, 1,04,907 teachers or 16.8 per cent were women.

Table XXV gives the distribution of teachers in primary schools in the different States. It will be seen that the number of teachers increased in all the States, except in Uttar Pradesh, Travancore-Cochin, A. & N. Islands, Bilaspur and Delhi, where it decreased to the extent of 2,395; 1,502; 6; 8 and 54 respectively. As in the previous years, Delhi reported the highest percentage (99.2) of trained teachers, closely followed by Madras (96.0) and Andhra (94.7). Next in order came Ajmer (85.2 per cent), Travancore-Cochin (80.2 per cent), Punjab (75.8 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (74.7 per cent), Bihar (60.0 per cent), Bombay (54.4 per cent) and Jammu & Kashmir (53.6 per cent). In the remaining States, the number of untrained teachers exceeded that of trained teachers. Cols. (13) and (14) of table XXV reveal that the position of trained teachers in primary schools improved in all the States except in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal, Hyderabad Pepsu, Saurashtra, Ajmer, Bhopal and Tripura.

Teacher-Pupil Ratio

The average number of pupils per teacher in primary schools was 33—the same as in the previous year. Cols. (15) and (16) of table XXV give comparative position in this respect for 1952-53 and 1953-54. The average during 1953-54 ranged among Part A States between 42 in Punjab and 28 pupils in Orissa, among Part B States between 54 in Travancore-Cochin and 25 in Rajasthan and among Part C States between 53 in Bilaspur and 22 in Himachal Pradesh and Bhopal.

Pay Scales of Teachers

There was no appreciable change in the pay scales of primary school teachers during the year under report. In Orissa, teachers in all primary schools were given a flat increase of Rs. 4 per month from 1st April, 1953. In West Bengal, the teachers serving in district school boards received an additional pay of Rs. 5 per month. Besides, the government contribution towards dearness allowance to teachers was raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 per month.

Information as to the minimum educational qualifications of teachers in schools under different managements are given in Appendix B of Vol. II of this report. The scales, as usual,

TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO

1953-54

PRIMARY

STATES

SECONDARY

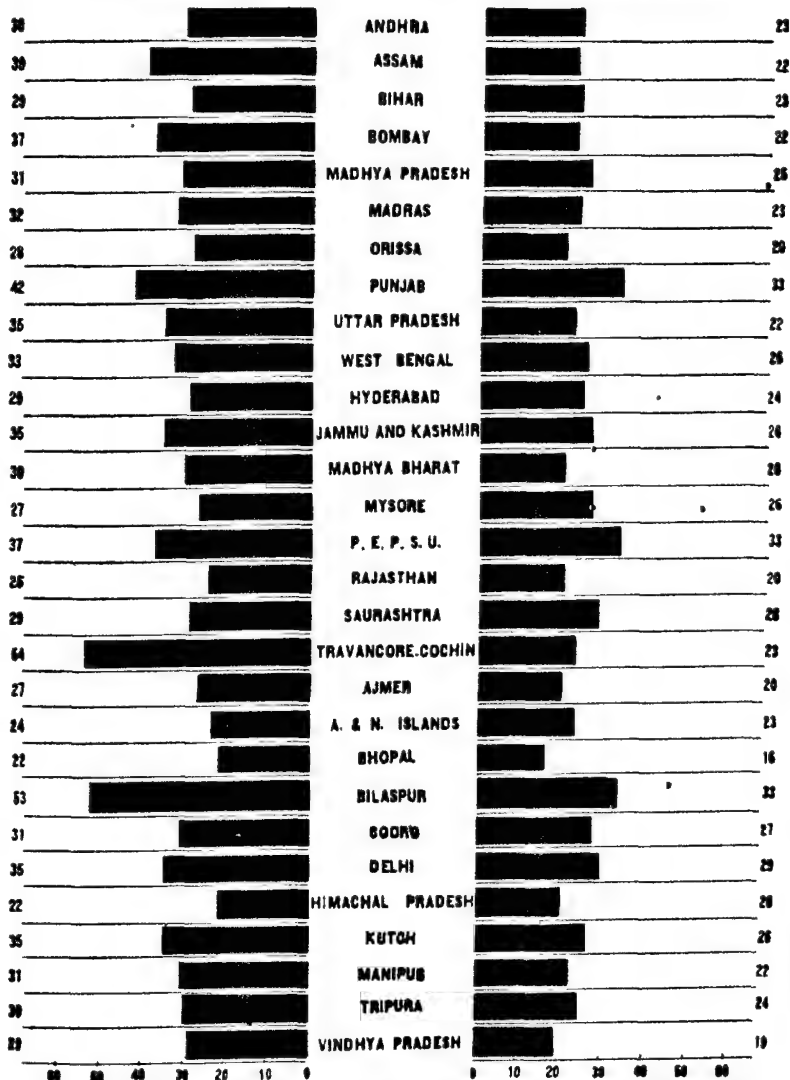


Table XXVI—Minima and Maxima of Pay Scales of Teachers in Government Primary Schools

State	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale		No. of Years Required to reach the Maximum
		Min- um	Maxi- mum	
1	2	3	4	5
1. V. Pradesh	Passed Middle	Rs. 20	Rs. 25	5 } Men 5 } Women
		25	30	
2. (a ₁) Andhra	Passed Higher Elementary and Trained	30	50	20
(a ₂) Madras	Passed Higher Elementary and Trained	30	50	20
(b) Mysore	Passed Upper Primary and Trained	30	55	15
(c) T.-Cochin	Passed Elementary School Leaving Certificate Examination and Trained	30	50	15
(d) Manipur	Passed Matric	30	55	15
3. M. Pradesh	Passed Middle and Trained	32	60	18 } Men 15 } Women
		44	75	
4. Orissa	Passed Middle and Higher Elementary Trained	34	44	10
5. (a) U.Pradesh*	Passed Middle and Trained	35	50	15
(b) W. Bengal	Passed Matric and Trained	35	80	22
6. (a) Assam	Passed Middle and Trained	40	55	10
(b) Bombay	Passed Primary School Certificate Examination and Trained	40	65	20
(c) Punjab*	Passed Middle and Trained	40	110	27
(d) M. Bharat	Passed Middle and Trained	40	70	10
(e) Rajasthan	Passed Middle and Trained	40	55	10
(f) Saurashtra	Passed Primary School Certificate Examination and Trained	40	65	15
(g) Bilaspur	Passed Matric and Trained	40	90	20
(h) Coorg	Passed Middle and Trained	40	80	15
(i) H. Pradesh	Passed Middle and Trained	40	90	20
7. Kutch	Passed Middle and Trained	42	50	4
8. Bhopal	Passed Matric and Trained	45	100	23
6. (a) Bihar	Passed Matric and Trained	50	90	20
(b) Pepsu	Passed Middle and Trained	50	100	15
(c) A. and N. Islands	Passed Middle and Trained	50	90	15
(d) Jammu & Kashmir	Passed Middle and Trained	50	120	13
10. Tripura	Passed Middle and Trained	55	130	24
11. Hyderabad	Passed Middle and Trained	56	99	15
12. (a) Ajmer	Passed Matric and Trained	68	170	23
(b) Delhi	Passed Matric and Trained	68	170	23

* In local boards schools only The scales are sanctioned by the government.

varied from State to State as well as in the schools under different managements in the same State.

A comparison of the minimum and maximum pay scales of teachers in government primary schools is given in table XXVI. The States have been grouped according to the minimum salary offered.

Expenditure

During the year under report, the total direct expenditure on recognised primary schools increased from Rs. 44,20,38,765 to Rs. 46,26,51,698, giving an increase of 4.7 per cent as compared to 9.4 per cent during 1952-53. Of the total, Rs. 41,82,67,300 were expended on institutions for boys and Rs. 4,43,84,398 on those for girls. The primary schools accounted for 38.8 per cent of the total direct expenditure on all types of institutions. The corresponding figure for 1952-53 was 39.9 per cent.

The details of the expenditure as met from different sources are given in the following table for 1952-53 and 1953-54.

Table XXVII—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by Sources

Sources	1952-53		1953-54	
	Amount	Percent-age	Amount	Percent-age
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	31,84,12,405	72.0	33,17,85,380	71.7
District Board Funds	5,29,81,349	12.0	5,75,16,275	12.4
Municipal Board Funds	4,18,63,644	9.5	4,49,74,039	9.7
Fees	1,25,52,665	2.8	1,30,66,330	2.8
Endowments	54,28,679	1.2	58,59,172	1.3
Others Sources	1,08,00,023	2.5	94,50,502	2.1
Total	44,20,38,765	100.0	46,26,51,698	100.0

It will be seen from the above table that (a) the proportion of expenditure met from government funds continued to be as high as 71.7 per cent, (b) the share of expenditure met from various sources did not show any marked variation and (c) the expenditure expended from government funds increased

by 4.2 per cent, as compared to an increase of 8.6 per cent from district board funds, 7.4 per cent from municipal board funds, 4.1 per cent from fees and 7.9 per cent from endowments, while it decreased by 12.5 per cent in the case of expenditure met from other sources.

The distribution of direct expenditure on primary schools managed by various agencies is shown in table XXVIII below:

Table XXVIII—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by managements

Management	1952-53		1953-54		Percentage Increase
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.		Rs.		
Government	9,12,30,761	20.6	9,37,38,977	20.3	+2.7
District Boards	18,32,47,724	41.5	19,71,28,484	42.6	+7.6
Municipal Boards	6,85,66,573	15.5	7,10,06,906	15.3	+3.6
Private Bodies :					
Aided	9,46,04,905	21.4	9,64,72,116	20.9	+2.0
Unaided	43,88,802	1.0	43,05,215	0.9	-1.9
Total	44,20,38,765	100.0	46,26,51,698	100.0	+4.7

Local board schools claimed 57.9 per cent of total direct expenditure on primary schools, as compared 21.8 per cent by private schools and 20.3 per cent by government schools. As stated earlier, the proportion of these schools to the total number of primary schools was 50.1, 27.9 and 22.0 respectively. But for the expenditure on private unaided primary schools which decreased by 1.9 per cent, that on schools under all other managements increased in varying degrees. The highest percentage of increase in expenditure was reported by schools under the boards.

The average annual cost per pupil in a primary school amounted to Rs. 22.2 (Rs. 21.6 in boys' schools and Rs. 29.8 in girl's schools) as against Rs. 22.6 during 1952-53. Its distribution over different sources of income was : government funds Rs. 15.9, local board funds Rs. 4.9, fees and other sources (including endowments) Rs. 1.4.

Table XXIX—Direct Expenditure

State	On Schools for Boys		On Schools for Girls	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	*	3,70,53,237	*	41,283
Assam	72,80,101	78,37,698	9,00,468	8,42,440
Bihar	1,70,44,705	1,82,14,469	12,71,698	14,30,590
Bombay	9,25,08,151	9,47,80,397	1,63,25,672	1,58,60,554
M. Pradesh	1,58,81,448	1,76,96,140	26,39,046	27,50,099
Madras	10,67,40,903	7,01,16,099	...	..
Orissa	68,47,202	78,36,982	1,45,364	2,33,191
Punjab	93,44,074	1,07,42,534	25,55,095	37,43,926
Uttar Pradesh	46,39,1,805	4,54,25,990	43,64,616	43,78,409
West Bengal	2,01,03,883	2,58,11,646	23,09,811	26,64,447
Hyderabad	1,96,26,580	2,06,62,007	31,02,951	27,41,600
J. & Kashmir	**	12,74,254	**	2,36,180
Madhya Bharat	59,28,326	67,41,649	9,22,418	9,97,927
Mysore	1,30,44,108	1,41,70,316	18,12,272	18,25,038
Pepsu	14,53,867	18,32,664	2,64,828	2,52,041
Rajasthan	61,66,399	63,26,757	10,34,853	9,76,603
Saurashtra	56,38,830	63,49,440	12,57,110	14,40,618
Trav.-Cochin	1,61,19,690	1,18,72,025	..	...
Ajmer	21,79,626	23,69,808	6,07,034	5,91,422
A. & N. Islands	40,643	43,347	...	...
Bhopal	3,90,391	5,39,873	1,36,784	1,31,134
Bilaspur	91,153	70,780	...	1,292
Coorg	1,34,539	2,21,414	2,783	5,776
Delhi	42,50,892	46,63,338	23,02,786	28,42,218
H. Pradesh	6,59,071	10,09,011	46,395	91,140
Kutch	4,78,169	5,33,737	99,515	1,06,675
Manipur	4,55,573	7,48,527	21,210	41,036
Tripura	8,15,496	8,39,376	13,177	11,412
V. Pradesh	18,83,446	24,83,785	1,63,862	1,47,347
India	39,97,39,017	41,82,67,300	4,22,99,748	4,43,84,398

*Included in

**Figures are

£Percentage cannot be worked out as separate figures for

on Primary Schools by States

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Per. of exp. on Pri. Sch- ools to Total Exp. on Edu.	State
1952-53	1953-54	Amount	Per- centage		
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£		
* .	3,70,94,520	+ 3,70,94,520	£	52.6	Andhra
81,80,569	86,80,138	+ 4,99,569	+ 6.1	34.6	Assam
1,83,16,403	1,96,45,059	+ 13,28,656	+ 7.3	29.4	Bihar
10,88,33,823	11,06,40,951	+ 18,07,128	+ 1.7	50.8	Bombay
1,85,20,494	2,04,46,239	+ 19,25,745	+ 10.4	39.9	M. Pradesh
10,67,40,903	7,01,16,099	- 3,66,24,804	- £	54.2	Madras
69,92,566	80,70,173	+ 10,77,607	+ 15.4	38.6	Orissa
1,18,99,169	1,44,86,460	+ 25,87,291	+ 21.7	25.6	Punjab
4,89,96,421	4,98,04,399	+ 8,07,978	+ 1.6	28.0	Uttar Pradesh
2,24,13,694	2,84,76,093	+ 60,62,399	+ 27.0	25.6	West Bengal
2,27,29,531	2,34,03,607	+ 6,74,076	+ 3.0	46.3	Hyderabad
**	15,10,434	+ 15,10,434	**	31.1	J. & Kashmir
68,50,744	77,39,576	+ 8,88,832	+ 13.0	38.7	Madhya Bharat
1,48,56,380	1,59,95,354	+ 11,38,974	+ 7.7	45.1	Mysore
17,18,695	20,84,705	+ 3,66,010	+ 21.3	16.9	Pepsu
72,01,252	73,03,360	+ 1,02,108	+ 1.4	25.5	Rajasthan
68,95,940	77,90,058	+ 8,94,118	+ 13.0	50.3	Saurashtra
1,61,19,690	1,18,72,025	- 42,47,665	- 26.4	33.6	Trav.-Cochin
27,86,660	29,61,230	+ 1,74,570	+ 6.3	41.8	Ajmer
40,649	43,347	+ 2,698	+ 6.6	26.3	A. & N. Islands
5,27,115	6,71,007	+ 1,43,892	+ 27.3	30.2	Bhopal
91,153	72,072	- 19,081	- 20.9	17.5	Bilaspur
1,37,322	2,27,190	+ 89,868	+ 65.4	14.5	Coorg
65,53,678	75,05,556	+ 9,51,878	+ 14.5	22.7	Delhi
7,05,466	11,00,151	+ 3,94,685	+ 55.9	37.0	H. Pradesh
5,77,684	6,40,412	+ 62,728	+ 10.9	54.9	Kutch
4,76,783	7,89,563	+ 3,12,780	+ 65.6	45.0	Mainpur
8,28,673	8,50,788	+ 22,115	+ 2.7	38.0	Tripura
20,47,308	26,31,132	+ 5,83,824	+ 28.5	48.1	V. Pradesh
44,20,38,765	46,26,51,698	+ 2,06,12,933	+ 4.7	38.8	India

Madras State.

not available.

Andhra and Madras for 1952-53 are not available.

Table XXIX—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by States—(Contd.)

State	Percentage of Expenditure met from						Average Annual Cost per Pupil	
	Govt. Funds	Dist. Board Funds	Mun. Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	1952-53	1953-54
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Andhra	77.8	18.1	3.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	Rs. *	21.6
Assam	89.4	2.5	0.3	0.0	1.1	6.7	12.4	12.3
Bihar	8.0	74.4	10.7	0.5	0.8	5.6	15.7	15.8
Bombay	69.4	4.6	16.8	5.3	0.6	3.3	31.8	31.4
M. Pradesh	63.6	19.2	13.7	0.9	0.2	2.4	24.5	25.2
Madras	69.2	15.1	9.1	2.0	4.4	0.2	24.4	23.3
Orissa	89.4	3.0	1.1	0.1	0.2	6.2	13.9	14.2
Punjab	58.2	22.0	12.2	1.2	2.2	4.2	24.2	23.7
Uttar Pradesh	67.1	15.1	10.9	6.0	0.0	0.9	17.9	18.5
West Bengal	66.2	17.4	9.3	5.6	0.8	0.7	14.3	16.7
Hyderabad	98.0	0.1	...	0.5	0.1	1.3	33.2	28.6
J. & Kashmir	97.2	...	...	1.1	1.4	0.3	**	23.6
M., Bharat	98.1	...	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.0	26.3	25.8
Mysore	95.5	2.1	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.5	23.5	24.0
Pepsu	99.4	...	0.1	...	0.4	0.1	30.7	25.6
Rajasthan	96.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.2	30.6	28.2
Saurashtra	92.0	...	0.0	2.1	0.5	5.4	30.0	30.9
T. Cochin	96.7	...	...	0.0	...	3.3	11.8	8.6
Ajmer	82.7	...	9.2	4.7	2.9	0.5	60.3	62.2
A. & N. Islands	99.1	...	...	...	...	0.9	41.4	50.7
Bhopal	98.3	...	...	0.2	0.8	0.7	34.4	33.8
Bilaspur	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	44.5	27.1
Coorg	86.0	...	10.5	...	...	3.5	22.1	26.7
Delhi	43.7	0.1	46.3	0.8	6.8	2.3	67.2	75.9
H. Pradesh	94.4	...	2.5	...	2.4	0.7	26.3	39.6
Kutch	72.4	...	...	6.1	4.0	17.5	27.8	27.7
Manipur	88.1	..	...	0.7	10.5	0.7	12.7	17.7
Tripura	94.8	...	...	3.7	0.0	1.5	24.4	21.4
V. Pradesh	99.1	...	...	0.0	0.9	0.0	28.6	24.8
India	71.7	12.4	9.7	2.8	1.3	2.1	22.6	2.22

The details of primary school expenditure in the different States for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 are given in table XXIX. It will be observed from figures in col. (8) of that table that the expenditure increased in all the States except Travancore-Cochin and Bilaspur where it decreased by Rs. 42,47,665 and Rs. 19,081 respectively. The fall in Travancore-Cochin during this year was due to the payment of arrears of pay, *etc.* to teachers during 1952-53, while that in Bilaspur due to the transfer of higher paid teachers to middle schools.

Among Part A States, the percentage of increase in expenditure was highest in West Bengal (27.0 per cent), followed by Punjab (21.7 per cent), Orissa (15.4 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (10.4 per cent) and the least in Uttar Pradesh (1.6 per cent). In the case of Part B States, the increase ranged from 1.4 per cent in Rajasthan to 21.3 per cent in Pepsu. Manipur topped the Part C States by reporting 65.6 per cent increase in expenditure.

Figures in col. (10) of table XXIX gives the percentage of the expenditure on primary schools to the total direct expenditure on all types of educational institutions. The wide differences shown by the various States are due to the variations in their educational systems.

Figures in cols. (13) to (18) give the source-wise percentage of expenditure on primary schools in different States. The entire expenditure on primary schools in Bilaspur was met from government funds and very nearly so in Vindhya Pradesh, A. & N. Islands, Bhopal, Pepsu, Madhya Bharat and Hyderabad. Among Part A States, the contribution from government funds ranged between 70 and 90 per cent in Andhra, Assam and Orissa and between 60 and 70 per cent in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In all the Part B States, government shared more than 92 per cent of expenditure on primary schools. In the case of Part C States the share of government varied between 43.7 per cent in Delhi to 99.1 per cent in A. & N. Islands and Vindhya Pradesh. Local boards contributed to the extent of about 46.4 per cent in Delhi, as compared to 9.2, 10.5, and 2.5 per cent in Ajmer, Coorg and Himachal Pradesh respectively. Fees and other sources (including endowments) accounted for 27.6 per cent in Kutch, 11.9 per cent in Manipur, 9.9 per cent in Delhi, 8.1 per cent in Ajmer, 5.2 per cent in Tripura, 3.5 per cent in Coorg, 3.1 per cent in Himachal Pradesh, 1.7 per cent in Bhopal and 0.9 per cent in A. & N. Islands and Vindhya Pradesh each.

It will be observed from col. (20) of table XXIX that the average annual cost of educating a pupil ranged from Rs. 12.3 in Assam to Rs. 31.4 in Bombay among Part A States, from Rs. 8.6 in Travancore-Cochin to Rs. 30.9 in Saurashtra in Part B States and from Rs. 17.7 in Manipur to Rs. 75.9 in Delhi among Part G States.

Fees

Primary education was free in schools situated in areas where compulsory education was in force. In other areas, it was free in case of schools under government control and in majority of those under the local boards. However, private schools levied fees which reflected considerable variation. Free places were available for indigent students and children of (a) teachers, (b) ex-soldiers, sailors and airmen who are in active service or have died or incapacitated from active service and (c) scheduled castes and other backward classes.

School Buildings

The general state of buildings at the primary stage of education was unsatisfactory in almost all the States. The diversion of most of the available funds to the expansion of primary education and the increase in the number of students under instruction at this level made the situation more difficult. The problem of providing proper accommodation to these schools, therefore, continued to be of great magnitude. The governments were, however, doing their best but it is only if the general public comes forward with substantial assistance in the form of money, material and labour that the problem can be solved in a reasonable short time.

In Andhra, 8,502 schools were housed in their own buildings, of which 92 were constructed during the year. The remaining schools were functioning in rented or rent-free buildings. There were 21,701 schools in Bihar having their own permanent or semi-permanent buildings. Besides, 418 schools were held in rented houses and 3,129 in *verandahs* on permissive basis. In Bombay, the new building loan scheme formulated under the Bombay Primary Education and Housing Board (Amendment) Act, 1951 was introduced from the 1st April, 1953. This enabled the government to budget more liberally than in the past for financing the building projects of district school boards to provide buildings to primary schools. A provision of nearly Rs. 55 lakhs was made during the year for this purpose and 1,354 school-rooms were constructed at a cost of Rs. 33,85,000 to the government. Further, 1,478 school-rooms were under construction at the end of the year

at an approximate cost of about Rs. 20,34,300 to government. In addition to Rs. 55 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 4,19,733 was sanctioned as building grants for special repairs to the district school buildings and a grant of Rs. 4,19,300 for the construction of primary school buildings in the erstwhile States merged in Bombay. Of the 25,691 schools under district school boards, 7,607 were functioning in buildings owned by the boards, 8,238 in rented buildings and 9,846 in rent-free buildings such as temples, *dharamshalas*, etc. Madhya Pradesh provided for a sum of Rs. 51,000 in the budget for 1953-54 for this purpose. In Madras, 11,642 schools had their own buildings, of which 203 were constructed during the year and the rest were held in rented or rent-free buildings. In Orissa, a sum of Rs. 1,49,000 was sanctioned both for the construction of school buildings and the purchase of furniture and equipment for primary schools. In Uttar Pradesh, some new buildings came up by '*shramdan*' from local people and through self help squads of the children. In urban areas, nearly 50 per cent schools were housed in rented buildings. In West Bengal, improvement of existing schools and their gradual conversion into basic schools was taken up in 8 community development blocks under a planned scheme. Further, a sum of Rs. 2,24,000 was sanctioned for the renovation of 160 primary school buildings and for the supply of furniture and equipment. Besides, Rs. 11,37,597 were sanctioned as government grant towards the building construction of 36 junior basic schools. During this year, however, only 46 junior basic school buildings could be constructed and 17 old primary school buildings renovated.

In Hyderabad, a sum of Rs. 1,01,000 was spent on the construction, extension, etc., of primary school buildings. In Madhya Bharat, 22 primary school buildings were constructed under the five year plan. In Mysore, out of the total of 11,241 schools, 4,750 or 42.3 per cent were housed in their own buildings, while 1,270 or 11.3 per cent in rented buildings and 5,221 or 46.4 per cent in *chatrams* and *chavadies*, etc. Only 5,064 or 46.1 per cent of the buildings were considered to be suitable. In Pepsu, a sum of Rs. 1,02,720 was given to 214 primary schools under the State five year plan for improving their equipment. Besides, a sum of Rs. 2,48,000 was given to the public by way of subsidies for the construction of primary schools and an equal sum was spent by the public. In Saurashtra, 22 school buildings were constructed during the year 1953-54. In Travancore-Cochin, 52 new buildings were put up and major renovations in 106 school buildings were carried out by the Department.

In Bhopal, 108 primary school buildings of cheap model were constructed with the free labour of the villages—the cost of one such building was Rs. 1,200 only.

Equipment

The position regarding equipment was hardly satisfactory. With an equipment grant of Rs. 200 per school opened under the Government of India's scheme to relieve educated unemployment, primary schools equipped themselves with games, material and teaching aids like globes, maps, charts, blackboards, *etc.*

CHAPTER IV

BASIC EDUCATION

There was an all-round expansion in the field of basic education during the year under report. This was partly due to the fuller implementation of the pilot schemes for the development of basic education at the elementary level and of those for teachers' training introduced during 1952-53 under the first five year plan. Some of the States were able to establish a post-graduate basic training college and an under-graduate basic training college, with practising junior and senior basic schools, in one, or in a few cases in more than one, selected area. Besides a number of traditional primary schools were also converted into the basic pattern.

The following grants were sanctioned to State governments under different schemes of the First Five Year Plan..

- (i) Post-Graduate Basic Training Colleges with Senior Basic Schools for practice and demonstration.
Rs. 5,68,461/-
The grants were sanctioned for the establishment or continuation of six post-graduate basic training colleges.
- (ii) Basic Training Colleges with Junior Basic Schools for practice and demonstration. Rs. 6,12,604/-
The grants were sanctioned for the establishment or continuation of 15 basic training colleges.
- (iii) Improvement of Primary Schools in selected areas.
Rs. 4,96,495/-
For the improvement of primary schools in selected areas in 8 States.
- (iv) Urban Basic Schools Rs. 1,24,478/-
For the establishment of 10 urban basic schools in 8 States.

At the same time with a view to stimulating the expansion of basic education in each State, as apart from the selected areas, the Central Government prepared a scheme for giving financial assistance to State governments in the light, generally, of the recommendations of the Kher Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education in 1948. The

sharing basis of the overall additional expenditure between the Centre and the States was in the ratio of 30:70. The Scheme could not, however, be implemented during 1953-54.

In their 20th meeting held in November, 1953, the Central Advisory Board of Education considered the report on the progress of educational development plans implemented or proposed to be implemented by the Government of India and recommended that separate section dealing with basic education should be set up in the Central Ministry of Education.

Main Developments

A brief account of the progress made in the field of basic education in different States during the year 1953-54 is given below :

Andhra

Of the 454 basic schools in the State, 419 were junior and 35 senior basic schools. The total enrolment in junior basic schools was 39,078 and in senior basic schools 8,187.

During this year, the State had 22 basic training schools with an enrolment of 2,926. At the recommendation of the *Ad-hoc* Committee on Basic Education in the composite Madras State, the revised syllabus published by the Department for the Basic Training School Leaving Certificate Examination was followed in basic training schools.

A three months' re-training course in basic education for the non-basic elementary and secondary grade teachers was conducted in 10 centres in the Andhra area in the summer of 1953, at which 373 teachers underwent re-training. Each re-trainee was paid a stipend of Rs. 18 p.m. Besides, a re-training course of 5 months' duration in basic education for graduate school assistants (teachers) and deputy inspectors was conducted at the Government Basic Training School, Pentapadu, from August, 1953 to January, 1954. The number of re-trainees was 17, each of whom was paid a stipend of Rs. 35 p. m.

Assam

The number of junior basic schools in the State increased from 149 to 305 and of senior basic schools from 8 to 12. The total enrolment in these schools during this year was 21,039 and 991 respectively as against 8,683 and 630 respectively during the previous year.

With the passage of the Basic Education Act by the State Legislature, during the year 1953-54, basic education became the accepted pattern of elementary education in the State.

The 9th All-India Basic Education Conference was held at Titabar in November, 1953. The Conference gave a new impetus to basic education activities.

During this year the six basic training institutions trained 580 student-teachers.

Bihar

During 1953-54, the number of junior basic schools in the State decreased from 150 to 143 and the enrolment therein from 11,933 to 11,155. The number of senior basic schools, however, increased from 384 to 412 and so also the enrolment therein from 51,592 to 56,036. The fall in the number of junior basic schools was due to the upgrading of some of the schools to senior basic ones.

With the opening of a post-basic school at Turki, the number of such schools rose to 14 and the enrolment therein from 1,066 to 1,111.

The number of junior basic training schools increased from 39 to 41, but that of senior basic training schools and basic training colleges remained stationary at 19 and 1 respectively. The number of pupil-teachers in these training institutions was 1,986; 1,394 and 88 respectively, as against 1,694; 1,420 and 83 respectively during the previous year.

In furtherance of the development of basic education in the State, a camp was organised at Sarvodaya Mahavidyalaya, Turki, from 27th to 29th April, 1953 for the assessment of trainees' work. The Board of Assessment, constituted for the purpose, conducted the evaluation of work of the students. In June, 1953, craft teachers from basic schools were deputed to attend a course of instruction at the Central Training Institute, Koni, Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh). In addition, 12 basic trained graduate teachers were deputed to Sevagram (Wardha) and another batch of 12 teachers to Sarvodaya Mahavidyalaya, Turki for a refresher course of six months' duration.

The Bihar Basic Education Committee in their meeting in January, 1954, considered that new basic schools should not be opened but all efforts should be concentrated on the conversion of existing primary schools into basic schools.

Under the guidance of Dr. Peter Manniche, Danish expert in folk schools and rural colleges, a seminar was held in Patna at which he gave useful comments on the comparative merits of the basic system of education in India and an insight into the working of a similar system of folk schools run in Denmark.

Bombay

Due to the upgrading of some junior basic schools to senior ones, the number of junior basic schools diminished from 82 to 58, while that of senior basic schools rose from 85 to 110. The enrolment of the junior and senior basic schools was 5,153 and 25,029 as compared to 10,307 and 20,376 respectively in the previous year. Six hundred and fifty students passed the Basic Primary School Certificate Examination.

In pursuance of the government's policy of gradually remodelling primary education on the basic pattern, the introduction of craft teaching in conventional primary schools was continued and such schools increased from 2,801 to 2,902 during the year. Students under instruction in these schools numbered 7,66,673.

With the closure of the Training Centre at Bijapur, the number of basic training schools decreased to 20, while the number of graduates' basic training centres remained stationary at 3. The number of teachers trained in these schools was 1,266 and 63 respectively.

Twenty additional posts of Assistant Deputy-Educational Inspectors for Basic and Craft schools were sanctioned.

Madhya Pradesh

With the final adoption of basic education as the pattern of education at the primary stage, the number of senior basic schools rose by 51 to 129, and their enrolment by 13,796 to 36,267. Besides, there were 60 primary schools following 'basic' syllabus.

The two basic training centres continued to train teachers in basic education. Of the 293 pupils on rolls in these institutes, 133 pupil-teachers qualified for the award of the certificate.

It was decided to introduce basic syllabus in all the Primary schools in the State in two stages—in classes I and II during 1954-55 and in classes III and IV during 1955-56. Special grants were sanctioned to 9 normal schools for the construction of weaving sheds and the purchase of necessary equipment needed in the teaching of weaving and agriculture. Special grants were also given to 64 middle schools for their conversion into senior basic schools. A modified syllabus on the basic pattern was prepared to be followed during the transitional period in schools in which adequate equipment and trained teachers were not available.

Madras

After the creation of the Andhra State, there were 790 junior and 115 senior basic schools in the residuary State of Madras. The enrolment in the junior and the senior basic schools was 90,092 and 30,620 respectively.

By the end of the year, there were 42 basic training schools (28 for men and 14 for women) in the State. Two basic training schools—one for men and the other for women—were opened during the year. The class-wise enrolment of pupil-teachers under training therein was as under:

<i>Senior Basic</i>	
I Year	940
II Year	1,008
<i>Junior Basic</i>	
I Year	1,322
II Year	1,404
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,674</i>

Nineteen graduates were re-trained in the '5 months' duration course organised at the Basic Training School, Perianaickenpalayam, and 720 elementary and secondary grade teachers in the 3 months' re-training courses in the 17 basic training schools during the summer of 1953.

The State government generally accepted the recommendation of the Ad-Hoc Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Shri G. Ramchandran and evolved a programme for consolidation, improvement and expansion of basic education in the State. The main recommendations were :

1. the development of basic compact areas ;
2. the appointment of senior basic trained teachers as headmasters of basic schools ;
3. giving senior basic teachers employed in basic schools the same scales of pay as secondary grade teachers employed in secondary schools ;
4. only basic trained teachers should be appointed in basic schools; and
5. at least one basic school in each basic compact area should be organised so as to demonstrate the full meaning and possibilities of basic education.

The scheme and syllabus for the Basic Teacher School Leaving Certificate Examination as revised by the Ad-Hoc Committee and approved by the government, were introduced in the basic training schools during this year. The first

examination under this scheme and syllabus would be held during the year 1955. According to the new scheme, the examination was made internal and practical activities received weightage in the final assessment.

The government also accepted the policy of having an integrated course of 8 grades in basic education. In pursuance of this, to begin with middle schools forms of high schools in the compact areas were to be converted into basic schools and basic grades.

Two gazetted Basic Education Officers assisted by trained Basic Deputy Inspectors were appointed for the organisation and supervision of basic education in the State.

Two regional basic education conferences were held during the year.

Orissa

The scheme of basic education continued to operate in 18 compact areas in the State. Of the 315 basic institutions, 309 were junior and 6 senior basic schools, as against 226 junior and 1 senior basic schools during the previous year. The enrolment in junior basic schools increased from 13,959 to 18,932, while that in senior basic schools from 187 to 736.

Six basic training schools in the State had 237 student-teachers under training. With the addition of 2 more mobile training squads during the year, the number of such squads rose to 5. These squads provided 30-days' training for 1,553 primary school teachers in basic education as against for 914 teachers during 1952-53. Further, 3 senior officers of the Subordinate Education Service were deputed to Sevasrampur for training in basic education.

Punjab

The year, under review witnessed an increase of 151 junior basic schools in the State raising the total number to 224, with an enrolment of 17,829 pupils, that is, 10,350 more than those of the previous year.

Uttar Pradesh

Due to the amalgamation of inefficient small schools into bigger ones, the number of basic primary schools decreased by 685 to 31,119. These schools reported an enrolment of 26,94,545—48,215 less than that in the previous year.

During this year, 6,908 pupil-teachers were under training in the 95 training schools in the State. The mobile training squads, set up to meet the emergency demand for training teachers following the expansion programme of primary

education, were disbanded. Their work was taken over by the regular normal schools.

A drive to secure land for junior basic schools was launched to enable students to take up gardening and agriculture. Agriculture or a craft was introduced as the central subject in junior high schools.

West Bengal

With the opening of new schools and the conversion of existing conventional schools into basic ones, the number of junior basic schools rose by 131 to 275. The enrolment also reported an increase from 17,998 to 31,622. One senior basic school was established at Kalanabagram during the year which had 25 pupils on its rolls.

The number of basic training schools in the State increased from 11 to 12, and the teachers under training therein from 566 to 637. Twentyeight teachers completed their training in the Government Basic Training College, Banipur.

In order to facilitate experimentations in basic education, two intensive educational development blocks were set up—one at Banipur and the other at Kalimpong.

In the 8 Community development blocks, a scheme to improve the existing primary schools and to convert them gradually to basic schools was taken up during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,24,000 was sanctioned for the renovation of primary school buildings prior to their conversion into basic schools.

Hyderabad

With the opening of junior basic schools in Community Project areas and Community Development Blocks, the number of junior basic schools in the State rose from 20 to 52. These schools enrolled 3,783 students as compared to 1,581 students during 1952-53.

One basic training centre was started at Yermarus in addition to the 2 already functioning in the State. All these centres enrolled 181 pupil-teachers for training. Besides, 27 teachers under-went a short course training at the Yermarus centre. Five teachers were also deputed to receive training in basic education at Nai Talim Bhavan, Wardha.

Madhya Bharat

The State, during 1953-54, had 75 junior basic schools with an enrolment of 2,830.

With the conversion of two normal schools of Bijalpur and Morar into basic training schools, the number of such

schools rose to 4. They enrolled 262 pupil-teachers for training. Besides, 16 teachers were deputed to Wardha to receive basic training.

Ten basic education camps were organised at various places to give intensive practical training to young teachers.

Mysore

The number of basic schools in the State was 123—115 junior and 8 senior basic schools, as against 104 schools—101 junior and 3 senior basic schools during 1952-53. Of the total, 12 junior basic schools and 2 senior basic schools were in the compact area adjoining the Basic Education Training Centre, Vidyanagar, and provided teaching practice to the teachers under training. The remaining schools were located in rural areas of the State. The enrolment in the junior basic schools increased from 8,371 to 8,586, while that in senior basic schools from 111 to 1,586.

Sixty-two teachers were trained in basic education at the Basic Training Centre, Vidyanagar. One basic training college was opened during the year, which had 12 pupil-teachers under training.

Pepsu

With the conversion of 18 traditional schools and opening of 2 new junior basic schools, the scheme of basic education was initiated in the State during this year. These schools reported an enrolment of 1,216 pupils.

During the year under report, a state-managed basic training school was established. Regular classes could not, however, be opened in it due to late recruitment of the staff. Meanwhile, this institution was utilised to give two weeks' reorientation courses to untrained teachers recruited under the Government of India scheme to relieve educated unemployment. Seven hundred teachers underwent training in short courses in basic education.

Rajasthan

The 16 junior and the 5 senior basic schools started during the year 1953-54, reported an enrolment of 992 and 1,055 pupils respectively.

The Government Secondary Teacher's Certificate School, Udaipur was converted into a basic training institution for junior teachers. The number of trainees in this school was 49.

Saurashtra

Basic education made rapid progress in the State. During 1953-54, with the conversion of 150 primary schools into basic ones, the number of junior basic schools increased from 39 to 189 and the corresponding rise in their enrolment was from 7,427 to 25,557. Thirty teachers were deputed to Vedchhi to receive training in basic education. Equipment for basic education was supplied to 250 newly opened schools. Basic syllabus was drawn 'up'. Lokshala at Aliabada was expanded.

Travancore-Cochin

Two hundred and seventy five pupils were studying in the 5 junior basic schools during this year as compared to 197 pupils in the 4 junior basic schools during 1952-53.

The Basic Training Institution, Cherpu, offered retraining courses of 90 days' duration to 43 men and 42 women teachers.

Ajmer

In Ajmer, 40 new junior basic schools were opened which raised the number of such schools to 431. The enrolment therein increased from 21,858 to 23,114.

The Basic Training School, Ajmer, had under training 223 pupils (199 boys and 24 girls).

A. & N. Islands

With the conversion of 5 traditional primary schools to junior basic schools, basic education was introduced for the first time in the State. These schools had 145 pupils under instruction.

Bhopal

The year 1953-54 was the second year of the implementation of the basic education scheme in the State when 8 schools of the traditional type were converted into junior basic schools. This brought the total number of such schools to 18. The total enrolment in junior basic schools was 747 as against 357 during 1952-53.

The two training schools in the State namely, Normal-cum-Basic Training School, Bhopal and the Gandhinagar Basic Training School, which was functioning under the Ford Foundation Scheme, had respectively 78 and 24 trainees on rolls.

Bilaspur

There were 1,123 students studying in the 12 junior basic schools and 833 students in the 3 senior basic schools in the

State. The only basic training school trained 40 teachers during this year.

Coorg

With the conversion of 15 middle schools into senior basic schools, basic education was introduced in the State for the first time during this year. These schools had 6,125 pupils on their rolls.

Delhi

The number of junior basic schools increased from 160 to 282. Juniors basic schools enrolled 29,145 pupils as compared to 1,699 pupils enrolled in senior basic schools. Twelve junior basic schools were converted into senior basic schools by adding class VI in them. The process of conversion of primary schools on basic lines started during 1950-51, was continued during 1953-54 and class IV of rural schools was brought on basic lines during the year. A batch of 12 graduate junior basic trained teachers was sent for training in senior basic education at Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi. The Jamia Millia enrolled 103 trainees, 60 for junior basic training course and 43 for senior basic training course. A batch of 6 officers from the Directorate of Education, Delhi, was sent for 6 week training in supervision and administration of basic schools, at Teachers' Training Institute, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi.

Himachal Pradesh

Eleven junior basic schools with an enrolment of 467 were started during the year. The Basic Training School, Salogra enrolled 110 teacher-pupils.

Kutch

As a preliminary measure to the introduction of basic education in the State, craft teaching was introduced in 10 primary schools.

Manipur

Only one junior basic school, first of its kind in the State, was started during the year. It had 40 pupils on the rolls.

Tripura

The number of junior basic schools in Tripura increased from 1 to 5 and the enrolment therein from 50 to 695. Two senior basic schools, with an enrolment of 188, were started during the year.

Vindhya Pradesh

With the conversion of 53 primary schools into basic ones, the number of junior and senior basic schools rose to 61. Consequently, the enrolment also recorded an increase from 567 to 3,186. The basic Training School, Kundeshwar, offered training facilities to 60 students.

Main Statistics

(a) Schools

During 1953-54, the total number of basic schools increased by 927 to 35,805—the rate of increase being 2.7 per cent as compared to 2.0 per cent during 1952-53. Of the total, 3,821 were junior basic schools, 31,119 basic primary schools (all in Uttar Pradesh) and 865 senior basic schools. The corresponding figures for 1952-53 were : junior basic schools 2,419 ; basic primary schools 31,804 and senior basic schools 655. The government managed 54.2 per cent of the junior basic schools as compared to 30.6 per cent by local boards and 15.2 per cent by private bodies. More than 90 per cent of the basic primary schools were controlled by local boards, nearly two-thirds of the rest by private bodies and one-third by government. Of the senior basic schools, 67.3 per cent were managed by government, 21.7 per cent by local boards and 11.0 per cent by private bodies.

The distribution of senior as well as junior basic schools in the different states during 1952-53 and 1953-54 is given in table XXX. It will be observed that with the exception of Jammu & Kashmir and Kutch, all the States had introduced, in varying degrees, basic education in their areas. Leaving Madras, where the number of basic schools apparently decreased due to the bifurcation of the State, and Uttar Pradesh, where they decreased on account of the amalgamation of inefficient and unpopular schools with bigger ones, all the States reported increase in the number of such schools. The highest increase was recorded in Assam (160) and the least in Bombay and Travancore-Cochin State (1 each). Basic education was introduced for the first time in the States of Madhya Bharat, Pepsu, Rajasthan, A. & N. Islands, Bilaspur, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur. Senior Basic Schools were opened in West Bengal (1), Rajasthan (5), Bilaspur (3), Coorg (15) Delhi (12) and Tripura (2).

(b) Pupils

The enrolment in all the basic schools rose from 30,81,524 (26,13,171 boys and 4,68,353 girls) to 32,00,703 (26,52,038

Table XXX—Number of Basic Schools**

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore	101	115	...	...	3	8	...	...	104	123	+ 19
Pepsu	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	+ 20
Rajasthan	...	16	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	21	+ 21
Saurashtra	35	181	4	8	...	...	...	...	39	189	+ 150
Travancore-Cochin	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	+ 1
Ajmer	359	398	32	33	...	...	...	...	391	431	+ 40
A. & N. Islands	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	+ 5
Bhopal	10	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	18	+ 8
Bilaspur	...	12	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	15	+ 15
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	+ 15
Delhi	100	204	60	78	...	12	...	...	160	294	+ 134
Himachal Pradesh	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	+ 11
Manipur	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	+ 1
Tripura	1	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	7	+ 6
Vindhya Pradesh	8	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	61	+ 53
India	31,496	32,154	2,727	2,786	637	846	18	19	34,878	35,805	+ 927

**Excludes the statistics of Post-Basic Schools.

*Included in Madras State.

†Basic Primary schools.

Table XXXI—Number of

State	In Junior Basic Schools				In Senior	
	Boys		Girls		Boys	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	*	24,148	*	14,930	*	5,304
Assam	4,968	13,877	3,715	7,162	254	518
Bihar	10,238	9,535	1,695	1,620	45,269	49,327
Bombay	7,447	2,711	2,860	2,442	13,556	17,593
M. Pradesh	...	...	...	...	20,462	32,535
Madras	57,933	56,695	33,611	33,397	15,820	18,239
Orissa	10,345	14,482	3,614	4,450	184	576
Punjab	5,140	10,801	2,339	7,028	...	...
U. Pradesh	23,67,721†	22,83,433†	3,75,039†	4,11,112†	...	...
West Bengal	12,792	21,898	5,206	9,724	...	22
Hyderabad	1,441	3,162	140	621	...	...
M. Bharat	...	2,710	...	120	...	...
Mysore	6,239	6,079	2,132	2,487	95	747
Pepsu	...	1,139	...	77	...	...
Rajasthan	...	880	...	112	...	1,020
Saurashtra	5,215	22,271	2,212	3,286	...	...
T. Cochin	100	136	87	139	...	...
Ajmer	18,209	19,400	3,649	3,714	...	...
A. & N. Islands	...	106	...	39	...	...
Bhopal	357	657	...	90	...	...
Bilaspur	...	1,045	...	78	...	800
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	3,805
Delhi	8,769	20,404	6,399	8,741	...	1,596
H. Pradesh	...	423	...	44	...	...
Manipur	...	37	...	3	...	...
Tripura	50	670	...	25	...	184
V. Pradesh	567	3,073	...	113	...	...
India	25,17,531	25,19,772	4,42,698	5,11,554	95,640	1,32,266

*Included in
†Pupils in basic

Pupils in Basic Schools

Basic Schools		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	State
Girls		1952-53	1953-54		
1952-53	1953-54				
8	9	10	11	12	13
*	2,883	...	47,265	+ 47,265	Andhra
376	473	9,313	22,030	+ 12,717	Assam
6,323	6,709	63,525	67,191	+ 3,666	Bihar
6,820	7,436	30,683	30,182	- 501	Bombay
2,009	3,732	22,471	36,267	+ 13,796	M. Pradesh
10,108	12,381	1,17,472	1,20,712	+ 3,240	Madras
3	160	14,146	19,668	+ 5,522	Orissa
...	...	7,479	17,829	+ 10,350	Punjab
...	...	27,42,760†	26,94,545†	- 48,215	Uttar Pradesh
...	3	17,998	31,647	+ 13,649	West Bengal
...	...	1,581	3,783	+ 2,202	Hyderabad
...	...	...	2,830	+ 2,830	M. Bharat
16	839	8,482	10,152	+ 1,670	Mysore
...	...	...	1,216	+ 1,216	Pepsu
...	35	...	2,047	+ 2,047	Rajasthan
...	...	7,427	25,557	+ 18,130	Saurashtra
...	...	187	275	+ 88	T. Cochin
...	...	21,858	23,114	+ 1,256	Ajmer
...	...	...	145	+ 145	A. & N. Islands
...	..	357	747	+ 390	Bhopal
...	33	...	1,956	+ 1,956	Bilaspur
...	2,320	...	6,125	+ 6,125	Coorg
...	103	15,168	30,844	+ 15,676	Delhi
...	...	...	467	+ 467	H. Pradesh
...	...	...	40	+ 40	Manipur
...	4	50	883	+ 833	Tripura
...	...	567	3,186	+ 2,619	V. Pradesh
25,655	37,111	30,81,524	32,00,703	+1,19,179	India

Madras State.
primary schools.

Table XXXII—Number of Teachers

State	In Junior Basic Schools				In Senior Basic Schools			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Train- ed	Un- Train- ed	Train- ed	Un- Train- ed	Train- ed	Un- Train- ed	Train- ed	Un- Train- ed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra	1,115	24	164	3	255	9	58	1
Assam	495	80	117	5	27	1	26	1
Bihar	596	12	34	...	2,810	39	188	2
Bombay	88	11	36	5	595	57	88	18
Madhya Pradesh	...	..	...	...	1,016	274	14	9
Madras	2,009	35	839	8	697	38	428	3
Orissa	663	2	17	1	39	3	2	...
Punjab	327	4	126	27	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	54090*	15903*	3,091*	3,468*	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	768	250	90	7	1	1	1	...
Hyderabad	73	115	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhya Bharat	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	291	48	35	3	62	6	35	...
Pepsu	36	6	3	1	..	..	...	...
Rajasthan	19	7	...	...	26	23	...	...
Saurashtra	171	471	48	114	...	...	...	...
Travancore-Cochin	...	17	4	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	799	63	141	2	...	...	...	...
A. & N. Islands	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	21	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	10	12	...	...	10	14	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	54	77	19	34
Delhi	714	...	323	...	57	...	8	...
Himachal Pradesh	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manipur	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tripura	12	11	4	6	8	1	...	...
Vindhya Pradesh	89	35	1	...	...	...	...	...
India	62,486	17,126	5,073	3,650	5,657	543	867	68

*In basic

in Basic Schools

In All Schools			Percentage of Train- ed Teachers to total Number of Teachers			Teacher-Pupil Ratio			State
Trained	Un-Trained	Total	In Junior Basic Schools	In Senior Basic Schools	In All Scho- ols	In Junior Basic Schools	In Senior Basic Schools	In All Scho- ols	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,592	37	1,629	97.9	96.9	97.7	30	25	29	Andhra
665	87	752	87.8	96.4	88.4	30	18	29	Assam
3,628	53	3,681	98.1	98.7	98.6	17	18	18	Bihar
807	91	898	88.6	90.1	89.9	37	33	34	Bombay
1,030	283	1,313	...	78.4	78.4	...	28	28	M. Pradesh
3,973	84	4,057	98.5	96.5	97.9	31	26	30	Madras
721	6	727	99.6	93.2	99.2	28	17	27	Orissa
453	31	484	93.6	...	93.6	37	...	37	Punjab
57181*	19371*	76,552	74.7	...	74.7	35	...	35	U. Pradesh
860	258	1,118	77.0	66.7	76.9	28	8	28	West Bengal
73	115	188	38.8	...	38.8	20	...	20	Hyderabad
75	...	75	100.0	...	100.0	38	...	38	M. Bharat
423	57	480	86.5	94.2	88.1	23	15	22	Mysore
39	7	46	84.8	...	84.8	26	...	26	Pepsu
45	30	75	73.1	53.1	60.0	38	22	27	Rajasthan
219	585	804	27.2	...	27.2	32	...	32	Saurashtra
4	17	21	19.0	...	19.0	13	...	13	Trav.-Cochin
940	65	1,005	93.5	...	93.5	23	...	23	Ajmer
2	11	13	15.4	...	15.4	11	...	11	A. & N. Islands
21	9	30	70.0	...	70.0	25	...	25	Bhopal
20	26	46	45.5	41.7	43.5	51	35	43	Bilaspur
73	111	184	...	39.7	39.7	...	33	33	Coorg
1,102	...	1,102	100.0	100.0	100.0	28	26	28	Delhi
19	...	19	100.0	...	100.0	25	...	25	H. Pradesh
4	...	4	100.0	...	100.0	10	...	10	Manipur
24	18	42	48.5	88.9	57.1	21	21	21	Tripura
90	35	125	72.0	...	72.0	25	...	25	V. Pradesh
74,083	21,387	95,470	76.5	91.4	77.6	34	24	34	India

boys and 5,48,665 girls)—the rate of increase being 3.9 per cent as compared to 0.4 per cent during the previous year. Of the total enrolment, 3,36,781 pupils were studying in junior basic, 26,94,545 in basic primary and 1,69,377 in senior basic schools. Compared with the 1952-53 figures, the enrolment in the junior and senior basic schools increased by 54.9 and 39.6 per cent respectively, while that in case of basic primary schools decreased by 1.2 per cent.

Table XXXI gives the enrolment in junior and senior basic schools in different States for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54. It will be seen that the increase in enrolment in junior basic schools was reported by all the States except Bombay, and Uttar Pradesh. The increase was highest in Saurashtra (18,130). Next in the matter of increase came Delhi (13,977), West Bengal (13,624), Assam (12,356), Punjab (10,350), Orissa (4,973), Vindhya Pradesh (2,619) and Hyderabad (2,202), while Travancore-Cochin reported the lowest increase (88). Senior basic schools in all the States recorded increase in enrolment.

(c) Teachers

The total number of teachers employed in basic schools was 95,470, as against 92,148 during 1952-53. This gives an increase of 3.6 per cent during the year under report. Of the total, as many as 11,783 teachers were working in junior basic, 76,552 in basic primary and 7,135 in senior basic schools. The corresponding figures during the previous year were : 7,964; 78,947 and 5,237 respectively.

The position with regard to the trained teachers in basic schools in the country improved not only quantitatively but also qualitatively, as the proportion of the trained to the total number of teachers rose from 70.4 to 76.5 per cent. But considering the percentage of trained teachers in junior basic, basic primary and senior basic schools separately, slight set backs were observed in the case of junior basic (from 94.6 per cent to 88.1 per cent) and senior basic (from 93.0 per cent to 91.4 per cent). The percentage of trained teachers in basic primary schools registered as good a rise as from 66.5 to 74.7.

On an average, the teacher-pupil ratio in junior basic schools was 1 : 29, as compared to 1 : 35 in basic primary and 1 : 24 in senior basic schools.

The distribution of teachers in basic schools in different States for the years 1953-54 is given in table XXXII. The number of teachers in basic schools increased in all the States except Bombay and Uttar Pradesh, where the decline was

due to the fall in the number of schools. In Travancore-Cochin however, it stood stationary at 21. The entire teaching staff in Madhya Bharat, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur was trained. More than nine out of every ten teachers were trained in Andhra, Bihar, Madras, Orissa, Punjab and Ajmer, while the percentage of trained teachers varied between 50 to 90 per cent in Assam, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Mysore, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Bhopal, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh. Elsewhere, more than half of the staff was untrained.

(d) Expenditure

Direct expenditure on basic schools increased, during the year, from Rs. 6,15,51,672 to Rs. 6,67,13,298. The rate of increase was 8.4 per cent as compared to 12.4 per cent during 1952-53. Of the total, Rs. 1,05,62,384 were expended on junior basic, Rs. 4,98,04,399 on basic primary and Rs. 63,46,515 on senior basic schools. The distribution of expenditure by sources of income for each type of basic schools is given in table XXXIII below :

Table XXXIII—Direct Expenditure on Basic Schools by Sources

Source	Junior Basic		Basic Primary		Senior Basic		All Schools	
	Amount	Per-centage	Amount	Per-centage	Amount	Per-centage	Amount	Per-centage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	93,67,006	88.7	3,34,12,063	67.1	55,40,872	87.3	1,83,19,941	72.4
Local Board Funds	9,05,476	8.6	1,29,39,773	26.0	3,63,412	5.7	1,42,08,696	21.3
Fees	38,210	0.4	29,87,075	6.0	90,577	1.4	31,15,862	4.7
Endowments	87,931	0.8	24,746	0.0	96,617	1.6	2,09,264	0.3
Other Sources	1,63,761	1.5	4,40,737	0.8	2,55,007	4.0	8,59,505	1.3
Total	105,62,384	100.0	4,98,04,399	100.0	63,46,515	100.0	6,67,13,298	100.0

The part of the total direct expenditure on basic schools met from government funds and fees increased from 70.7 to 72.4 per cent and from 4.1 to 4.7 per cent respectively, and that contributed by local board funds and other sources decreased from 23.1 to 21.3 per cent and from 1.9 to 1.3 per cent respectively.

Table XXXIV—Direct Expenditure

State	On Junior Basic Schools		On Senior Basic Schools		Total	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	*	8,63,298	*	2,73,636	*	11,36,934
Assam	1,84,031	3,28,584	24,974	49,536	2,09,005	3,78,120
Bihar	6,20,050	5,46,318	23,88,867	26,90,391	30,08,917	32,36,709
Bombay	3,26,048	1,64,505	8,47,156	8,78,179	11,73,204	10,42,684
M. Pradesh	...	...	7,98,695	9,64,761	7,98,695	9,64,761
Madras	20,83,699	20,37,463	7,63,149	9,70,092	28,46,848	30,07,555
Orissa	4,89,833	6,25,391	10,933	57,363	5,00,766	6,82,754
Punjab	2,15,163	4,03,097	...	...	2,15,163	4,03,097
Uttar Pradesh	4,89,96,421†	4,98,04,399†	...	...	4,89,96,421	4,98,04,399
West Bengal	4,69,810	6,83,169	...	1,307	4,69,810	6,84,476
Hyderabad	59,360	1,44,366	...	...	59,360	1,44,366
Madhya Bharat	..	44,384	...	...	...	44,384
Mysore	1,90,403	2,89,351	7,360	57,768	1,97,763	3,47,119
Pepsu	...	58,932	...	...	...	58,932
Rajasthan	...	15,383	...	89,928	...	1,05,311
Saurashtra	2,24,471	6,88,446	...	...	2,24,471	6,88,446
T. Cochin	11,669	13,692	...	...	11,669	13,692
Ajmer	13,43,212	15,91,237	...	...	13,43,212	15,91,237
A. & N. Islands	...	19,056	..	...	...	19,056
Bhopal	13,977	20,059	...	..	13,977	20,059
Bilaspur	...	28,300	...	43,905	...	72,205
Coorg	...	...	...	2,16,525	...	2,16,525
Delhi	14,31,959	18,34,774	...	20,624	14,31,959	18,55,398
H. Pradesh	..	20,137	...	...	...	20,137
Manipur	..	3,629	...	...	...	3,629
Tripura	36,178	20,124	...	32,500	36,178	52,624
V. Pradesh	14,254	1,18,689	...	...	14,254	1,18,689
India	5,67,10,538	60,366,783	48,41,134	63,46,515	6,15,51,672	6,67,13,298

* Included in
† Basic Primary

on Basic Schools by States

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Per. of Exp. on Basic Scho- ols to Total Direct Exp- enditure on Education	Percentage of Expenditure met from					State
		Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	En- dow- ments	Other Sour- ces	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.						
+ 11,36,934	1.6	71.7	27.3	0.0	0.8	0.2	Andhra
+ 1,69,115	1.5	96.9	1.0	...	...	2.1	Assam
+ 2,27,792	4.8	94.3	0.3	0.0	...	5.4	Bihar
- 1,30,520	0.5	84.2	7.4	1.4	1.1	5.9	Bombay
+ 1,66,066	1.9	86.9	11.2	1.4	...	0.5	M. Pradesh
+ 1,60,707	2.2	70.5	22.0	1.6	5.2	0.7	Madras
+ 1,81,988	3.2	91.5	...	...	0.3	8.2	Orissa
+ 1,87,934	0.7	78.8	5.7	2.4	0.2	12.9	Punjab
+ 8,07,978	28.0	67.1	26.0	6.0	0.0	0.9	U. Pradesh
+ 2,14,666	0.6	88.7	11.1	0.0	0.1	...	W. Bengal
+ 85,006	0.3	97.6	...	...	0.4	2.0	Hyderabad
+ 44,384	0.2	88.8	..	...	...	...	M. Bharat
+ 1,49,356	1.0	97.6	...	1.3	.	0.3	Mysore
+ 58,932	0.5	100.0	.	...	...	...	Pepsu
+ 1,05,311	0.4	86.6	...	2.0	4.7	6.7	Rajasthan
+ 4,63,975	4.4	99.4	..	...	...	0.6	Saurashtra
+ 2,023	0.0	19.7	...	...	...	80.3	T.Cochin
+ 2,48,025	22.5	100.0	..	...	...	...	Ajmer
+ 19,056	11.7	98.0	..	...	...	2.0	A. & N. Islands
+ 6,082	0.9	100.0	..	...	...	...	Bhopal
+ 72,205	17.5	97.5	...	2.5	...	...	Bilaspur
+ 2,16,525	13.8	79.6	...	15.4	...	5.0	Coorg
+ 4,23,439	5.6	100.0	..	...	...	...	Delhi
+ 20,137	0.7	100.0	..	...	...	...	H. Pradesh
+ 3,629	0.2	100.0	...	...	...	...	Manipur
+ 16,446	2.3	100.0	...	...	...	...	Tripura
+ 1,04,435	2.2	100.0	...	...	...	...	V. Pradesh
+ 51,61,626	5.6	72.4	21.3	4.7	0.3	1.3	India

The average annual cost per pupil worked out as follows :

	Rs.
Junior Basic schools	31.4
Basic Primary Schools	18.5
Senior Basic Schools	37.5

Table XXXIV gives the distribution of expenditure incurred on basic schools in the different States. It will be seen that the expenditure increased in all the States except in Madras, where the expenditure figure for 1953-54 relates to residuary Madras and that of 1952-53 to composite Madras.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF BASIC EDUCATION

Basic education as conceived originally aimed at self-sufficiency through productivity. But, at this stage of its development, when basic education has not yet been started on a mass scale, and wherever it has been introduced, it is mostly upto junior basic standard where the productive efficiency cannot be expected to be high, it is yet difficult to lay down specific targets in this connection. As the fundamental object of basic education is nothing less than the development of the child's total personality which includes productive efficiency as well, the productive aspect can in no case be relegated to the background. At the same time the productive aspect can also not be allowed to take precedence over the educational aspect. It should, therefore, be the duty of the teacher to explore the economic possibilities fully with the emphatic stipulation that it does not in any way conflict with the educational aims and objects.

A few excerpts from the States' Reports on this issue, are given below :—

U. P.

“Production and self-sufficiency are secondary to the main purpose. The scope which a craft provides for the development of skill in a child is the main criterion for the selection and practice of a craft and not the marketability of the goods produced. Subject to this reservation efforts have been made to achieve efficient practice of the crafts. The cost of raw materials and the limited financial resources of the local bodies have so far hindered the satisfactory progress. However, it has been possible to utilize the products of the crafts in the school itself.”

West Bengal

“Craft has been introduced as a means to an end and not an end in itself. Crafts have, nevertheless, been

made the media of instruction. It is, however, the educational rather than productive aspect that is emphasized."

Vindhya Pradesh

"It is not possible to make the basic schools stand on their legs. Self-sufficiency as envisaged in the Wardha Scheme is neither possible nor desirable in the changing circumstances. Efforts are, however, being made to get back the cost of raw materials used in teaching the crafts."

Ajmer

"Productive aspect of crafts is not possible to an appreciable extent in schools of 5 grades. This is only possible in full-fledged basic schools having 8 grades."

CHAPTER V

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The year under review witnessed a significant expansion in the field of secondary education. Though the pattern of education continued to be mainly academic and unilateral, some of the States, improved courses of study by the introduction of new subjects like crafts, civics, agriculture, music and various types of extra-curricular activities.

The most outstanding event of the year in the sphere of secondary education in the country was the publication of the report of the Secondary Education Commission. The Commission was appointed by the Government of India in October 1952 "to enquire into and report on the present position of secondary education in India in all its aspects and to suggest measures for its reorganisation and improvement." The Commission noted the following basic shortcomings and defects of the present system of secondary education :

"(1) The education given in our schools was isolated from life—the curriculum as formulated and as presented through the traditional methods of teaching did not give the students insight into the everyday world in which they were living

(2) It (the education given in secondary schools) was narrow and one-sided and failed to train the whole personality of the student.

(3) It depended too much on the study of English, which had until comparatively recently been both the medium of instruction and a compulsory subject of study.

(4) The methods of teaching generally practised failed to develop in the students either independence of thought or initiative in action.

(5) The increase in the size of classes had considerably reduced personal contact between teachers and pupils.

(6) The dead weight of examinations had tended to curb the teachers' initiative, to stereotype the curriculum, to promote mechanical and lifeless methods of teaching, to discourage all spirit of experimentation and to place the stress on wrong or unimportant things in education."

So far about the malaise from which the present system of secondary education was suffering. In order to remedy it, the following objectives of secondary education were defined:

- (i) Training of character to fit the students to participate creatively as citizens in the emerging democratic social order;
- (ii) Improvement of their practical and vocational efficiency so that they may play their part in building up the economic prosperity of the country ; and
- (iii) Development of their literary, artistic and cultural interests, which are necessary for self-expression and for the full development of human personality, without which a living national culture cannot come into being.

For the attainment of these objectives, the Commission made comprehensive and far-reaching recommendations in regard to the organisational pattern of secondary education, study of languages, curriculum in secondary schools, methods of teaching, education of character and discipline, guidance and counselling in secondary schools, physical welfare of students, examination and evaluation, improvement of the teaching personnel, problem of administration and finance.

Some of the more important recommendations made by the Commission are given below :

(1) The secondary stage of education should cover seven years in all including (a) the middle or the senior basic or the junior secondary stage of three years, and (b) the higher secondary stage of four years.

(2) Multilateral or multi-purpose schools should be established wherever possible to provide varied types of courses for students with diverse aims, interests and abilities.

(3) In addition to the introduction of diversified courses of study selected by students, a certain number of core subjects should be studied by all.

(4) All States should provide much greater opportunities for agricultural education in rural schools and such courses should include horticulture, animal husbandry and cottage industry.

(5) Technical schools should be started in large numbers either separately or as a part of multi-purpose schools and should be located in close proximity to appropriate industries with which they should work in close cooperation.

(6) A small cess to be called "Industrial Education Cess" should be levied on industries and the proceeds should be based for the furtherance of technical education.

(7) The mother-tongue or the regional language should generally be the medium of instruction throughout the secondary stage, subject to the provision already made for linguistic minorities.

(8) The study of English should be given its proper place in secondary schools and facilities should be made available at the middle school stage for its study on an optional basis. Special arrangements should be made in the secondary schools to provide for an advanced course in English, for those who wish to go to higher education.

(9) Every pupil of the secondary stage should be given an opportunity of acquiring a basic knowledge of Hindi.

(10) Provision should be made for the optional study of classical languages at the high school or higher secondary school stage.

(11) In introducing both Hindi and English, care should be taken that they are not introduced at the same time but at an interval of one year.

(12) A high-powered Text Book Committee, consisting of a Judge of the High Court, a Member of the Public Service Commission, a Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Education, a Headmaster and two other distinguished educationists should be appointed in each state for the selection of textbooks.

(13) Suitable legislation should be passed making it an election offence to utilise students below the age of 17 for purposes of political propaganda or election campaign.

(14) Religious instruction may be given in schools on a voluntary basis, outside the regular school hours.

(15) A close coordination between different departments in States and different ministries at the Centre is extremely necessary with a view to increasing efficiency and secure economy of effort. Advisory Boards of Education should be set up in each State to examine the possibilities of educational expansion and improvement.

(16) A Board to be called the "Federal Board of Vocational Education," should be constituted at the Centre consisting of the representatives of the ministries concerned and other interests and funds for this board should be contributed by different ministries.

(17) Contributions for development of secondary education buildings and play-grounds of educational institutions and funds bequeathed to them in the will of a deceased person and equipment like scientific apparatus, workshop

appliances and books for school libraries should be exempted from all taxes.

(18) The Centre should assume a certain amount of direct responsibility for the reorganization of secondary education and give financial aid for the purpose.

A £ general review of the recommendations was undertaken by the Central Advisory Board of Education, at its annual meeting held in November 1953. The Board appointed an Implementation Committee which examined the recommendations and drew up a list of priorities in order to facilitate their implementation. The report of this Committee was generally accepted by the Board at its meeting in February 1954.

In co-operation with the Ford Foundation, a team of four foreign and four Indian educationists was deputed to make a detailed and comparative study of two problems high-lighted in the Secondary Education Commission Report, viz., methods of teacher-training and the reconstruction of curricula in schools.

Another important development in the field of Secondary Education was the organisation of a Headmasters' Seminar-cum-Camp at Taradevi (Simla Hills). About 50 headmasters drawn from 25 States participated in it and drew up a programme of reforms which they proposed to implement first in their own schools. A report of the seminar has been published by the Central Ministry of Education under the title "Headmasters on Secondary Education" (publication No. 150).

Under the scheme No. 2—Improvement of Existing Secondary Education of the First Five Year Plan of Educational Development, teachers' training institutions and education departments of universities were invited to undertake research on problems connected with secondary education with financial assistance of the Central Government, while the institutions would contribute their share of expenditure in the form of building, library, laboratory and other facilities available for carrying out research on approved subjects. The Central Government would meet the expenditure on following items:

- (a) Research fellowship or fellowships at Rs. 150/- p.m. (field);
- (b) Travelling allowances for the fellows and supervisory staff;
- (c) Petty contingencies;

- (d) Library books needed for the project;
- (e) Equipment including the laboratory.

The scheme was approved by the Government of India by the end of the year 1953-54.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission the Government of India set up in March, 1954 a Central Bureau of Text Book Research at the Central Institute of Education, with the object of assisting in the improvement of school text-books. More specifically the work of the Bureau included:

- (a) Making a critical survey of current text book literature;
- (b) Formulating educational criteria and guiding principles for writing text books;
- (c) Preparing a comprehensive scheme of score-cards, rating-scales and check-list for the appraisal of text book; and
- (d) Preparation of model text books.

The Bureau in the first instance started with text books at the school level only, the four school subjects selected for investigation were Science, Hindi, History and Geography.

A brief account of the progress made in the field of secondary education in various States is given below:

Andhra

During this year, diversified courses in 13 more secondary schools were introduced raising their number to 81. Revised syllabus in English was introduced in Form I and in citizenship training in all the Forms I to VI. The first examination (S. S. L. C.) under the language scheme was held in March, 1954. The form of agreement between the teacher and the management was amended. Under the revised terms and conditions, the service of teachers put in the secondary grade cadre after obtaining the B. A. degree was to be counted towards the minimum service prescribed for L. T. Assistants for inclusion in the panel of headmasters.

Assam

Facilities for training in a craft were provided in 52 high schools and assistance for imparting such training was also given to a large number of middle schools, especially to those situated in tribal areas.

Compulsory social service introduced last year was extended to all the secondary schools in the State.

Bihar

Craft subjects were introduced in more schools in the State.

The British Council organised a seminar at Ranchi on the teaching of English for the teachers of government high schools, at which 50 teachers were deputed to undertake refresher course training. The question of the medium of instruction in secondary schools in the State was re-examined and instructions were issued that in non-language subjects upto class VII it should be the mother-tongue of the students.

Two schools for girls—one middle and the other high—were provincialised.

Bombay

An eight-week Secondary Education Extension Course sponsored by the United States Educational Foundation Service in India was held at Baroda. This course was one of the secondary education workshop projects undertaken by the Foundation Service in this country. It included the teaching of educational principles and methods, educational psychology and guidance, demonstration and curriculum and other fundamental aspects of secondary education. Nineteen teachers from the State attended the course.

Two refresher courses sponsored by the British Council were held for the teachers of English. Each of these courses had an intake capacity of 40. Matters of practical value in the teaching of English, such as, method, phonetics, intonation, demonstration lessons, etc., were dealt with at the courses.

The teaching of Hindi was made compulsory in standard X in the State in accordance with the recommendations of the Hindi Teaching Committee.

Madhya Pradesh

The Secondary Education Board established under the Secondary Education Act, 1951, became autonomous with effect from 2nd June, 1953 and its finances were separated from those of the government from that date.

Madras

Forty-seven new secondary schools were opened during the year. The form of agreement between the teacher and the management was amended.

Uttar Pradesh

The Acharya Narendra Deva Committee, appointed by the government in 1952, to examine the working of secondary education in the State, submitted its report which was under the consideration of the government. The committee investigated into the question of the syllabus of secondary education, technical and vocational education, educational guidance and aptitudes, examinations, holidays and vacations, discipline and moral education and text books and made recommendations. The Committee recommended, *interalia*, for the linking of technical and general education at this stage.

Courses for high school (technical) and intermediate (technical) were introduced in four institutes.

Agriculture and crafts as central subjects were introduced in junior high schools. A special competitive test in Hindi was introduced for students of class VIII.

West Bengal

The government appointed a special three-member Committee to report on the problems of secondary education in the State. Governments' contribution in the dearness allowance payable to secondary school teacher was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 per month.

Hyderabad

During this year, 252 secondary classes were opened to meet the increasing demand for secondary education in the State.

Madhya Bharat

Carpentry and weaving were introduced in two middle schools. Seven boys primary schools were upgraded to middle schools and five girls' middle schools to high schools. Class VI was started in many primary schools.

Mysore

Two high schools—one for boys and the other for girls—were started during the year. Fortyfive lower primary schools were converted into 12 pucca and 33 new type middle schools.

Pepsu

Sixteen primary and ten lower middle schools were raised to the middle standard and five middle schools to the high standard. Two high and two middle schools were taken over by the government.

Travancore-Cochin

The revised syllabus introduced in Forms I to V in the previous years was adopted in Form VI also during the year under report.

Ajmer

Three government middle schools for boys were raised to the status of a high school.

A. and N. Islands

One middle school was started and one primary school was upgraded to the middle school standard during this year. In order to get the high school affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer, for the high school examination of 1955, syllabus of the board was introduced in classes I to VII.

Bhopal

Provisions for the teaching of agriculture were made in 15 middle and 5 high schools. Three primary schools were raised to the middle standard and two middle schools to the high standard.

Bilaspur

The syllabus of the Central Board of Education, Ajmer, was adopted in the high classes. Four primary schools were raised to the middle standard and one middle school to the high standard.

Coorg

With the introduction of agriculture as basic craft, fifteen middle schools were converted into senior basic schools.

New type of attainment tests were introduced in schools. Short-answer questions like matching test, multiple choice test, true-false test and completion test were given in one of the question papers in subjects like Mathematics, Science and Social Studies.

Kutch

Five existing primary schools were upgraded to the middle school level in order to allow the students in rural areas to avail themselves of secondary education.

Himachal Pradesh

Five middle schools were raised to the high school level and two lower middle schools to the middle standard.

Manipur

With the introduction of carpentry and music classes, during the year, the 'Johnstone High School' was raised to a model school. Hindi was taught as a compulsory subject from class III to VIII.

Vindhya Pradesh

Five middle schools were upgraded to high schools and 15 primary schools to middle schools. Under the first Five Year Plan, one high school was raised to the standard of an intermediate college.

System of School Classes

Secondary education consists of two stages—high and middle—and hence there are two types of schools—middle schools and high schools—to impart instruction at these stages. High schools generally have middle and in some cases all or some of the primary classes attached to them and similarly most of the middle schools have the primary departments. Though the primary classes are attached to these schools, the main function of secondary schools is to impart secondary education, that is, education of the adolescent.

The variations in the number of classes at the middle and the high stages in the different States is shown in table XXXV.

During this year, there was no change in the scheme of school classes in the States except in the Punjab and West Bengal. In the Punjab, the duration of the middle course was reduced from four to three years by joining class V with the primary stage. The scheme of school classes in the boys' schools was thus brought in line with that of the girls' schools. In West Bengal, classes VII and VIII were included in the middle course, so that the duration of the middle and the high stages became of four and two years as against two and four years respectively during the previous years.

Administration and Control

The administration and control of secondary schools vested with the government, local boards—municipal boards in towns and district boards in villages and private bodies—aided and unaided. The education departments of the State recognised and inspected schools, prescribed courses and gave grants-in-aid. The high schools were under dual control. The universities and boards exercised their control through regulations prescribing the courses and admission

Table XXXV—System of School Classes at Secondary Stage

State	Middle Stage		High Stage		Total Duration of Secondary Stage (Years)
	Name of Classes	Duration (Years)	Name of Classes	Duration (Years)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra	Forms I, II and III (secondary schools) Standards VI, VII and VIII (higher elementary schools)	3	Forms IV, V and VI	3	6
Assam	IV, V and VI	3	VII, VIII, IX and X	4	7
Bihar	VI and VII	2	VIII, IX, X and XI	4	6
Bombay	V, VI and VII	3	VIII, IX, X and XI	4	7
Madhya Pradesh	V, VI, VII and VIII	4	IX, X and XI	3	7
Madras	Forms I, II and III (secondary schools) Standards VI, VII and VIII (higher elementary schools)	3	Forms IV, V, and VI	3	6
Orissa	VI and VII	2	VIII, IX, X and XI	4	6
Punjab	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX and X	2	5
Uttar Pradesh	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX and X	2	5
West Bengal	V, VI, VII and VIII	4	IX and X	2	6
Hyderabad	V, VI and VII	3	VIII, IX and X	3	6
Jammu and Kashmir	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX and X	2	5
Madhya Bharat	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX and X	2	5
Mysore (Civil Area)	Forms I, II and III	3	Forms IV, V and VI	3	6
(Other Areas)	Classes I, II, III and IV	4	Classes I, II and III	3	7
Pepsu (in boys' schools, (in girls' schools)	V, VI, VII and VIII VI, VII and VIII	4 3	IX and X IX and X	2 2	6 5
Rajasthan	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX and X	2	5
Saurashtra	VI, VII and VIII	3	VIII, IX, X and XI	4	4
Travancore-Cochin	Forms I, II and III	3	Forms IV, V and VI	3	6
Ajmer	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX and X	2	5
A. and N. Islands	V and VI	2	VII, VIII, IX and X	4	6
Bhopal	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX and X	2	5
Bilaspur	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX and X	2	5
Coorg	Forms I, II and III	3	Forms IV, V and VI	3	6
Delhi (in boys' schools) (in girls' schools)	V, VI, VII and VIII VI, VII and VIII	4 3	IX and X IX and X	2 2	6 5
Himachal Pradesh	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX and X	2	5
Kutch	V, VI and VII	3	VIII, IX, X and XI	4	7
Manipur	III, IV, V and VI	4	VII, VIII, IX and X	4	8
Tripura	V and VI	2	VII, VIII, IX and X	4	6
Vindhya Pradesh	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX and X	2	5

to examinations, while the State Education Departments were responsible for recognition, grants-in-aid and inspection.

Schools.

During the year under report, the total number of recognised secondary schools, in the country, increased from 24, 059 to 25, 767 (22, 499 for boys and 3,268 for girls). This gives an increase of 7.1 per cent as compared to 6.3 percent during the previous year. According to managements these were distributed as:

Government	5,681	(22.0 per cent)
District Boards	5,648	(21.9 per cent)
Municipal Boards	706	(2.8 per cent)
Private Bodies:		
Aided	10,428	(40.5 per cent)
Unaided	3,304	(12.8 per cent)

This represents no significant departure from the corresponding figures of the previous year, viz; government 21.5 per cent, district boards 23.0 per cent, municipal boards 2.9 per cent, private aided bodies 40.5 per cent and private unaided bodies 12.1 per cent.

The number of government schools increased by 9.9 per cent, district board schools by 1.9 per cent, municipal boards schools by 0.7 per cent, private aided schools by 7.1 per cent and private unaided schools by 13.4 per cent.

Of the total, 16,252 were middle schools and 9,515 high schools (including 40 higher secondary schools in Delhi). Compared with the 1952-53 figures, these give increases of 5.9 and 9.1 per cent respectively. A comparison of the number of middle and high schools under different managements, during the years 1952-53 and 1953-54, is given in table XXXVI below:

Table XXXVI-Number of Middle and High Schools by Managements

Management	Middle Schools				High Schools			
	1952-53		1953-54		1952-53		1953-54	
	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Government	3,955	25.8	4,332	26.6	1,215	13.9	1,349	14.2
District Boards	4,733	30.9	4,742	29.2	808	9.3	906	9.5
Mun. Boards	401	2.6	388	2.4	300	3.4	318	3.3
Private;								
Aided	4,545	29.6	4,871	30.0	5,189	59.5	5,557	58.4
Unaided	1,706	11.1	1,919	11.8	1,207	13.9	1,365	14.6
Total	15,340	100.0	16,252	100.0	8,719	100.0	9,515	100.0

Of the 25,767 secondary schools, 16,587 schools (12,583 middle and 4,004 high) were located in rural areas as against 15,001 schools (11,363 middle and 3,638 high) during the previous year. The proportion of these schools to the total number of secondary schools was 64.4 per cent during 1953-54 and 62.4 per cent during 1952-53. If middle and high schools were considered separately, 77.4 per cent of the former and 42.1 per cent of the latter were located in rural areas as against 74.1 and 41.7 per cent respectively during the previous year.

The State-wise distribution of secondary schools—middle and high separately, during the years 1952-53 and 1953-54, is given in table XXXVII. It will be observed that the number of secondary schools increased everywhere except in Punjab and Coorg, where the decrease of 58 and 3 respectively was due to the downgrading of middle schools into primary ones. Among Part A States, the increase in the number of secondary schools was highest in Bihar (324), followed by West Bengal (198), Uttar Pradesh (182), Madhya Pradesh (158), Assam (118), Andhra and Madras (taken together) (99), Bombay (78) and Orissa (33). In case of Part B States the greatest increase was reported by Travancore-Cochin (65) and the lowest by Saurashtra (1). The increase in the number of secondary schools varied from 2 in A. and N. Islands to 25 in Delhi among Part C States.

Table XXXVIII shows the proportion of middle and high schools managed by government, local boards and private bodies in the different States for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54. In all Part A States and Travancore-Cochin, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur and Tripura a large majority of middle schools continued to be under the management of the local boards, of private bodies or both. In these States, the proportion of government schools varied from 2.2 per cent in Punjab to 44.1 per cent in Tripura. Among Part B States the highest proportion of middle schools under government management was reported in Madhya Bharat (94.5 per cent) and the least in Travancore-Cochin (31.7 per cent). In case of Part C States, A. and N. Islands, Bilaspur and Coorg reported all the middle schools under government control and Vindhya Pradesh (98.0) per cent, Bhopal (95.0) per cent and Himachal Pradesh (91.3) per cent. A large number of high schools in all the Part A States and Travancore-Cochin, Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur and Tripura were run by private bodies. 39.1 per cent of high schools in Punjab, 35.6 per cent in West Bengal and 24.1 per cent in Bihar did not receive any grant-in-aid.

Table XXXVII—Number of

State	Middle Schools				High	
	For Boys		For Girls		For Boys	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	*	100	*	20	*	547
Assam	982	1,060	126	144	270	290
Bihar	2,513	2,761	145	144	750	824
Bombay	418	437	40	32	877	936
M. Pradesh	854	968	68	78	237	268
Madras	281	217	50	28	1,192	705
Orissa	523	548	37	35	190	199
Punjab	786	607	129	155	467	542
Uttar Pradesh	2,779	2,842	465	477	1,023	1,125
West Bengal	1,119	1,204	187	203	1,114	1,167
Hyderabad	192	201	43	47	112	122
J. & Kashmir	**	154	**	45	**	63
M. Bharat	310	314	56	52	56	67
Mysore	606	630	109	110	186	204
Pepsu	247	253	32	33	103	121
Rajasthan	654	667	106	118	178	185
Saurashtra	83	84	9	8	52	53
T. Cochin	698	723	75	75	457	490
Ajmer	24	24	9	10	22	24
A. & N. Islands	...	2	...	...	1	1
Bhopal	37	37	2	3	10	12
Bilaspur	12	15	...	...	1	2
Coorg	49	46	...	...	8	8
Delhi	55	68	38	35	66	73
H. Pradesh	89	94	9	9	27	31
Kutch	10	15	1	1	7	7
Manipur	52	63	3	3	21	21
Tripura	42	53	6	6	23	23
V. Pradesh	163	174	17	20	24	28
India	13,578	14,360	1,762	1,891	7,474	8,138

* Included in

** Figures are

† Includes higher secondary

£ Percentage cannot be worked out separate figures for

Secondary Schools by States

Schools		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		State
For Girls		1952-53	1953-54	Number	Percent- age	
1952-53	1953-54					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
*	48	*	715	+ 715	£	Andhra
36	38	1,414	1,532	+ 118 +	8.3	Assam
37	40	3,445	3,769	+ 324 +	9.4	Bihar
153	161	1,488	1,566	+ 78 +	5.2	Bombay
53	56	1,212	1,370	+ 158 +	13.0	M. Pradesh
219	176	1,742	1,126	- 616	£	Madras
10	11	760	793	+ 33 +	4.3	Orissa
46	66	1,428	1,370	- 58 -	4.1	Punjab
192	197	4,459	4,641	+ 182 +	4.1	Uttar Pradesh
209	253	2,629	2,827	+ 198 +	7.5	West Bengal
39	40	386	410	+ 24 +	6.2	Hyderabad
**	9	**	271	+ 271	**	J. & Kashmir
13	19	435	452	+ 17 +	3.9	M. Bharat
37	42	938	986	+ 48 +	5.1	Mysore
15	19	397	426	+ 29 +	7.3	Pepsu
9	9	947	979	+ 32 +	3.4	Rajasthan
12	12	156	157	+ 1 +	0.6	Saurashtra
108	115	1,338	1,403	+ 65 +	4.9	T. Cochin
4	4	59	62	+ 3 +	5.1	Ajmer
...	...	1	3	+ 2 +	200.0	A. & N. Islands
3	3	52	55	+ 3 +	5.8	Bhopal
1	1	14	18	+ 4 +	28.6	Bilaspur
2	2	59	56	- 3 -	5.1	Coorg
28	36	187	212	+ 25 +	13.4	Delhi
4	4	129	138	+ 9 +	7.0	H. Pradesh
1	1	19	24	+ 5 +	26.3	Kutch
1	1	77	88	+ 11 +	14.3	Manipur
8	8	79	90	+ 11 +	13.9	Tripura
5	6	209	228	+ 19 +	9.1	V. Pradesh
1,245	1,377	24,059	25,767	+1708 +	7.1	India

Madras State.

not available.

schools also.

Andhra and Madras for 1952-53 are not available.

Table XXXVIII—Managements of

State	Percentage of Middle School Managed by				
	Govern- ment	Disrict Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies	
				Aided	Unaided
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra	17.5	42.5	16.7	23.3	...
Assam	8.0	29.6	1.2	49.9	11.3
Bihar	15.7	32.7	2.0	36.0	13.6
Bombay	7.9	17.5	2.5	64.6	7.5
Madhya Pradesh	18.3	60.4	5.7	9.2	6.4
Madras	10.2	19.6	10.6	58.8	0.8
Orissa	26.4	8.6	0.3	50.7	14.0
Punjab	2.2	77.7	4.1	4.9	11.1
Uttar Pradesh	5.1	59.0	4.7	11.6	19.6
West Bengal	5.9	0.4	0.3	73.8	19.6
Hyderabad	74.6	...	...	21.4	4.0
J. & Kashmir	90.5	...	...	9.5	...
Madhya Bharat	94.5	...	...	4.4	1.1
Mysore	88.5	...	...	10.0	1.5
Pepsu	83.2	...	0.4	16.4	...
Rajasthan	84.0	1.5	0.1	8.9	5.5
Saurashtra	68.5	...	...	12.0	19.5
Trav.-Cochin	31.7	...	...	60.4	7.9
Ajmer	64.7	...	2.9	32.4	...
A. & N. Islands	100.0	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	95.0	...	...	2.5	2.5
Bilaspur	100.0	...	...	...	...
Coorg	100.0	...	...	...	...
Delhi	41.7	6.8	2.0	49.5	...
H. Pradesh	91.3	...	...	8.7	...
Kutch	31.3	...	...	43.7	25.0
Manipur	34.8	...	...	36.4	28.8
Tripura	44.1	...	...	30.5	25.4
V. Pradesh	98.0	...	...	1.0	1.0
India	26.6	29.2	2.4	30.0	11.8

† Includes higher

Secondary Schools by States

Percentage of High Schools† Managed by					State
Govern- ment	District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies		
			Aided	Unaided	
7	8	9	10	11	12
4.0	69.6	7.6	18.6	0.2	Andhra
8.6	...	...	79.8	11.6	Assam
6.6	...	...	69.3	24.1	Bihar
4.2	0.2	4.0	88.0	3.6	Bombay
22.8	0.9	13.0	59.0	4.3	Madhya Pradesh
6.0	30.7	6.2	55.6	1.5	Madras
26.8	6.7	0.5	56.9	9.1	Orissa
12.5	23.5	4.0	20.9	39.1	Punjab
9.7	0.3	2.7	70.7	16.6	Uttar Pradesh
2.5	...	0.0	61.9	35.6	West Bengal
56.2	...	...	43.2	0.6	Hyderabad
76.4	...	...	23.6	...	J. & Kashmir
54.7	...	...	40.7	4.6	Madhya Bharat
18.3	21.6	27.6	28.0	4.5	Mysore
50.7	...	...	49.3	...	Pepsu
69.6	...	...	26.3	4.1	Rajasthan
61.5	...	...	30.8	7.7	Saurashtra
21.3	...	...	70.3	8.4	Trav.-Cochin
46.4	...	...	53.6	...	Ajmer
100.0	...	...	...	...	A. & N. Islands
86.7	...	...	6.7	6.6	Bhopal
100.0	...	...	...	...	Bilaspur
50.0	...	...	50.0	...	Coorg
38.5	2.8	1.8	54.1	2.8	Delhi
85.7	...	...	14.3	..	H. Pradesh
37.5	...	...	62.5	...	Kutch
13.6	...	...	63.7	22.7	Manipur
35.5	...	...	61.3	3.2	Tripura
100.0	...	...	...	...	V. Pradesh
14.2	9.5	3.3	58.4	14.6	India

* secondary schools also.

**Table XXXVIII—Managements of Secondary Schools
by States (Contd.)**

State	Percentage of Secondary Schools Managed by				
	Govern- ment	District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies	
				Aided	Unaided
13	14	15	16	17	18
Andhra	6.3	65.0	9.1	19.5	0.1
Assam	8.1	23.2	1.0	56.3	11.4
Bihar	13.7	25.2	1.5	43.6	16.0
Bombay	5.3	5.4	3.6	81.0	4.7
Madhya Pradesh	19.3	46.4	7.4	21.0	5.9
Madras	6.9	28.2	7.2	56.3	1.4
Orissa	26.5	8.1	0.4	52.3	12.7
Punjab	6.8	53.6	4.0	12.0	23.6
Uttar Pradesh	6.4	42.3	4.1	28.5	18.7
West Bengal	4.2	0.2	0.2	67.8	27.6
Hyderabad	67.3	...	...	30.0	2.7
J. & Kashmir	86.7	...	...	13.3	...
Madhya Bharat	86.9	...	...	11.3	1.8
Mysore	71.0	5.4	6.9	14.5	2.2
Pepsu	72.5	..	0.3	27.2	...
Rajasthan	81.1	1.2	0.1	12.4	5.2
Saurashtra	65.6	...	...	19.7	14.7
Trav.-Cochin	27.2	...	...	64.7	8.1
Ajmer	56.5	...	1.6	41.9	...
A. & N. Islands	100.0	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	92.7	...	...	3.7	3.6
Bilaspur	100.0	...	...	...	...
Coorg	91.1	...	...	8.9	...
Delhi	40.1	4.7	1.9	51.9	1.4
H. Pradesh	89.9	...	...	10.1	...
Kutch	33.3	...	...	50.0	16.7
Manipur	29.5	...	...	43.2	27.3
Tripura	41.1	...	...	41.1	17.8
V. Pradesh	98.2	...	...	0.9	0.9
India	22.0	21.9	2.8	40.5	12.8

Pupils

During the year 1953-54, the total number of pupils in the recognised secondary schools increased from 60,07,516 (48, 90, 028 boys and 11,17,488 girls) to 64,10,048 (51,70,242 boys and 12,39,806 girls), the rate of increase being 6.7 per cent, as compared to 5.8 per cent during 1952-53. The average daily attendance remained stationary at about 87 per cent of the total enrolment.

The distribution of pupils in schools under different managements was as under:

Government	...	14,78,123	(23.0 per cent)
District Boards	...	10,87,390	(17.0 per cent)
Municipal Boards	...	2,65,934	(4.1 per cent)
Private Bodies:			
Aided	...	29,33,259	(45.8 per cent)
Unaided	...	6,45,342	(10.1 per cent)

The total increase in the enrolment was shared by all types of schools.

Of the total number of pupils, 24,31,716 (19,50,390 boys and 4,81,326 girls) were enrolled by middle schools and 39, 78, 332 (32, 19, 852 boys and 7,58,480 girls) by high and higher secondary schools. These figures are higher by 5.3 and 7.5 per cent respectively than the corresponding enrolment in 1952-53.

The number of pupils from rural areas on the rolls of secondary schools increased from 29,99,364 to 32,73,509, and constituted 51.1 per cent of the total enrolment as against 49.9 per cent during 1952-53. Taken separately, 69.0 per cent of pupils in middle schools and 40.1 per cent in high schools came from rural areas.

The number of pupils in secondary schools (middle and high separately) in the different States for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 is given in table XXXIX. It will be observed that the total enrolment increased in all the States, except Coorg, Manipur and Tripura, where the decrease of 41, 70 and 75 respectively was not very significant. Among Part A States, the highest percentage of increase was reported by Madhya Pradesh (12.6) and least in Orissa (1.8). In the case of Part B States, the rise varied from 1.7 per cent in Mysore to 10.6 per cent in Pepsu. Kutch topped the Part C States by reporting 41.5 per cent increase in enrolment, while Ajmer with 2.4 per cent increase was at the bottom in this respect.

Table XXXIX—Number of Pupils

State	In Middle Schools			
	For Boys		For Girls	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	*	19,363	*	2,315
Assam	85,335	87,514	12,628	13,163
Bihar	3,18,341	3,46,612	19,775	21,512
Bombay	51,504	53,334	5,205	4,451
Madhya Pradesh	1,87,885	2,07,689	10,395	12,379
Madras	59,931	50,134	8,834	5,762
Orissa	45,942	46,262	3,519	3,229
Punjab	1,67,095	1,44,353	40,353	38,625
Uttar Pradesh	3,23,812	3,40,625	64,345	64,404
West Bengal	1,13,446	1,08,858	23,204	21,307
Hyderabad	85,626	83,611	14,168	16,228
Jammu & Kashmir	**	24,780	**	9,096
Madhya Bharat	68,180	71,923	14,731	13,674
Mysore	1,08,713	1,05,961	22,365	22,574
Pepsu	47,203	45,941	8,228	7,365
Rajasthan	1,19,860	1,27,359	20,230	24,817
Saurashtra	21,502	22,442	2,593	2,397
Travancore-Cochin	1,05,961	1,11,893	18,555	24,023
Ajmer	2,615	2,427	290	387
A. and N. Islands	...	275	...	...
Bhopal	6,443	8,552	227	408
Bilaspur	3,644	3,500	...	...
Coorg	14,047	13,861	...	...
Delhi	17,019	23,033	13,417	13,307
Himachal Pradesh	9,819	11,464	586	753
Kutch	1,320	2,478	163	203
Manipur	4,665	5,125	322	292
Tripura	4,564	4,550	845	895
Vindhya Pradesh	27,584	31,855	1,717	2,376
India	20,02,056	21,05,774	3,06,695	3,25,942

*Included in
**Figures etc

in Secondary Schools

In High Schools				State
For Boys		For Girls		
1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	
6	7	8	9	
*	2,57,045	*	15,889	Andhra
84,920	91,138	11,545	12,207	Assam
2,09,478	2,20,006	13,051	14,151	Bihar
3,33,182	3,54,856	52,025	56,585	Bombay
1,10,278	1,27,094	16,228	18,661	Madhya Pradesh
6,38,422	3,95,305	89,461	78,086	Madras
53,114	54,645	2,994	3,367	Orissa
2,53,346	2,87,521	22,638	29,133	Punjab
4,71,065	5,03,177	70,738	74,962	Uttar Pradesh
3,93,830	4,07,064	86,050	98,869	West Bengal
77,133	83,679	22,612	24,090	Hyderabad
**	25,831	**	5,110	Jammu and Kashmir
22,273	23,993	7,332	8,688	Madhya Bharat
55,315	59,646	13,175	14,730	Mysore
58,363	68,563	5,923	10,578	Pepsu
62,853	64,300	3,711	3,926	Rajasthan
30,088	32,763	5,275	6,295	Saurashtra
2,19,833	2,18,705	63,906	70,575	Travancore-Cochin
7,865	8,155	821	902	Ajmer
928	960	...	...	A. and N. Islands
2,679	3,580	749	890	Bhopal
211	721	264	283	Bilaspur
5,492	5,680	1,333	1,290	Coorg
59,555	67,047	20,272	26,308	Delhi
10,017	11,162	1,880	1,901	Himachal Pradesh
1,964	2,255	299	364	Kutch
8,092	7,498	748	842	Manipur
8,332	8,202	917	936	Tripura
5,652	7,462	538	661	Vindhya Pradesh
31,84,280	33,98,053	5,14,485	5,80,279	India

Madras State.
not available.

Table XXXIX—Number of Pupils in Secondary Schools—(Contd.)

State	Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	1952-53	1953-54	Number	Percentage
11	12	13	14	15
Andhra	*	2,94,612	+ 2,94,612	£
Assam	1,94,428	2,04,022	+ 9,594	+ 4.9
Bihar	5,60,645	6,02,281	+ 41,636	+ 7.4
Bombay	4,41,916	4,69,226	+ 27,310	+ 6.2
Madhya Pradesh	3,24,786	3,65,823	+ 41,037	+ 12.6
Madras	7,96,648	5,29,287	— 2,67,361	£
Orissa	1,05,569	1,07,503	+ 1,934	+ 1.8
Punjab	4,83,432	4,99,632	+ 16,200	+ 3.4
Uttar Pradesh	9,29,960	9,83,168	+ 53,208	+ 5.7
West Bengal	6,16,530	6,36,098	+ 19,568	+ 3.2
Hydarabad	1,99,539	2,07,608	+ 8,069	+ 4.0
J. & Kashmir	**	64,817	+ 64,817	**
M. Bharat	1,12,516	1,18,278	+ 5,762	+ 5.1
Mysore	1,99,568	2,02,911	+ 3,343	+ 1.7
Pepsu	1,19,717	1,32,447	+ 12,730	+ 10.6
Rajasthan	2,06,654	2,20,402	+ 13,748	+ 6.7
Saurashtra	59,458	63,897	+ 4,439	+ 7.5
Trav.-Cochin	4,08,255	4,25,196	+ 16,941	+ 4.1
Ajmer	11,591	11,871	+ 280	+ 2.4
A. & N. Islands	928	1,235	+ 307	+ 33.1
Bhopal	10,098	13,430	+ 3,332	+ 33.0
Bilaspur	4,119	4,504	+ 385	+ 9.3
Coorg	20,872	20,831	— 41	— 0.2
Delhi	1,10,263	1,29,695	+ 19,432	+ 17.6
Himachal Pradesh	22,302	25,280	+ 2,978	+ 13.4
Kutch	3,746	5,300	+ 1,554	+ 41.5
Manipur	13,827	13,757	— 70	— 0.5
Tripura	14,658	14,583	— 75	— 0.5
V. Pradesh	35,491	42,354	+ 6,863	+ 19.3
India	60,07,516	64,10,048	+ 4,02,532	+ 6.7

* Included in Madras State.

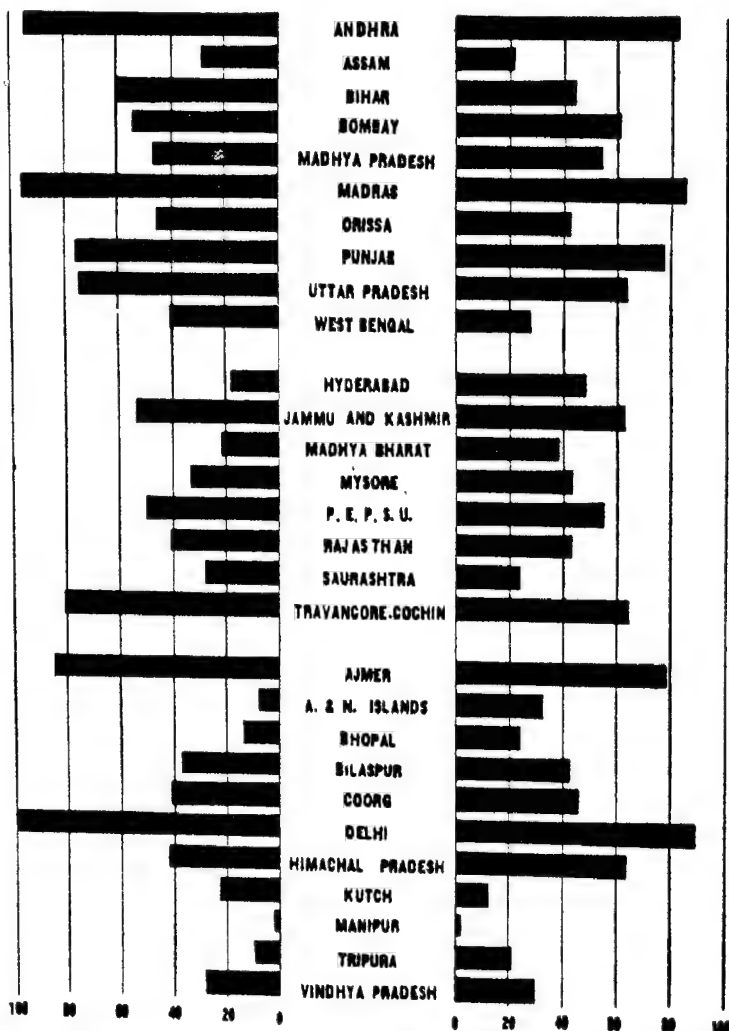
** Figures are not available.

£ Percentage cannot be worked out as separate figures for Andhra and Madras for 1952-53 are not available.

PERCENTAGE OF TRAINED TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS 1953-54

PRIMARY

SECONDARY



To have an idea of the enrolment at the secondary stage, students attending primary classes of secondary schools should be excluded, while those studying in the high classes of intermediate colleges should be included. This has been done in table XL, which compares the State-wise figures in this respect for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54. The enrolment at secondary stage increased from 56,75,138 (46,87,493 boys and 9,87,645 girls) to 59,45,769 (48,53,148 boys and 10,92,621 girls). The proportion of enrolment at this stage to the total enrolment at all stages was 20.4 per cent. Of the total, 41,84,814 students (33,65,933 boys and 8,18,881 girls) were reading in middle classes and 17,60,955 (14,87,215 boys and 2,73,740 girls) in high and higher secondary classes. State figures should be compared keeping in view the variations in the number of classes constituting the secondary stage as indicated in Table XXXV.

Figures in col. (22) of the table XL, show the proportion of pupils at the secondary stage to the population of the corresponding school-going age group. On an average 12.1 per cent of the total population in this age group (i. e. 11-17 years) was in schools. The proportion in the different States ranges from 3.8 per cent in Orissa to 30.8 per cent in Travancore-Cochin.

Co-education

Of the total number of 12,39,806 girls in secondary schools, 3,80,562 or 30.7 per cent were reading in schools for boys, as against 29.7 per cent in 1952-53. It will be observed from table XLI that A. and N. Islands still continued to remain without a school for girls, while Coorg reported the highest percentage of girls (89.7) under instruction in boys' schools. Next in order were: Andhra (60.1 per cent), Travancore-Cochin (52.5 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (52.4 per cent), Bombay (47.3 per cent), Orissa (46.5 per cent), Assam (46.0 per cent), Manipur (44.0 per cent), Bilaspur (43.7 per cent), Tripura (41.0 per cent) and Madras (40.5 per cent). In other States, substantial proportion of girl students were under instruction in schools meant exclusively for them.

Teachers

The total number of teachers in recognised secondary schools rose, during the year under report, from 2,49,333 (2,08,346 men and 40,987 women) to 2,69,417 (2,24,684 men and 44,733 women). This gives a rise of 8.0 per cent (7.8 per cent for men and 9.1 per cent for women) and compares favourably with the 6.7 per cent of increase in enrolment.

Table XL—Number of

State	In Middle				
	Boys		Girls		Total
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53
1	2	3	4	5	6
	*				
Andhra		1,76,136	*	42,477	*
Assam	95,291	97,395	22,635	26,419	1,17,926
Bihar	1,57,659	1,69,816	10,673	12,323	1,68,332
Bombay	5,32,379	5,31,380	1,66,089	1,66,658	6,98,468
Madhya Pradesh	1,52,909	1,61,464	30,648	32,118	1,83,557
Madras	5,41,469	3,65,407	1,66,779	1,36,310	7,08,248
Orissa	32,746	33,841	2,713	3,043	35,459
Punjab	2,29,550	1,77,544	18,727	25,567	2,48,277
Uttar Pradesh	5,15,549	5,23,264	52,249	55,780	5,67,798
West Bengal	2,08,811	3,71,385	47,699	83,310	2,56,510
Hyderabad	1,03,489	1,17,405	13,459	17,901	1,16,948
J. & Kashmir	**	22,632	**	3,163	**
Madhya Bharat	43,889	45,131	6,825	7,005	50,714
Mysore	1,40,861	1,42,985	43,450	47,125	1,84,311
Pepsu	43,726	58,897	3,286	5,170	47,012
Rajasthan	63,685	73,091	6,980	5,816	70,665
Saurashtra	40,943	45,551	13,924	12,015	54,867
Trav.-Cochin	1,45,194	1,48,735	85,470	1,10,597	2,30,664
Ajmer	7,350	7,548	1,488	1,667	8,838
A. & N. Islands	257	244	65	66	322
Bhopal	2,332	2,828	375	495	2,707
Bilaspur	914	1,073	67	67	981
Coorg	3,565	3,636	1,672	1,753	5,237
Delhi	40,872	49,089	13,140	15,870	54,012
H. Pradesh	6,567	6,984	932	989	7,499
Kutch	2,827	3,137	662	1,124	3,489
Manipur	7,249	7,675	1,273	1,416	8,522
Tripura	4,236	6,556	1,284	2,046	5,520
V. Pradesh	13,257	15,104	444	591	13,701
India	31,37,576	33,65,933	7,13,008	8,18,881	38,50,584

* Included in

** Figures are

Pupils in Secondary Classes

Stage	In High Stage				State
Total	Boys		Girls		
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	
1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	
7	8	9	10	11	12
2,18,613	*	1,10,253	*	11,789	Andhra
1,23,814	35,346	37,951	6,024	6,791	Assam
1,82,139	1,56,450	1,68,240	6,264	7,378	Bihar
6,98,038	2,25,980	2,38,179	55,121	60,973	Bombay
1,93,582	35,396	43,570	6,568	7,639	Madhya Pradesh
5,01,717	2,59,527	1,66,904	45,344	40,000	Madras
36,884	27,808	30,024	1,819	2,014	Orissa
2,03,111	52,377	64,532	3,071	4,848	Punjab
5,79,044	2,34,784	2,23,986	16,296	17,799	Uttar Pradesh
4,54,695	2,27,039	96,040	37,451	16,847	West Bengal
1,35,306	35,754	43,519	4,259	5,284	Hyderabad
25,795	**	7,820	**	735	J. & Kashmir
52,136	10,736	11,968	1,319	1,464	Madhya Bharat
1,90,110	48,989	49,098	10,298	11,539	Mysore
64,067	10,589	10,473	822	1,076	Pepsu
78,907	22,413	25,677	2,226	1,621	Rajasthan
57,566	20,617	19,324	5,415	4,095	Saurashtra
2,59,332	1,12,763	1,02,474	64,828	63,390	Trav.-Cochin
9,215	3,548	3,715	444	583	Ajmer
310	188	174	62	59	A. & N. Islands
3,323	775	994	113	161	Bhopal
1,140	209	249	15	19	Bilaspur
5,389	1,306	1,354	473	470	Coorg
64,959	13,611	14,757	4,438	4,496	Delhi
7,973	1,903	1,949	147	192	H. Pradesh
4,261	1,278	1,498	155	314	Kutch
9,091	4,542	4,321	459	509	Manipur
8,602	4,172	5,862	1,142	1,552	Tripura
15,695	1,817	2,310	64	103	V. Pradesh
41,84,814	15,499,17	14,87,215	2,74,637	2,73,740	India

*Madras State.
not available.

Table XL—Number of

State	In High Stage		In Secondary		
	Total		Boys		Girls
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53
13	14	15	16	17	18
Andhra	*	1,22,042	*	2,86,389	*
Assam	41,370	44,742	1,30,637	1,35,346	28,659
Bihar	1,62,714	1,75,618	3,14,109	3,38,056	16,937
Bombay	2,81,101	2,99,152	7,58,359	7,69,559	2,21,210
Madhya Pradesh	41,964	51,209	1,88,305	2,05,034	37,216
Madras	3,04,871	2,06,904	8,00,996	5,32,311	2,12,123
Orissa	29,627	32,038	60,554	63,865	4,532
Punjab	55,448	69,380	2,81,927	2,42,076	21,798
Uttar Pradesh	2,51,080	2,41,785	7,50,333	7,47,250	68,545
West Bengal	2,64,490	1,12,887	4,35,850	4,67,425	85,150
Hyderabad	40,013	48,803	1,39,243	1,60,924	17,718
J. & Kashmir	**	8,555	**	30,452	**
Madhya Bharat	12,055	13,432	54,625	57,099	8,144
Mysore	59,287	60,637	1,89,850	1,92,083	53,748
Pepsu	11,411	11,549	54,315	69,370	4,108
Rajasthan	24,639	27,298	86,098	98,768	9,206
Saurashtra	26,032	23,419	61,560	64,875	19,339
Trav.-Cochin	1,77,591	1,65,864	2,57,957	2,51,209	1,50,298
Ajmer	3,992	4,298	10,898	11,263	1,932
A. & N. Islands	250	233	445	418	127
Bhopal	888	1,155	3,107	3,822	488
Bilaspur	224	268	1,123	1,322	82
Coorg	1,779	1,824	4,871	4,990	2,145
Delhi	18,049	19,253	54,483	63,846	17,578
H. Pradesh	2,050	2,141	8,470	8,933	1,079
Kutch	1,433	1,812	4,105	4,635	817
Manipur	5,001	4,830	11,791	11,996	1,732
Tripura	5,314	7,414	8,408	12,418	2,426
V. Pradesh	1,881	2,413	15,074	17,414	508
India	18,24,554	17,60,955	46,87,493	48,53,148	9,87,645

*Included in

**Figures are

Pupils in Secondary Classes (Contd.)

Stage			Percentage of Children in Second- ary Stage to those of School going Age.	State
Girls	Total			
	1952-53	1953-54		
1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	22	23
19	20	21		
54,266	*	3,40,655	12.0	Andhra
33,210	1,59,296	1,68,556	12.1	Assam
19,701	3,31,046	3,57,757	7.1	Bihar
2,27,631	9,79,569	9,97,190	16.3	Bombay
39,757	2,25,521	2,44,791	7.5	Madhya Pradesh
1,76,310	10,13,119	7,08,621	14.3	Madras
5,057	65,086	68,922	3.8	Orissa
30,415	3,03,725	2,72,491	16.0	Punjab
73,579	8,18,878	8,20,829	11.4	Uttar Pradesh
1,00,157	5,21,000	5,67,582	15.9	West Bengal
23,185	1,56,961	1,84,109	6.2	Hyderabad
3,898	**	34,350	6.2	Jammu and Kashmir
8,469	62,769	65,568	7.1	Madhya Bharat
58,664	2,43,598	2,50,747	14.6	Mysore
6,246	58,423	75,616	17.3	Pepsu
7,437	95,304	1,06,205	5.9	Rajasthan
16,110	80,899	80,985	10.4	Saurashtra
1,73,987	4,08,255	4,25,196	30.8	Travancore-Cochin
2,250	12,830	13,513	13.4	Ajmer
125	572	543	14.1	A. and N. Islands
656	3,595	4,478	5.6	Bhopal
86	1,205	1,408	11.7	Bilaspur
2,223	7,016	7,213	23.0	Coorg
20,366	72,061	84,212	27.4	Delhi
1,181	9,549	10,114	11.9	Himachal Pradesh
1,438	4,922	6,073	6.4	Kutch
1,925	13,523	13,921	13.5	Manipur
3,598	10,834	16,016	23.0	Tripura
694	15,582	18,108	4.5	Vindhya Pradesh
10,92,621	56,75,138	59,45,769	12.1	India

Madras State.
not available.

Table XLI—Girls in Secondary Schools

State	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools	Number of Girls in Girls' Schools	Total Number of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys' Schools to total No. of Girls	
				1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra	26,295	17,456	43,751	*	60.1
Assam	20,709	24,296	45,005	44.1	46.0
Bihar	19,816	34,066	53,882	37.1	36.8
Bombay	51,979	58,015	1,09,994	46.0	47.3
Madhya Pradesh	33,117	30,112	63,229	52.7	52.4
Madras	53,501	78,673	1,32,174	42.8	40.5
Orissa	5,611	6,450	12,061	44.4	46.5
Punjab	5,506	66,765	72,271	8.8	7.6
Uttar Pradesh	8,332	1,31,994	1,40,326	5.3	5.9
West Bengal	13,085	1,14,319	1,27,404	12.6	10.3
Hyderabad	5,322	36,939	42,261	10.2	12.6
Jammu and Kashmir	153	14,206	14,359	**	1.1
Madhya Bharat	3,057	21,159	24,216	11.8	12.6
Mysore	12,209	36,020	48,229	24.2	25.3
Pepsu	4,287	17,736	22,023	6.0	19.5
Rajasthan	2,523	28,514	31,037	14.7	8.1
Saurashtra	1,804	8,572	10,376	17.7	17.4
Travancore-Cochin	91,404	82,583	1,73,987	48.9	52.5
Ajmer	372	1,270	1,642	18.2	22.7
A. and N. Islands	359	...	359	100.0	100.0
Bhopal	573	1,296	1,869	15.4	30.7
Bilaspur	220	283	503	33.5	43.7
Coorg	7,193	826	8,019	89.4	89.7
Delhi	8,779	38,530	47,309	17.6	18.6
Himachal Pradesh	1,202	2,595	3,797	26.7	31.7
Kutch	283	567	850	33.7	33.3
Manipur	891	1,134	2,025	43.0	44.0
Tripura	1,275	1,831	3,106	47.2	41.0
Vindhya Pradesh	705	3,037	3,742	18.0	18.8
India	3,80,562	8,59,244	12,39,806	29.7	30.7

* Included in Madras State.

** Figures are not available.

Trained teachers also increased by 13,790, or 10.0 per cent to 1,51,149, and constituted 56.1 per cent of the total teaching staff. The corresponding proportion for the previous year was 55.1 per cent. The proportion of women in the total number of teachers increased from 16.4 to 16.6 per cent and that of trained women teachers from 64.5 to 64.6.

Of the total, 1,04,300 teachers were working in middle schools and 1,65,117 in high and higher secondary schools. Trained teachers in these schools formed 54.5 and 57.2 per cent of their respective staff strengths. It will be seen from table XLII that the rise in the number of teachers was shared by almost all the States. Figures in col. (21) show that efforts to train teachers could not keep pace with the increase in the number of teachers in the States of Assam, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Pepsu, Saurashtra, A. and N. Islands, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Coorg and Vindhya Pradesh.

The percentage of trained teachers was highest, as usual, in Delhi (89.5). The States to follow were: Madras (85.4 per cent), Andhra (82.0 per cent), Ajmer (77.7 per cent), Punjab (77.0 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (64.2 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (64.1 per cent), Travancore-Cochin (63.6 per cent), Bombay (60.9 per cent), Jammu and Kashmir (60.3 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (55.3 per cent) and Pepsu (54.9 per cent). In the remaining States, untrained teachers out-numbered the trained ones. Manipur continued to report the lowest proportion (2.3 per cent) of trained teachers in its secondary schools.

Teacher-Pupil Ratio

Table XLIII gives the teacher-pupil ratio in middle and high schools in the different States. During 1953-54, the average number of pupils per teacher was 23 in middle schools and 24 in high schools as compared to 24 in both types of schools in 1952-53.

Pay Scale of Teachers

During the year under report, the pay scales of secondary school teachers changed only in the State of Manipur. The revised scales of pay for government school teachers were as given below:

High Schools	Head Master	Rs. 175-15-250-20-350- EB-25-400 (B. A. or M.A. or Trained B. A.)
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Table XLII—Number of Teachers

State	In Middle Schools				In High	
	Men		Women		Men	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	*	832	*	227	*	10,845
Assam	3,688	4,031	545	585	3,830	4,234
Bihar	13,925	15,312	1,066	1,173	8,845	9,458
Bombay	2,392	2,386	447	398	14,029	14,805
Madhya Pradesh	6,752	7,568	618	723	4,581	5,097
Madras	2,204	1,550	975	851	26,348	15,889
Orissa	2,590	2,649	157	150	2,403	2,516
Punjab	4,823	4,248	1,169	1,264	7,325	8,350
Uttar Pradesh	14,357	14,708	2,990	3,139	20,796	22,297
West Bengal	5,413	5,556	911	893	14,783	15,487
Hydrabad	3,316	3,523	717	826	2,980	3,123
J. & Kashmir	**	901	**	290	**	1,100
Madhya Bharat	3,388	3,490	585	656	1,134	1,258
Mysore	3,722	3,793	817	886	2,274	2,622
Pepsu	1,171	1,527	287	268	1,704	1,886
Rajasthan	6,252	6,589	939	985	3,156	3,350
Saurashtra	657	654	80	92	1,052	1,213
Trav.-Cochin	3,464	3,875	1,822	1,984	6,991	8,661
Ajmer	140	124	40	37	370	386
A. & N. Islands	...	10	...	2	26	27
Bhopal	336	506	21	33	177	227
Bilaspur	84	102	...	...	8	23
Coorg	358	438	98	95	186	168
Delhi	485	630	508	596	1,864	2,173
H. Pradesh	552	647	51	66	392	478
Kutch	42	85	11	10	85	91
Manipur	245	274	8	10	278	314
Tripura	202	242	24	31	347	300
Vindhya Pradesh	1,431	1,617	117	163	393	439
India	81,989	87,867	15,003	16,433	1,26,357	1,36,817

* Included in
 ** Figures are

in Secondary Schools

Schools		In All Schools				State
Women		Men		Women		
1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
*	984	*	11,677	*	1,211	Andhra
534	549	7,518	8,265	1,079	1,134	Assam
534	610	22,770	24,770	1,600	1,783	Bihar
3,350	3,570	16,421	17,191	3,797	3,968	Bombay
864	981	11,333	12,665	1,482	1,704	Madhya Pradesh
5,152	4,471	28,552	17,439	6,127	5,322	Madras
158	180	4,993	5,165	315	330	Orissa
797	1,066	12,148	12,598	1,966	2,330	Punjab
3,106	3,583	35,153	37,005	6,096	6,722	Uttar Pradesh
2,870	3,184	20,196	21,043	3,781	4,077	West Bengal
1,178	1,210	6,296	6,646	1,895	2,036	Hyderabad
**	155	**	2,001	**	445	J. & Kashmir
390	412	4,522	4,748	975	1,068	Madhya Bharat
537	616	5,996	6,415	1,354	1,502	Mysore
286	385	2,875	3,413	573	653	Pepsu
774	191	9,408	9,939	1,713	1,176	Rajasthan
168	364	1,709	1,867	248	456	Saurashtra
3,981	4,271	10,455	12,536	5,803	6,255	Trav.-Cochin
47	54	510	510	87	91	Ajmer
15	14	26	37	15	16	A. & N. Islands
78	73	513	733	99	106	Bhopal
11	11	92	125	11	11	Bilaspur
55	70	544	606	153	165	Coorg
878	1,063	2,349	2,803	1,386	1,659	Delhi
80	87	944	1,125	131	153	H. Pradesh
15	21	127	176	26	31	Kutch
23	18	523	588	31	28	Manipur
45	44	549	542	69	75	Tripura
58	63	1,824	2,056	175	226	Vindhya Pradesh
25,984	28,300	2,08,346	2,24,684	40,987	44,733	India

Madras State.
not available.

Table XLII—Number of Teachers in Secondary Schools—(Contd.)

State	Percentage of Trained Teachers to Total No. of Teachers					
	In Middle Schools		In High Schools		In All Schools	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Andhra	...	87.5	...	81.5	...	82.0
Assam	25.7	24.5	17.4	17.9	21.5	21.1
Bihar	49.2	49.7	37.4	36.5	44.7	44.7
Bombay	50.8	55.4	59.5	61.7	58.3	60.9
Madhya Pradesh	59.6	59.5	48.4	49.6	54.9	55.3
Madras	85.3	90.5	81.5	84.8	81.9	85.4
Orissa	40.0	38.8	48.5	49.2	44.1	43.8
Punjab	81.2	79.6	76.3	75.5	78.4	77.0
Uttar Pradesh	74.5	75.9	53.3	56.0	62.2	64.1
West Bengal	31.1	25.5	29.0	29.9	29.6	28.8
Hyderabad	46.3	44.4	47.8	47.4	47.1	45.9
J. & Kashmir	...	56.3	...	64.1	...	60.3
Madhya Bharat	37.0	37.8	37.1	37.8	37.0	37.8
Mysore	42.9	42.9	36.9	43.3	40.6	43.0
Pepsu	64.2	49.2	54.1	59.4	58.4	54.9
Rajasthan	34.2	43.0	33.9	42.6	34.1	42.9
Saurashtra	15.7	19.8	30.8	26.3	25.1	24.2
Trav.-Cochin	77.9	70.6	56.8	60.5	63.6	63.6
Ajmer	72.2	80.1	67.1	76.8	68.7	77.7
A. & N. Islands	...	8.2	34.1	39.0	34.1	32.1
Bhopal	28.3	25.0	23.5	22.7	26.3	24.2
Bilaspur	47.6	37.9	73.7	79.2	52.4	45.2
Coorg	43.4	40.0	75.1	60.9	54.4	46.4
Delhi	87.5	91.3	87.9	88.8	87.8	89.5
H Pradesh	51.7	58.1	74.8	72.0	61.9	64.2
Kutch	7.5	12.6	13.0	11.6	11.1	12.1
Manipur	...	...	4.3	4.2	2.0	2.3
Tripura	16.4	20.9	13.8	21.5	14.7	21.2
V. Pradesh	37.5	31.3	21.3	26.7	33.9	30.3
India	54.7	54.5	55.3	57.2	55.1	56.1

Table XLIII—Teacher-Pupil Ratio in Secondary Schools

State	Average Number of Students per Teacher			
	In Middle Schools		In High Schools	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	*	20	*	23
Assam	23	22	22	22
Bihar	23	22	24	23
Bombay	20	21	22	22
Madhya Pradesh	27	27	23	24
Madras	22	23	23	23
Orissa	18	18	22	21
Punjab	35	33	34	34
Uttar Pradesh	22	23	23	22
West Bengal	22	20	27	27
Hyderabad	25	23	24	25
Jammu & Kashmir	**	28	**	25
Madhya Bharat	21	21	19	20
Mysore	29	27	24	23
Pepsu	38	30	32	35
Rajasthan	19	20	17	19
Saurashtra	33	33	29	25
Travancore-Cochin	24	23	26	22
Ajmer	16	17	21	21
A. & N. Islands	...	23	23	23
Bhopal	19	17	13	15
Bilaspur	43	45	25	30
Coorg	31	26	28	29
Delhi	31	30	29	29
Himachal Pradesh	17	17	25	23
Kutch	28	28	23	23
Manipur	20	19	29	25
Tripura	24	20	24	27
Vindhya Pradesh	19	19	14	16
India	24	23	24	24

*Included in Madras State.

**Figures are not available.

Table XLIV—Minima and Maxima of Pay Scales of Trained Graduate Teachers in Government High Schools

State	Minimum	Maximum	Number of Years required to reach the Maximum
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Travancore-Cochin*	50	100	10
2. Mysore	70	150	14
3. Bombay	75	200	21
4. Saurashtra	77	200	20
5. (a) Madhya Bharat	80	170	11
(b) Jammu and Kashmir	80	200	15
6. (a) Andhra	85	175	13
(b) Madras	85	175	13
7. (a) Pepsu	90	140	10
(b) Punjab	90	150	12
(c) Himachal Pradesh	90	150	12
(d) Bilaspur	90	150	12
(e) Vindhya Pradesh	90	200	11
	125	175	10
8. (a) Kutch*	100	135	7
(b) Bihar	100	190	16
(c) Rajasthan	100	200	15
(d) Bhopal	100	200	22
(e) West Bengal	100	225	24
(f) Tripura	100	225	24
(g) Assam	100	250	19
(h) Manipur	100	250	19
(i) Coorg	100	300	24
9. Madhya Pradesh	110	200	18
	135	200	12
10. (a) Orissa	120	250	20
(b) Ajmer	120	300	20
(c) A. and N. Islands	120	300	20
(d) Delhi	120	300	20
(e) Uttar Pradesh	120	300	20
11. Hyderabad	154	280	16

*Scales relate to untrained teachers.

	Assistant Head Master	Rs. 100-10-130-EB- 6-190-10-250 plus special pay Rs. 50 (B.A.)
	Assistant Teacher	(i) Rs. 100-10-130-EB- 6-190-EB-250 (B.A. Trained) (ii) Rs. 75-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -100-EB- 4-120 (Passed Inter. or Trained Matric) (iii) Rs. 55-2-75-EB-3- 90 (Matric Untrained).
Middle Schools	Head Master	Rs. 55-2-75-EB-3-90 (Passed Matric)
	Assistant Teacher	(i) Rs. 55-2-75-EB- 3-90 (Passed Matric). (ii) Rs. 40-1-50-EB- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -65 (Passed Middle).

The State-wise details according to the qualifications of teachers and managements of schools, are given in Appendices C and D of volume II of the report. Table XLIV, however, gives the maxima and minima of scales offered to a trained graduate teacher in government high schools in different States. The States have been grouped together with reference to the starting salary offered to them.

Expenditure

During the year under report, the total direct expenditure on recognised secondary schools increased from Rs. 38,07,04,326 to Rs. 42, 16, 89, 461. This gives an increase of 10.8 per cent as against 9.2 per cent during 1952-53. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 35, 52, 41, 067 were expended on boys' schools and Rs. 6,64,48,394 on those for girls. The proportion of the total direct expenditure on secondary schools also increased from 34.4 to 35.3 per cent. The expenditure on middle schools and high schools separately was Rs. 10,52,44,551 and Rs. 31,64,44,910 respectively.

Table XLV shows the distribution of expenditure according to different sources of income.

Table XLV—Direct Expenditure on Secondary Schools by Sources

Source	1952-53		1953-54	
	Amount	Percent- age	Amount	Percent- age
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	15,17,94,791	39.9	16,88,63,722	40.0
District Board Funds	1,72,33,862	4.5	1,85,26,788	4.4
Municipal Board Funds	74,00,748	1.9	75,66,984	1.8
Fees	16,69,17,075	43.8	18,53,57,183	44.0
Endowments	1,19,89,557	3.2	1,28,39,185	3.0
Other Sources	2,53,68,293	6.7	2,85,35,599	6.8
Total	38,07,04,326	100.0	42,16,89,461	100.0

It will be seen from above that (a) major portion of expenditure came from fees and government funds (b) there was an increase of 11.2 per cent in the expenditure met from government funds, as compared to an increase of 7.5 per cent in that met from district board funds, of 2.2 per cent in that met from municipal board funds, of 11.0 per cent in that met from fees and of 10.8 per cent in that met from endowments and other sources.

The distribution of total expenditure, according to managements of schools, was:

	Amount Rs.	Percentage
Government	10,17,63,561	24.2
District Boards	5,03,04,565	11.9
Municipal Boards	1,68,91,890	4.0
Private Bodies		
Aided	21,60,07,875	51.2
Unaided	3,67,21,570	3.7

The corresponding percentages for previous year were: 24.1, 11.5, 4.1, 52.5 and 7.8 respectively.

The average annual cost per pupil in a secondary school increased from Rs. 63.4 (Rs. 61.8 in a boys' school and Rs. 73.4 in a girls' school) to Rs. 65.8 (Rs. 64.5 in a boys' school and Rs. 73.3 in a girls' school). Its distribution over different sources of income was: government funds Rs. 26.3, district board funds Rs. 2.9, municipal board funds Rs. 1.2, fees Rs. 28.9, endowments Rs. 2.0 and other sources Rs. 4.5.

A look at the figures of table XLVI, which give details of the direct expenditure on secondary schools in the different States for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 will indicate that the expenditure increased in all the States except in Hyderabad. The decrease in Hyderabad was only apparent as it was due to reporting the expenditure in Indian Currency, rather than in Osmania Currency. Among Part A States, the highest increase in expenditure was reported by West Bengal (14.1 per cent) and the lowest by Bombay (5.3 per cent). The same ranged between 5.5 per cent in Travancore-Cochin and 34.7 per cent in Pepsu among Part B States and between 4.7 per cent in Ajmer to 65.4 per cent in Bilaspur in case of Part C States.

Figures in col. (10) of table XLVI show that there were, as usual, wide variations in the proportion of the total direct expenditure on education devoted to secondary education in different States.

The details of source-wise percentage of expenditure in the different States are shown in cols. (13) to (18) of table XLVI. Among Part A States, the percentage of expenditure met from government funds was highest in Madhya Pradesh (50.9) and least in Andhra (18.7), while that contributed from local board funds ranged between 0.8 in Bombay to 21.5 in Bihar. Fees accounted for two-thirds of expenditure in West Bengal, more than half in Andhra, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh, and just one third in Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. The share met from endowments and other sources varied between 3.5 per cent in Andhra and 13.6 per cent in Orissa. The government met more than two-thirds of the expenditure in all the Part B and C States except Pepsu, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur and Tripura, where fees made a substantial contribution towards the cost.

Col. (20) of table XLVI will show that there was a wide variation from State to State in the average annual cost per pupil in a secondary school.

Table XLVI—Direct Expenditure on

State	On Schools for Boys		On Schools for Girls	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	* -	2,00,39,699	*	15,53,421
Assam	86,17,487	97,82,742	11,51,426	12,73,359
Bihar	2,56,88,924	2,79,54,719	21,52,892	23,70,492
Bombay	4,47,68,260	4,71,99,722	77,83,503	81,33,732
Madhya Pradesh	1,38,69,837	1,57,62,313	23,42,946	25,40,823
Madras	4,43,06,891	3,13,29,665	76,67,124	66,15,961
Orissa	59,60,831	64,80,177	4,41,711	5,07,526
Punjab	1,93,11,706	2,04,30,643	32,71,300	40,02,026
Uttar Pradesh	5,66,74,134	6,21,52,656	1,13,86,518	1,24,73,784
West Bengal	2,97,16,094	3,34,69,439	75,23,479	90,16,504
Hyderabad	1,29,26,806	1,24,18,142	36,87,473	35,11,866
J. & Kashmir	**	17,95,789	**	5,48,055
Madhya Bharat	50,22,140	53,89,206	12,88,581	13,43,469
Mysore	76,37,848	83,99,711	17,81,472	18,98,867
Pepsu	53,76,175	74,34,460	6,89,082	7,37,596
Rajasthan	1,18,06,323	1,20,00,693	8,47,810	14,54,860
Saurashtra	32,20,455	37,42,662	5,83,315	7,60,937
Trav.-Cochin	1,06,47,004	1,19,27,592	36,74,768	31,87,056
Ajmer	16,71,333	17,56,466	2,72,089	2,78,322
A. & N. Islands	1,04,181	1,19,596	...	...
Bhopal	6,81,904	9,13,466	1,47,535	1,46,593
Bilaspur	1,10,600	2,00,484	24,300	22,600
Coorg	6,88,403	8,71,151	67,695	63,421
Delhi	73,77,364	85,98,900	29,08,723	33,60,430
H. Pradesh	12,98,480	14,33,498	1,55,553	1,76,297
Kutch	2,04,295	2,81,102	49,254	49,658
Manipur	4,83,064	6,48,342	43,945	67,646
Tripura	6,42,853	8,92,724	1,44,339	1,14,531
Vindhya Pradesh	16,03,148	18,15,308	2,00,953	2,38,562
India	32,04,16,540	35,52,41,067	6,02,87,786	6,64,48,394

* Included in

** Figures are

£ Percentage cannot be worked out as separate figures for

Secondary Schools by States

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Per. of Exp. on Sec. Schools to Total Direct Exp. on Education 1953-54	State
1952-53	1953-54	Amount	Percentage		
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
*	2,15,93,120	+2,15,93,120	£	30.6	Andhra
97,68,913	1,10,56,101	+ 12,87,188	+ 13.2	44.1	Assam
2,78,41,816	3,03,25,211	+ 24,83,395	+ 8.9	45.4	Bihar
5,25,51,763	5,53,33,454	+ 27,81,691	+ 5.3	25.4	Bombay
1,62,12,783	1,83,03,136	+ 20,90,353	+ 12.9	35.7	Madhya Pradesh
5,19,74,015	3,79,45,626	-1,40,28,389	£	28.3	Madras
64,02,542	69,87,703	+ 5,85,161	+ 9.1	33.3	Orissa
2,25,83,006	2,44,32,669	+ 18,49,663	+ 8.2	43.6	Punjab
6,80,60,652	7,46,26,440	+ 65,65,788	+ 9.6	42.0	Uttar Pradesh
3,72,39,573	4,24,85,943	+ 52,46,370	+ 14.1	38.3	West Bengal
1,66,14,279	1,59,30,008	- 6,84,271	- 4.1	31.5	Hyderabad
**	23,43,844	+ 23,43,844	**	48.3	J. and Kashmir
63,10,721	67,32,675	+ 4,21,954	+ 6.7	33.7	Madhya Bharat
94,19,320	1,02,98,578	+ 8,79,258	+ 9.3	29.0	Mysore
60,65,257	81,72,056	+ 21,06,799	+ 34.7	66.4	Pepsu
1,26,54,133	1,34,55,553	+ 8,01,420	+ 6.3	47.1	Rajasthan
38,03,770	45,03,599	+ 6,99,829	+ 18.4	29.1	Saurashtra
1,43,21,772	1,51,14,648	+ 7,92,876	+ 5.5	42.0	Trav.-Cochin
19,43,422	20,34,788	+ 91,366	+ 4.7	28.7	Ajmer
1,04,181	1,19,596	+ 15,415	+ 14.8	73.4	A. & N. Islands
8,29,439	10,60,059	+ 2,30,620	+ 27.8	47.7	Bhopal
1,34,900	2,23,084	+ 88,184	+ 65.4	54.1	Bilaspur
7,56,098	9,34,572	+ 1,78,474	+ 23.6	59.7	Goorg
1,02,86,087	1,19,59,330	+ 16,73,243	+ 16.3	36.2	Delhi
14,54,033	16,09,795	+ 1,55,762	+ 10.7	54.2	H. Pradesh
2,53,549	3,30,760	+ 77,211	+ 30.5	28.4	Kutch
5,27,009	7,15,988	+ 1,88,979	+ 35.9	40.8	Manipur
7,87,192	10,07,255	+ 2,20,063	+ 28.0	44.9	Tripura
18,04,101	20,53,870	+ 2,49,769	+ 13.8	37.5	Vindhya Pradesh
38,07,04,326	42,16,89,461	+4,09,85,135	+ 10.8	35.3	India

Madras State.

not available.

Andhra & Madras for 1952-53 are not available

Table XLVI—Direct Expenditure on Secondary Schools by States—(Contd.)

State	Percentage of Expenditure (1953-54) met from						Average Annual Cost per Pupil	
	Govt. Funds	Dist. Board Funds	Mun. Board Funds	Fees	Endowments.	Other Sources.	1952-53	1953-54
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Andhra	18.7	16.7	4.5	56.6	3.0	0.5	Rs. *	Rs. 73.3
Assam	44.9	5.3	1.0	35.3	0.3	13.2	50.2	54.2
Bihar	27.5	18.9	2.6	40.4	2.3	8.3	49.7	50.4
Bombay	35.6	0.1	0.7	50.2	2.7	10.7	118.9	117.9
M. Pradesh	50.9	7.4	2.8	31.5	0.7	6.7	49.9	50.0
Madras	34.6	7.3	1.7	47.5	8.7	0.2	65.2	71.7
Orissa	46.4	5.3	0.0	34.7	1.9	11.7	60.7	65.0
Punjab	29.8	7.2	3.4	48.8	3.3	7.5	46.7	48.9
U. Pradesh	32.0	1.8	2.1	55.1	1.4	7.6	73.2	75.9
West Bengal	20.2	0.7	0.3	66.6	5.7	6.5	60.4	66.8
Hyderabad	*77.2	...	...	12.6	2.1	8.1	83.3	76.7.
J. and Kashmir	91.3	..	...	4.0	2.1	2.6	**	36.2
M. Bharat	81.4	...	0.3	13.1	1.1	4.1	56.1	56.9
Mysore	67.4	3.5	4.4	17.5	2.9	4.3	47.2	50.8
Pepsu	52.4	...	0.1	40.6	1.3	5.6	50.7	61.7
Rajasthan	84.3	1.3	0.2	3.3	4.6	6.3	61.2	61.1
Saurashtra	63.0	...	...	19.3	4.5	13.2	64.0	70.5
T. Cochin	46.8	...	...	44.9	...	8.3	35.1	35.5
Ajmer	75.6	...	0.1	21.1	2.2	1.0	167.7	171.4
A. and N. Islands	95.5	...	...	4.5	...	..	112.3	96.8
Bhopal	94.4	...	...	2.7	0.4	2.5	82.1	78.9
Bilaspur	92.8	..	*...	7.2	...	...	32.8	49.6
Coorg	70.1	...	0.4	21.1	0.2	8.2	36.2	44.9
Delhi	50.5	0.8	9.3	32.3	1.9	5.2	93.3	92.2
H. Pradesh	85.8	...	...	11.5	2.5	0.2	65.2	63.7
Kutch	61.1	...	...	21.7	2.4	14.8	67.7	62.4
Manipur	51.4	...	0.2	38.9	5.2	4.3	38.1	52.0
Tripura	64.0	...	...	26.8	2.4	6.8	53.7	69.1
V. Pradesh	97.5	...	...	1.5	0.9	0.1	50.8	48.5
India	40.1	4.4	1.8	44.0	3.0	6.8	63.4	65.8

*Included in Madras State.

**Figures are not available.

Free Places, Scholarships and Stipends

Most of the States had schemes of scholarships and free-studentships for the benefit of poor, but deserving students. Some of these scholarships and concessions were awarded on the results of the house and public examinations. Besides, sons and daughters of political sufferers, and military personnel were awarded special scholarships. In addition to scholarships to students belonging to scheduled castes, etc., the entire expenses of their education such as maintenance, books and stationery etc. were borne by the government. Freeships and half-free studentships were also granted to 5 to 15 per cent of the enrolment in most of the secondary schools. Displaced students and sons of teachers generally received free education. Concession was also granted to brothers and sisters studying in the same institution.

The total amount incurred on scholarships and stipends awarded to pupils in secondary schools amounted to Rs. 1,55,81,835 and the amounts foregone for free-studentships and other financial concessions were Rs. 2,84,18,145 and Rs. 73,62,276 respectively. The total number of students benefitted were: 2,71,481; 9,14,134 and 2,32,839 respectively.

Examination Results

The total number of candidates, regular as well as private, who took the matriculation and equivalent examinations held in 1954 was 8,18,620 (7,03,483 boys and 1,15,137 girls). Of these 3,97,005 (3,37,117 boys and 59,888 girls) were declared successful. With an increase in the number of candidates appearing and number of passes, the pass percentage also reported an improvement from 46.2 to 48.5 per cent during the year. Table XLVII gives the details for different States.

Buildings and Equipment

The general condition of secondary school buildings in the States continued to be unsatisfactory. The school building activity did not match favourably with the expansion in the facilities for education at this stage. Government secondary schools were generally housed in comparatively better buildings but the secondary schools under local boards and private managements met mainly in rented buildings which were not designed originally for school purposes. Paucity of funds and want of accommodation stood in the way of new construction and reconditioning of old buildings. In some of the States, however, the local public contributed in terms of men and material and improved to some extent the condition in this connection.

Table XLVII—Results of Matriculation and Equivalent Examinations

State	Number Appeared			Number Passed			Pass per-centage	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra	49,295	3,779	53,074	18,079	1,195	19,274	*	36.3
Assam	9,978	1,680	11,658	4,701	846	5,547	49.6	47.6
Bihar	59,479	2,448	61,927	29,032	1,562	36,594	43.8	49.4
Bombay	92,945	18,466	1,11,411	36,602	8,851	45,451	37.4	40.8
M. Pradesh	16,368	2,677	19,045	10,739	1,932	12,671	47.5	66.5
Madras	62,452	12,481	74,933	27,275	6,311	33,586	41.0	44.8
Orissa	8,386	449	8,835	3,641	209	3,850	41.9	43.6
Punjab	41,534	10,164	51,698	25,666	6,521	32,187	59.3	62.3
U. Pradesh	1,70,761	17,253	1,88,014	85,793	9,525	95,318	51.2	50.7
W. Bengal	60,75	12,683	72,958	34,902	7,704	32,606	53.3	58.4
Hyderabad	19,088	2,204	21,292	5,850	784	6,634	35.4	31.2
J.&Kashmir	3,472	501	3,973	1,929	263	2,192	**	55.2
M. Bharat	9,016	1,171	10,187	4,011	718	4,729	50.9	46.4
Mysore	16,587	3,107	19,694	8,720	1,970	10,690	51.5	54.7
Pepsu	4,915	465	5,380	3,819	366	4,185	74.0	7.83
Rajasthan	15,651	1,144	16,795	8,392	615	9,007	55.8	53.6
Saurashtra	4,985	603	5,588	1,715	195	1,910	34.6	29.0
T. Cochin	44,103	21,324	65,427	19,043	8,882	27,925	38.9	42.7
Ajmer	4,627	566	5,193	1,768	271	2,039	41.6	39.3
A.&N.Islands	28	9	37	18	5	23	39.1	62.2
Bhopal	479	61	540	269	48	317	54.9	58.7
Bilaspur	90	8	* 98	66	7	73	40.7	74.5
Coorg	257	84	341	110	46	156	42.9	45.7
Delhi	4,681	1,403	6,084	2,886	836	3,722	65.2	61.2
H. Pradesh	796	97	893	579	57	636	67.9	71.2
Kutch	328	23	351	123	13	136	37.5	38.7
Manipur	753	67	820	303	29	332	48.4	40.5
Tripura	670	143	813	497	109	606	45.1	74.5
V. Pradesh	1,484	41	1,525	589	18	607	50.8	39.8
India	7,03,483	1,15,137	8,18,620	3,37,117	59,888	3,97,005	46.2	48.5

*Included in Madras State.

**Figures are not available.

CHAPTER VI

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

This chapter deals with university education—general, professional and special. Training of teachers and professional education have, however, been discussed in greater details in chapters VII and VIII respectively.

The momentum in the expansion of university education gained during the years after Independence was fully maintained during the year under review. During this period, the number of institutions for higher education increased and so also the number of scholars on rolls and the expenditure incurred thereon. Quantitative expansion was also accompanied by qualitative improvement in the form of introduction and development of courses and subjects at various levels and expansion of laboratory facilities for training students in technical subjects and research workers. With liberal grants from the Central and the State governments research activities in various branches of knowledge expanded steadily.

One of the most important developments in the field of University Education was the constitution of University Grants Commission in November, 1953, with the following functions:

- (a) to act as an expert body to advise the Central Government on problems connected with the co-ordination of facilities and the maintenance of standards in universities and to take such executive action as may be necessary in that behalf;
- (b) to enquire into the financial needs of universities and to advise the Central Government on the allocation of funds for grants-in-aid to them;
- (c) to take all necessary action in the matter of deciding on the grants to be made to universities and in disbursing them out of funds placed at the disposal of the Commission;
- (d) to advise any authority, if such advice is asked for, on the establishment of a new university or on proposals connected with the expansion of the activities of any university;

- (e) to advise the Central Government or any university on any question which may be referred to the Commission by the Central Government or the university as the case may be;
- (f) to advise the Central Government or a State Government in regard to the recognition of any degree conferred or granted by a university for the purpose of employment under the Central Government or the State Government or for any other purpose;
- (g) to advise universities on measures necessary for the reform and improvement of university education; and
- (h) to undertake such other duties and functions as may be prescribed or deemed necessary by the Government of India for advancing the cause of higher education in India or as may be incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above functions.

By the end of the year, grants amounting to Rs. 1,10,82,145 were disbursed to various universities for general and technical education. Of the total, Rs. 38,60,000 were given by the Central Ministry of Education by November, 1953 and the remaining Rs. 72,22,145 by the University Grants Commission from December, 1953 to March, 1954.

On the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Education, at its meeting held in Nov., 1953, a committee, with Shri Humayun Kabir as convener, was appointed to survey the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the University Education Commission and to suggest further steps which should be taken by the governments and universities in this behalf. Noting that not much progress had been made in this respect, the committee made important recommendations which were generally accepted by the Central Advisory Board of Education at their 21st meeting held in February, 1954. It resolved that :

- (a) measures should be taken for the reconstitution of university senates, syndicates and academic councils generally on the lines suggested in the Commission's report ;
- (b) it may be left to the discretion of the State governments to decide whether or not, the Head of the State would be an Ex-officio Chancellor of the university/universities within their jurisdiction ;

- (c) the Vice-Chancellor should be appointed by the Chancellor out of a panel of names selected in accordance with the practice in vogue in Delhi University ;
- (d) as an interim measure, that is, before secondary schools were upgraded to provide schooling for an additional year having teachers with necessary qualifications, the four years' degree course (two years each of the intermediate and the degree stages) should be replaced by one year's pre-university class and a three years' degree course. The pre-university course should be designed to improve the students' general education and to give them such intensive training in English as is necessary so long as it continues to be the medium of instruction in the universities ;
- (e) emphasis should be put on tutorial work so that the number of hours devoted to it is at least the same as that devoted to lectures. There should not be more than 10 students in a tutorial class ;
- (f) the salary grades of teachers should be improved on the lines proposed in the Report ;
- (g) interest-free loans should be given for students' hostels and loans on low rate of interest for teachers' quarters ;
- (h) each university should award every year 100 scholarships or equal to one per cent of its strength—which-ever is greater—for poor and meritorious students ;
- (i) universities should appoint examiners, for a fixed duration, from a permanent panel, more or less on the lines of procedure followed in Madras and Baroda Universities ;
- (j) in order to attract better teachers, facilities in the matter of insurance, housing and children's education should be provided to them ;
- (k) the Central and State governments should give non-lapsable block-grants to universities which may be reviewed every five-years.

At their 18th and 19th meeting, the Central Advisory Board of Education had constituted a Committee to "enquire into the experiments being carried on in rural education at the collegiate stage and to suggest changes in the syllabuses and curricula of the existing universities so as to meet the requirements of both rural and urban students." The Board

in their 20th meeting, considered the report of the Committee and recommended that the Government of India should set up an all-India Council on Rural Higher Education to examine the work of the present rural higher educational institutions in various parts of the country and to advise on their future development.

Under the scheme to promote fundamental research in various branches of science in universities and other educational centres, grants amounting to Rs. 2,92, 730 were paid to research workers for the purchase of special apparatus, consumable stores, books, *etc.*

With a view to checking the diversion of students from arts to natural science and stimulating research in various fields of humanities, the Government of India instituted the scheme of "Research Scholarships in Humanities." Under this scheme, upto 100 scholarships were to be made available during 1953-54 to students with high-master's or equivalent degree to conduct advanced research in any branch of humanities. The scholarship was of the monthly value of Rs. 200 and was normally tenable for two years. During 1953, of the 31 scholars selected, 27 availed themselves of the offer. The expenditure on this scheme was met out of the sum allocated for higher education and research in humanities under the five year plan.

During this year, 24 teachers were selected for studies abroad under the Modified Overseas Scholarships Scheme of the Central Government. This scheme is meant for the teachers of universities and other comparable institutions and aims at raising the standard of instruction and research in the country.

A Conference of the University Professors of History was convened for the first time from 5th to 7th March, 1954, to evolve uniformity of syllabuses of history at different levels of education. Four Committees appointed by the Conference to consider various items of the agenda in detail submitted their reports. Thereupon the Conference made recommendations of far-reaching importance, which *inter alia* related to (1) courses of study, *viz.*, the place of history in general education, the place of history in the universities, duration and content of the courses and preparation of model syllabuses for different stages, *etc.*, (2) teaching of history and (3) research publication and co-ordination.

With a view to considering the syllabus in the subject of economics at different stages of university teaching, a two-day Conference of University Teachers of Economics was held

on 29th and 30th March, 1954. The Conference appointed three Committees to consider various aspects of the problem such as courses of study, curricula, text-books and methods of teaching of economics, research, publication and co-ordination, etc.

Main Developments

A brief account of major developments in the field of University and Collegiate education in the different States, during the year under report, is given below :—

Andhra

Andhra University

(a) New M.Sc. course in Chemical Technology with Electro-chemical Technology as special subject was started.

(b) The following courses of study were revised : (i) M. Sc. in Applied Physics (ii) B. Sc. (Hons.) in Chemical Technology, (iii) M.B.B.S., and (iv) B.E.

(c) Curriculum of B.Sc. in social studies was adopted.

(d) The Andhra Government sanctioned alienation of lands adjacent to the university campus to enable the university to carry out its expansion programme.

(e) The university employees were given the option to contribute up to 15.8 per cent of their pay to provident funds.

Assam

The Gauhati University started classes for coaching students of the university for I.A.S. and other all-India competitive examinations.

Bihar

The State government decided to award Higher Sarvodaya Diploma to the students of the university wing of the Sarvodaya Mahavidyalaya, Turki. The diploma will be of a standard not lower than the B.A. degree of Patna or Bihar University.

Bihar University

(a) The syndicate decided that the enrolment in the third year arts and commerce classes should not be less than 40 in each class.

(b) Considering that the active participation of teachers in the current politics of the country was injurious to the work and atmosphere of the colleges, the syndicate resolved that it should be stopped.

Patna University

Teaching for the B. Com. degree was started and Ancient Indian History and Culture was introduced as a subject of study at the B.A. stage.

Bombay*M. S. University of Baroda*

Courses for Bachelors degree and for diploma in Textile Engineering were started.

Bombay University

(a) The Bombay University Act, 1953 was passed by the State Legislature by which the university became teaching and federative from the 1st of June, 1953.

(b) The senate decided that from January, 1954, the minimum scales of pay of teachers in affiliated colleges should be as follows :

Rs.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| (i) Professors and Assistant Professors | 300-15-420-20-540 |
| (ii) Teachers and Assistant Teachers | 200-10-300-15-435 |
| (iii) Demonstrators and Tutors (full-time) | 110-5-225 |

(c) The syndicate decided that from June, 1955, Hindi should be introduced as a compulsory subject of study at the first year arts, science and commerce examinations and in successive years at the I.A., I.Sc., and I. Com., B.A. and B. Com., examinations.

Gujarat University

(a) The courses for the examination of M.D., M.S., B.Ed., B.A. (Ancient Indian Culture), B. Sc. (Geology), B.A. Philosophy (Education) and B.Sc. (Microbiology) were revised.

(b) Detailed syllabuses for new courses in M. Pharmacy, Diploma in Pharmacy, Diploma in Ophthalmology, Diploma in Journalism, M.E. (Civil), M.E. (Elect.) and Law (Preliminary, First LL.B. and Second LL.B.) were prescribed.

(c) Ordinances and regulations regarding external examinations were framed.

(d) An ordinance making medical examination compulsory for students entering the university was passed.

(e) In order to popularise Hindi, teachers in affiliated colleges who had passed M.A. examination in languages were permitted to appear for the M.A. examination in Hindi

without attending regular courses. This concession was granted only for the examinations of 1954, 1955 and 1956.

Karnatak University

(a) The following three major research schemes, financed and sponsored by the Government of India, were undertaken under the auspices of the university :

- (i) Assessment of the occupational and employment structure of Hubli City ;
- (ii) Mechanism of explosives ; and
- (iii) The preparation and standardisation of achievement tests in the various subjects taught in the 7th standard.

(b) The post-graduate departments of Chemistry, Physics and Geology started functioning during this year.

(c) The university introduced the new law course with effect from June, 1953.

Poona University

(a) The three years' course for LL.B. after intermediate was introduced and the university started teaching for law preliminary.

(b) Certificate courses in French and German were started.

(c) The university instituted diploma courses in oriental learning and music.

(d) The university court passed the statute establishing the Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine.

(e) By a statute passed by the university court, students who passed in 7 subjects in the S.S.L.C. examination were allowed to join a college provisionally, provided they passed in the remaining subject in the following examination.

(f) Ordinances and regulations changing the nomenclature of B.A. (Hons.) to B.A. (Special) were passed. It was also decided to award honours at both B.A. (general) and B.A. (Special) examinations to students getting 45 per cent or more marks.

Madhya Pradesh

Nagpur University

(a) Post-graduate courses in M.Sc. (Med.), M.D., M.S., M.O. and Diploma course in Ophthalmology were introduced.

(b) The scheme of examination of M. B. B. S., was brought in line with that recommended by the Medical Council of India.

(c) Consequent on the introduction of four years course, the nomenclature of B. Sc. (Tech.) was changed to B. Tech. M.Sc. (Tech.) was also renamed as M. Tech.

(d) The Executive Council decided that for admission to the intermediate course a student should have obtained at least 40 per cent of the aggregate marks at the high school certificate examination and at least 35 per cent in each subject, except one subject which he should not be allowed to have in his intermediate course.

(e) The scheme of examination of I.A., I.Sc., I.Sc. (Agr.), B.A., B.Sc., B.Sc. (Agr.), Diploma in Engineering and Diploma in Art were revised.

Saugar University

(a) Post-graduate courses in Geography and M.E. course in Telecommunication were introduced.

(b) Hindi was introduced as the medium of instruction and examination upto the degree classes.

Madras

Annamalai University

(a) Faculties of Education and Fine Arts were constituted and the Department of Music which previously formed part of the Faculty of Oriental Learning was transferred to the Faculty of Fine Arts. A degree course in Music (B. Hons.) was instituted. A special committee was appointed by the syndicate to prepare schemes of instruction and examination for the award of degrees and diplomas in fine arts in the branches of architecture, sculpture, painting, drama and dancing.

(b) Departments of Geology, Education and Rural, Civic and Social Welfare were established. The Department of Tamil was bifurcated into two departments one under the Faculty of Arts and the other under the Faculty of Oriental Learning.

(c) Teaching of B.Ed. and diploma courses in Tamil and Sanskrit was introduced.

(d) Post-graduate courses leading to the award of M.Sc. (by examination) were introduced in Structural Engineering and Agricultural Engineering.

Madras University

(a) Minimum scales of pay and conditions of service of teachers were announced for adoption by the managements of colleges. The proposed scales were :

Rs.

Principals of Colleges (Other than Second Grade)	400-25-600-25-800
Principals of Second Grade Colleges	300-20-400-25-500
Professors and Additional Professors	250-15-400-25-500
Lecturers (Assistant Professors)	150-150-10-300
Physical Directors (Graduate with diploma in Physical Education)	150-150-10-250
Lecturers in Language Departments (Oriental title holders)	100-5-150-10-200
Tutors/Demonstrators	85-5-125

(b) Courses for M.Sc. Engineering (Public Health), B.D.S., post-graduate diploma in Horticulture and diploma in Social Service were started.

(c) Regulations relating to M.Ed., M.B.B.S., and B.Sc. (Agr.) were amended and the courses of studies of these courses as also of M.A., M.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.) and post-graduate diploma course in Radiology were revised.

Orissa

(a) The Utkal University decided to constitute the Faculty of Agriculture and made provision for B. Agr. degree.

(b) Diploma course in education was re-organised as a degree course.

(c) Philosophy was introduced as one of the subjects for M.A. Examination.

Punjab

(a) The Panjab University finalised the courses for the Master's degrees in Veterinary Science and Pharmacy, Doctorate degree in Agriculture, first Professional degree in Dental Surgery and diploma in Physical Education.

(b) Candidates for the Matriculation examination were permitted to answer papers in Hindi, Panjabi or Urdu besides English.

(c) Bengali was introduced as one of the additional optional subjects for B.A. and B.Sc. examinations.

(d) The University syndicate decided to split the M.A. Examination in part I and Part II.

(e) Scale of pay of junior lecturers was revised from Rs. 250-15-460 to Rs. 250-20-450-460.

Uttar Pradesh

Agra University

(a) Ph.D. and D.Sc. degrees were introduced in the Faculty of Medicine and Psychological Medicine was added as a subject for the M.D. examination.

(b) Statistics was added to the list of subjects recognised for M.Sc. examination.

(c) Geography was introduced as an optional subject for B.Sc. students.

(d) Statutes relating to B.A. and B.Sc. examinations were revised to provide for a university examination at the end of the first year also.

(e) Provision was made in the ordinances by which it became compulsory for a student to secure at least 50 per cent marks in the master's degree examination in order to go in for a research degree course.

(f) The statutes and regulations and syllabus of M.Ed. examination were approved by the Faculty of Arts.

(g) Necessary regulations for diploma in Social Work were framed.

Aligarh University

Ordinances were revised to make thesis compulsory for the M.Ed. degree examination.

Banaras University

The nomenclature of degree in Ayurveda was changed from A.M.S. to A.B.M.S.

Lucknow University

(a) Bachelor's degree course in Dental Surgery was introduced.

(b) The name of two years' post-graduate course in Social Technique was changed to Master of Social Work.

(c) The schemes of examination for M.B.B.S. and post-graduate diploma in Radiology were revised.

Roorkee University

Post-graduate diploma courses of one year's duration in (i) Advanced Hydraulics and Irrigation and (ii) Advanced Structures and Concrete Technology were started.

West Bengal

Calcutta University

(a) The Calcutta University Act of 1951 became operative from 12th March, 1954. Accordingly the Academic Council was formed to deal exclusively with regulations. This work was hitherto being dealt by the senate. The Act also provided for a whole-time Vice-Chancellor.

(b) Faculties of Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Fine Arts, Music and Technology were started.

(c) Candidates for the Intermediate and Bachelor's degree examinations were allowed to answer papers in subjects other than English, in the regional language.

(d) New courses of M.E. and diploma in Anaesthesia were instituted.

(e) Regulations relating to B.E., LL.B., M.Sc. (Tech.), Diploma in Social Work, Diploma in Librarianship and D.T.R.P. examinations were revised.

Visva-Bharati University

(a) One year's certificate of Proficiency course and two years' diploma course in Chinese, French, German and Persian were introduced in Vinaya-Bhavana and a two years' certificate course in Art and Craft in Kala-Bhavana.

(b) The course of study for B.A. (Hons.) was made of three years' duration after Intermediate.

(c) The Institute of Indo-Tibetan studies started functioning from March, 1954.

Hyderabad

Osmania University

(a) Psychology was approved as a subject for B.A. examination.

(b) Syllabuses for Diploma in O.L. and B.O.L in Sanskrit were approved.

(c) It was decided to hold the M.B.B.S. examination in April and October each year.

(d) For the benefit of students passing the supplementary examinations, the November-September session was instituted.

(e) Rules and regulations for the award of B.Sc. (Hons.) degree were approved and those for the award of Ph. D. degree to teachers of the University were amended.

Mysore

Mysore University

M.Sc. course in Biochemistry and diploma courses in Hindi, French and German were instituted.

Rajasthan

Rajputana University

(a) The Faculty of Oriental Learning and the Department of History were established.

(b) Courses for the degree of B.V.Sc., in the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmaceutics were framed by the Rujputana University.

(c) The Law College, Jaipur was taken over by the University.

Saurashtra

One Arts College providing facilities upto intermediate standard was opened at Aliabada. M.Sc. class in Physics was opened at Dharamendrasinhji College, Rajkot, and syllabi in B.Sc. Mathematics and Chemistry were approved in Bahaud-din College, Junagarh.

Travancore-Cochin

Travancore University

(a) Boards of Studies in Home Science and Geology were constituted and Geology was introduced as a subject of study under Part III of the B.Sc. degree course.

(b) Following revised scales for teachers in private colleges were prescribed :

	Rs.
Professors	250-15-400
Lecturers	125-5-150-10-250
Lecturers (Oriental title holders)	100-5-175
Tutors/Demonstrators :	
With Hons./M.A./M.Sc.	85-5-125
With B.A./B.Sc.	75-5-100

Ajmer

One aided high school at Nasirabad was raised to an Intermediate College.

Coorg

B.A. classes were started in Government College, Mercara.

Delhi

(a) Degree courses in Mechanical Engineering, Chemical Engineering and Textile Technology were started.

(b) The University finalised the plans for starting the Department of African Studies from the academic session 1954-55. The syllabus for the two years post-graduate diploma course in African studies was finalised.

Kutch

An Intermediate College was started at Bhuj.

Manipur

B. Sc. classes were started in D.M. College, Imphal. A degree college was opened during the year.

Vindhya Pradesh

Intermediate College, Satna was started. Biology class was opened in the Maharaja College, Chhattarpur.

Institutions**(a) Universities**

With the inclusion of Jammu and Kashmir University, the number of universities during the year 1953-54, was 30. These universities were distributed among the States as follows: Bombay and Uttar Pradesh 6 each, Madras, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal 2 each and Andhra, Assam, Orissa, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad, Mysore, Rajasthan Travancore-Cochin and Delhi one each. The remaining States were without a university of their own.

Table XLVIII gives the year of foundation/reconstitution, territorial jurisdiction, type, faculties and medium of instruction, in the universities. Of the 30 universities, those of Agra, Gujhrat and Jammu and Kashmir were purely affiliating and those of Aligarh, Allahabad, Annamalai, Banaras, Baroda, Luchnow, Osmania, Patna, Roorkee and Visva-Bharati residential and teaching. The Bombay University Act 1951, which came into force during 1953, changed the character of that university from teaching and affiliating to teaching and federative. The remaining 16 universities were teaching and affiliating.

There was considerable expansion in the teaching functions of the various universities. The number of teaching departments rose by 20 during the year under report. Their details are given below :

Table XLVIII—Universities in India—Jurisdiction, Type and Faculties

Name and Address	Year of Foundation, Recognition	Territorial Jurisdiction	Type	Faculties	Medium of Instruction
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agra University, Agra	1927	States of Ajmer, Bhopal, Madhya Bharat, Uttar Pradesh (excluding areas of Aligarh, Allahabad, Banaras & Lucknow Universities) & Vindhya Pradesh	Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Engg.; Law; Med., and Vet. Sc. and Animal Husbandry	English and Hindi in B. A. and B. Com.; English in Others
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	1921	Within a radius of 15 Miles from the University Mosque	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Engg. and Tech.; Med. and Theology	Urdu in Bachelor of Unani Med. & Surg.; English in Others
Allahabad University, Allahabad	1887/1921	Within a radius of 10 miles from the University office and mosque	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Com. and Law	Eng. & Hindi in B.A., B.Sc. & B. Com.; English in Others
Andhra University, Waltair	1926	Andhra	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Ayurved; Com.; Engg.; Fine Arts; Law; Med.; Oriental Learning and Teaching	English
Annamalai University, Annamalainagar	1929	Within a radius of 10 miles from the University and Conovocation Hall	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Educ.; Engg.; Fine Arts and Oriental Studies	English
Banaras Hindu University, Banaras	1916	Within a radius of 15 miles from the main Temple of the University	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Ayurveda; Law; Music & Oriental Learning; Fine Arts; Tech. & Theology	Eng. & Hindi in I.A., I.Sc., I.Com., B.A. & B.Com., Eng. in Others
Baroda University, Baroda	1949	Within a radius of 10 miles from the University Office	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Educ. & Psych.; Fine Arts; Home Sc.; Med.; Music; Tech. (Incg. Engg.) & Social Work	English

1	2	3	5	5	6
Bihar University, Patna	1952*	Bihar State (except Patna Corporation Area)	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Engg.; Law; Med. and Vet. Sc.	Hindi in Inter and Degree (Arts, Sc. & Com.); English in others
Bombay University, Bombay	1857/1928	Greater Bombay	Teaching and Federal	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law; Med. (including Pharm.) and Tech.	English
Calcutta University, Calcutta	1857/1904	State of West Bengal (ex- cluding area of Visva- Bharati University) and Tripura	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Educ.; Fine Arts; Engg.; Law; Med.; Tech.; and Vet. Sc.	English
Delhi University, Delhi	1922/1952	Delhi State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr. and For- estry; Educ.; Law; Med. Scs.; Tech. and Social Scs.	English
Gauhati University, Gauhati	1948	State of Vssam and Mani- pur	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Law; Med. and Vet. Sc.	English
Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	1950	State of Saurashtra, Kutch and Districts of Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaras Kantha, Baroda (Excluding area of Baroda Univ.) Broach Kaira, Mehsana, Panch Mahallas, Sabar Kantha and Surat in Bombay State	Affiliating Affiliating	Arts (including Edu.); Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Law; Med. and Tech. (includ- ing Engg.)	English
Jammu & Kashmir University, Srinagar	1948	Jammu & Kashmir State	Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Educ. and Oriental Learning	English
Karnatak University, Dharwar	1950	Districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara in Bombay State.	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agri.; Engg.; Law; Med. and Social Sciences	English

Table XLVIII—Universities in India—Jurisdiction, Type and Faculties—(Contd.)

Name and Address	Year of Founda- tion, Reco- nstitution	Territorial Jurisdiction	Type	Faculties	Medium of Instruction
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lucknow University, Lucknow	1921	Within a radius of 10 miles from the University Convocation Hall	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law; Med.; and Medicine (Ancient and Modern.)	Hindi in B. A., B.Sc. and B. Com.; English in and others
Madras University, Madras	1857/1904 1923/1929	States of Madras (excluding area of Annamalai University) and coorg	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Engg.; Fine Arts; Law; Med.; Oriental Learning; Teaching: Tech. and Vet. Sc.	English
Mysore University, Mysore	1916	Mysore State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Educ.; Engg. & Tech.; Law and Med.	English
Nagpur University, Nagpur	1923	Districts of Akola, Amravati, Bhandara, Buldhana, Nagpur, Yeotmal and Wardha in Madhya Pradesh State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Educ., Law and Med.	Hindi or Marathi in I. A., I. Sc., I. Com., B. A. (Pass) B. Sc. (Pass) B. Com., B. T. and Dip. T., English in others
Osmania University, Hyderabad	1918/1947 1947	Hyderabad State	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Educ.; Engg.; Law; Med.; Religion & Culture and Vet. Sc	English or Hindustani (Persian and Devnagari Scripts) in Arts and Sc. courses; English in others

1	2	3	4	5	6
Panjab University, Solari	1947	States of Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh Pepsu and Punjab	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Educ.; Engg.; Law; Med.; Oriental Learning and Vet. Sc.	English
Patna University, Patna	1917/1952	Patna Corporation Area	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Educ.; Engg.; Law and Med.	English and Hindi in Inter and Degree Arts, Science and Commerce; English in others
Poona University, Poona	1948	Districts of Ahmadnagar, East Khandesh, Kolaba, Kolhapur, Nasik, North Satara, Poona, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, South Satara Thana and West Khandesh in Bombay State.	Teaching and affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Engg.; Law; Med. and Mental, Moral & Social Sciences	English
Rajputana University, Jaipur	1947	Rajasthan State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Educ.; Engg. and Tech., Law; Med. and Pharmaceutics and Oriental Learning.	English and Hindi for Degree Arts and Commerce; English for others
Roorkee University, Roorkee	1948	Not defined	Residential and Teaching	Engineering	English

Table XLIII—Universities in India—Jurisdiction, Type and Faculties—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sagar University, Sagar	1946	Districts of Balghat, Bastar, Betul, Blaspur, Chindwara, Drug, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur and Sagar in Madhya Pradesh State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Educ.; and Law	English in B. V. Sc., B. E. (Hons.), M. A., M. Sc. and M. Com.; Hindi in Others
S. N. D. T. Women's University, Bombay	1951*	Not defined	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts	English in B. Sc. (Hons.) (Nursing) and a modern Indian Language (mother tongue of the candi- date) in others
Travancore Univer- sity, Trivandrum	1937	Travancore-Cochin State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc., Com.; Educ.; Fine Arts; Law; Oriental Studies; Tech.; Ayurveda and Medicine	English
Utkal University, Cuttack	1943	Orissa State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Educ.; Law and Med.	English
Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan	1951**	Area of Santiniketan the District Birbhum in West Bengal State	Affiliating Residential and Teaching	Not defined	English or Bengali in Fine Arts and Music; and English in others

* Was established in 1916 but started functioning as a statutory university in 1951 under an Act passed by the Bombay Government in 1949.

** Was established in 1907 but started functioning as statutory university by an Act passed by the Parliament in 1951.

Annamalai	Departments of Education, Geology and Rural, Social and Civic Welfare. The department of Tamil was bifurcated into two departments of Tamil (Arts) and Tamil (Oriental).
Bihar	Departments of Anthropology, Philosophy and Sanskrit.
Karnatak	Departments of Chemistry, Geology and Physics.
Lucknow	Departments of Education and Military Science.
Nagpur	Department of Ayurvedic Research.
Punjab	Department of Political Science.
Rajputana	Departments of History and Law.
Saugar	Departments of French and German, Geography, Pharmaceutics and Chemistry..

Departments of Physical Chemistry and Bio-Chemistry in the Madras University were amalgamated to form the Department of Chemistry.

(b) *Boards*

In addition to 30 universities, there were 13* Boards of Education whose names along with the examinations conducted by them are given below :

1. Board of Secondary Education, Andhra State, Madras-Secondary School Leaving Certificate.
2. Bihar School Examination Board, Patna-Secondary School Examination, Diploma in Physical Education, Certificate in Physical Education, Short Training Course in Physical Education and Primary Training course in Physical Education.
3. Secondary School Certificate Examination Board, Poona-Secondary School Leaving Certificate.
4. Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Pradesh, Nagpur-Secondary School Certificate.
5. Board of Secondary Education, Madras-Secondary School Leaving Certificate.
6. Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh, Allahabad-High School and Intermediate.
7. Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal, Calcutta-Secondary School Leaving Certificate.

*Includes 3 Boards, one each in Bihar, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, which form part of the respective officers of the Director of Public Instruction.

8. Board of Secondary Education, Hyderabad-Higher Secondary Certificate.
9. Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Bharat, Gwalior-Secondary School Leaving Certificate and Intermediate.
10. Secondary Education Board, Mysore-Secondary School Leaving Certificate.
11. Board of Public Examination, Travancore-Cochin, Trivandrum-Secondary School Leaving Certificate.
12. Central Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer-Higher School, Intermediate and Teachers' Training Certificate.
13. Board of Higher Secondary Education, Delhi—High School, Higher Secondary and Higher Secondary (Technical).

The total expenditure on these boards (excluding those in Bihar, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin), amounted to Rs. 1,15,24,513, of which Rs. 1,00,000 (0.9 per cent) were met from government funds, Rs. 1,14,24,238 (99.1 per cent) from fees and Rs. 275 from endowments.

(c) *Colleges*

There were 988 colleges and other institutions of higher learning in the country during 1953-54, as against 930 in the previous year. Of these, 648 were arts and science colleges (including research institutions having teaching facilities), 253 professional and technical colleges and 87 special education colleges providing instructions in subjects such as music, dancing, fine arts, oriental studies, sociology and domestic science. The corresponding figures for 1952-53 were 612, 239 and 79 respectively. Arts and science colleges registered an increase of 5.9 per cent, professional and technical colleges of 5.9 per cent and special education colleges of 10.1 per cent (Table XLIX)

The number of colleges meant exclusively for women also registered an increase from 105 (82 arts and science, 17 professional educational and 6 special education) to 113 (88 arts and science, 17 professional education and 8 special education). The percentage of these to the total number of colleges slightly increased from 11.3 to 11.4.

The number of colleges in rural areas was 49 (48 for men and one for women). Of these 23 were meant for arts and science 26 for professional and special education.

Of the 253 colleges for professional education, there were 66 for medicine and 61 for teachers' training, 37 for engineering, 22 for commerce, 21 for law, 17 for agriculture and 9 for veterinary-science. The remaining 20 colleges were distributed as : physical education and technology 7 each, forestry 3 and applied art and architecture, co-operative training and marine training one each. The year under report registered an increase of 2 colleges in engineering, of 10 in medicine, of 3 in teachers' training and of 3 in technology. The colleges for law and forestry, however, decreased by one each and veterinary science, by 2.

The break up for 87 colleges for special education was : 15 for music, dancing and other fine arts (including 3 for girls), 66 for oriental studies (including 3 for girls), 3 for sociology, 2 for domestic science (both for girls) and one for yoga. The increase of 8 colleges in this category was shared by oriental studies (7) and yoga (1).

The distribution of colleges by managements is shown in table XLIX. The position during 1953-54 was practically the same as in the previous year excepting that the percentage of colleges managed by private (unaided) bodies decreased from 13.0 per cent to 12.0 per cent. A little over half the number of colleges continued to be managed by private (aided) bodies and one third by the governments. The number of colleges under the local boards was negligible.

Table XLIX—Number of Colleges by Managements

Management	Arts & Science Colleges*		Colleges for Professional Education		Colleges for Special Education		Total			
							1952-53		1953-54	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government	152	166	140	141	20	21	312	33.6	328	33.2
Local Boards	3	3	2	3	1	1	6	0.6	7	0.7
Private :										
Aided	371	400	72	84	48	51	491	52.8	535	54.1
Unaided	86	79	25	25	10	14	121	13.0	118	12.0
Total	612	648	239	253	79	87	930	100.0	988	100.0

*Include research institutions providing Teaching facilities.

Table L—Number of

State	Arts and Science Colleges†		Colleges for Professional Education	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	*	31	*	8
Assam	17	17	5	5
Bihar	38	41	19	19
Bombay	71	73	54	56
Madhya Pradesh	21	21	19	19
Madras	82	53	33	26
Orissa	14	14	3	3
Punjab	46	51	12	13
Uttar Pradesh	57	60	20	18
West Bengal	92	93	23	28
Hyderabad	16	18	10	10
Jammu & Kashmir*	**	8	**	1
Madhya Bharat	23	23	6	7
Mysore	23	24	11	12
Pepsu	10	10	1	2
Rajasthan	35	37	8	10
Saurashtra	3	4	2	2
Travancore-Cochin	29	31	7	8
Ajmer	8	9	...	...
Bhopal	2	2	...	...
Bilaspur	1	1	...	...
Coorg	1	1	...	...
Delhi	*16	16	6	6
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	...	...
Kutch	...	1	...	...
Manipur	1	2	...	...
Tripura	2	2	...	...
Vindhya Pradesh	3	4	...	...
India	612	648	239	253

*Includes research institutions

*Included in

**Figures are

£Percentage can not be worked out as separate figures

Colleges by States

Colleges for Special Education		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		State
1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	Number	Percentage	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
*	13	*	52	+ 52	£	Andhra
...	...	22	22	...	...	Assam
...	...	57	60	+ 3	+ 5.3	Bihar
6	7	131	136	+ 5	+ 3.8	Bombay
...	...	40	40	...	...	Madhya Pradesh
35	23	150	102	- 48	£	Madras
3	3	20	20	...	...	Orissa
...	...	58	64	+ 6	+ 10.3	Punjab
5	5	82	83	+ 1	+ 1.2	Uttar Pradesh
6	6	121	127	+ 6	+ 5.0	West Bengal
...	...	26	28	+ 2	+ 7.7	Hyderabad
**	4	**	13	+ 13	**	J. & Kashmir
3	3	32	33	+ 1	+ 3.1	Madhya Bharat
4	5	38	41	+ 3	+ 7.9	Mysore
...	...	11	12	+ 1	+ 9.1	Pepsu
12	13	55	60	+ 5	+ 9.1	Rajasthan
...	...	5	6	+ 1	+ 20.0	Saurashtra
1	1	37	40	+ 3	+ 8.1	Trav.-Cochin
1	1	9	10	+ 1	+ 11.1	Ajmer
1	1	3	3	...	...	Bhopal
...	...	1	1	...	...	Bilaspur
...	...	1	1	...	...	Coorg
2	2	24	24	...	...	Delhi
...	...	1	1	...	...	H. Pradesh
...	...	...	1	+ 1	...	Kutch
...	...	1	2	+ 1	100.0	Manipur
...	...	2	2	...	...	Tripura
...	...	3	4	+ 1	+ 33.3	Vindhya Pradesh
79	87	930	988	+ 58	+ 6.2	India

providing teaching facilities.

Madras State.

not available.

for Andhra and Madras for 1952-53 are not available.

Considering the type of education and management together, it will be observed that while arts and science colleges and colleges for special education were chiefly the responsibility of private (aided) bodies, which managed about three-fifths of such colleges, the government dominated to the same extent in the case of professional colleges. The position of the colleges managed by government *vis-a-vis* those under other managements in the different states remained almost the same as in the previous year. Government colleges predominated in Orissa and in all part B and C States except in Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin, Ajmer and Delhi. The local boards had 3 professional colleges in Bombay under their control, one arts and science college each in Bombay, Madras and the Punjab and one special education college in Madras. A large number of arts and science colleges in Punjab, professional colleges in Bombay and special education colleges in Madras were being run by private bodies which received no grants-in-aid from the government.

Table L shows the State-wise breake up of the colleges. The number of arts and science colleges increased by 5 in the Punjab, by 3 each in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, by 2 each in Andhra & Madras taken together, Bombay, Hyderabad, Rajasthan and Travancore-Cochin and by one each in West Bengal, Mysore, Suarashtra, Ajmer, Kutch, Manipur and Vindhya Pradesh. In other States, it remained stationary. In the case of professional colleges, there was an increase of 5 in West Bengal, 2 each in Bombay and Rajasthan and one each in Punjab, Madhya-Bharat Mysore, Pepsu and Travancore-Cochin. Uttar Pradesh showed an apparent decrease of two colleges due to the reclassification of veterinary colleges as research institutions. The increase in the number of colleges for special education was observed by one each in Bombay, Composite State of Madras, Mysore and Rajasthan. As in the previous year, the number of arts and science colleges was the largest in West Bengal (93), of professional and technical colleges in Bombay (56), and of special education colleges in Madras (23). The only State without a college was A. & N. Islands.

Pupils

Some of the colleges continued to have school classes attached to them, while classes XI and XII of higher secondary schools in Uttar Pradesh provided education equivalent to the intermediate standard in other states. The enrolment figures have accordingly been presented in two tables *i.e.*, table LI gives the number of pupils receiving university educa-

tion regardless of the institution where such education was provided, while table LIII gives the distribution of pupils taking into account the enrolment of the school classes, wherever they are attached to colleges and excluding that of the intermediate stage in Uttar Pradesh. For the purpose of this report, figures in Table LI have been taken as the basis for later computation.

Considering first, the enrolment for university stage, table LI shows that the number of students in post-matriculation classes increased from 5,33,366 to 6,02,733 and constituted 2.1 per cent of the total enrolment at all stages. The rate of increase of 13.0 per cent at the university stage is quite significant as compared to the rate of increase of 4.8 per cent at the secondary and of 7.1 per cent at the primary stage.

The number of pupils receiving general, professional and special education in the different States during 1952-53 and 1953-54 is shown in table LI. The enrolment increased in almost all the states excepting Orissa, Himachal Pradesh and Ajmer where the fall is negligible.

Of the total number of students for higher education, 4,72,986 (78.5 per cent) took up arts and science courses, 1,21,105 (20.1 per cent) professional and technical courses and 8,642 (1.4 per cent) special education courses. Further details are given in table LII.

Table LIII gives the total number of pupils enrolled in colleges and university teaching departments which increased from 5,00,908 to 5,54,105 indicating an increase of 10.6 per cent as compared to 11.1 per cent in the previous year. The percentage of girls to the total enrolment was 12.6-the same as in the previous year.

The distribution of enrolment in universities and colleges in the various States during 1953-54 and 1954-55 is given in table LIII. The increase in enrolment will be observed in almost all the States excepting Orissa, Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh where the insignificant decrease of 93, 22 and 25 was due to normal fluctuations. Among Part A States, the percentage of increase was highest in West Bengal (15.4) followed by Bihar (14.7) and Punjab (10.8) and the lowest in Assam (2.3). In Part B States, the percentage of increase ranged between 3.7 per cent in Hyderabad to 18.3 per cent in Rajasthan. Among Part C States, the increase of 66.3 per cent in Manipur was due to the opening of a degree college during 1953-54 while Ajmer, Coorg and Tripura also reported considerable rise (11.3 per cent or more).

Table LI—Number of Pupils Receiving General

State	General			
	Boys		Girls	
	1852-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-5
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	*	18,563	*	1,220
Assam	7,910	7,801	1,218	12,83
Bihar	20,196	23,895	1,100	1,490
Bombay	38,443	40,349	8,883	9,337
M. Pradesh	8,380	8,710	1,345	1,448
Madras	45,196	29,627	5,872	5,183
Orissa	4,818	4,695	365	414
Punjab	21,413	22,947	2,406	3,042
Uttar Pradesh	1,02,538	1,25,007	11,440	12,383
West Bengal	46,279	54,277	7,985	9,903
Hyderabad	8,238	8,349	1,251	1,390
Jammu & Kashmir	**	3,113	**	467
Madhya Bharat	4,056	4,585	781	968
Mysore	12,389	13,152	2,401	2,507
Pepsu	3,117	3,362	349	443
Rajasthan	7,764	8,663	853	1,064
Saurashtra	2,135	2,177	235	269
Trav.-Cochin	17,981	20,247	5,516	6,429
Ajmer	1,522	1,509	241	279
Bhopal	372	482	72	73
Bilaspur	17	35	I	7
Coorg	188	242	43	47
Delhi	6,556	7,511	1,228	1,563
Himachal Pradesh	229	200	20	24
Kutch	...	115	...	15
Manipur	351	577	14	30
Tripura	564	665	62	75
Vindhya Pradesh	699	735	33	43
India	3,61,351	4,11,590	53,714	61,396

*Included in

**Figures are

Professional and Special Education at University Stage by States

Education		Professional & Special Education		State
Total		Boys		
1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	
6	7	8	9	
				10
' *	19,783	*	7,541	Andhra
9,128	9,084	1,736	2,020	Assam
21,296	25,385	8,600	8,952	Bihar
47,326	49,686	15,060	17,206	Bombay
9,725	10,158	5,059	5,474	Madhya Pradesh
51,068	34,810	18,906	12,345	Madras
5,183	5,109	1,284	1,261	Orissa
23,819	25,989	2,278	2,627	Punjab
1,13,978	1,37,390	20,243	21,689	Uttar Pradesh'
54,264	64,180	15,072	16,440	West Bengal
9,489	9,739	3,253	3,510	Hydrabad
**	3,580	**	187	Jammu & Kashmir
4,837	5,553	3,106	3,453	Madhya Bharat
14,790	15,659	4,404	4,956	Mysore
3,466	3,805	122	198	Pepsu
8,617	9,727	4,768	6,212	Rajasthan
2,370	2,446	395	325	Saurashtra
23,497	26,676	2,169	2,660	Travancore-Cochin
1,763	1,788	601	553	Ajmer
444	555	294	211	Bhopal
18	42	...	...	Bilaspur
231	289	...	...	Coorg
7,784	9,074	2,609	2,735	Delhi
249	224	...	...	Himachal Pradesh
...	130	...	...	Kutch
365	607	...	...	Manipur
626	740	49	49	Tripura
732	778	158	164	Vindhya Pradesh
4,15,065	4,72,986	1,10,166	1,02,768	India

Madras State.
not available.

Table LI—Number of Pupils Receiving General, Professional and Special Education at University Stage by States—(Contd.)

State	Professional and Special Education			
	Girls		Total	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
11	12	13	14	15
Andhra	*	275	*	7,816
Assam	47	58	1,783	2,078
Bihar	158	171	8,758	9,123
Bombay	1,390	1,617	16,450	18,823
Madhya Pradesh	354	346	5,413	5,820
Madras	1,341	1,260	20,247	13,605
Orissa	57	64	1,341	1,325
Punjab	565	729	2,843	3,356
Uttar Pradesh	1,519	1,256	21,762	22,945
West Bengal	1,156	1,315	16,228	17,755
Hyderabad	201	209	3,454	3,719
Jammu & Kashmir	**	150	**	337
Madhya Bharat	195	151	3,301	3,604
Mysore	131	148	4,535	5,104
Pepsu	8	20	130	218
Rajasthan	71	102	4,839	6,314
Saurashtra	...	...	395	325
Trav.-Cochin	234	373	2,403	3,033
Ajmer	16	13	617	566
Bhopal	2	1	296	212
Bilaspur	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...
Delhi	690	721	3,299	3,456
Himachal Pradesh	...	...	...	...
Kutch	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...
Tripura	...	...	49	49
Vindhya Pradesh	...	...	158	164
India	8,135	8,979	1,18,301	1,29,747

* Included in Madras State.

** Figures are not available

Of the total of 5,54,105 pupils, 4,70,794 (85.0 per cent) were reading in arts and science colleges, 74,136 (13.4 per cent) in professional and technical colleges and 9,175 (1.6 per cent) in special education colleges. These figures represent an increase of 10.6, 10.0 and 14.7 per cent respectively over the last year's figures. The average daily attendance in the three types of colleges taken in order was : 86.2, 87.9, and 83.8, per cent of the total enrolment.

The distribution of pupils in institutions managed by different agencies was : government 1,43,647 (25.9 per cent), local boards 2,572 (0.4 per cent) and private bodies 4,07,886 (73.7 per cent). These are higher by 10.0, 7.5 and 10.9 per cent respectively than the corresponding figures for the previous year.

Co-education

Of the 61,119 girls on rolls in arts and science colleges, as many as 31,410 or 51.4 per cent were under instruction in institutions for boys. In case of colleges for professional and special education, the proportion of girls in boys' colleges was still higher, *i.e.*, 68.1 per cent. The corresponding percentages for the previous year were : arts and science colleges 51.2 and professional and special education colleges 70.4. Table LIV shows the extent of co-education in various States for the year 1953-54. A look at col. (5) of table LIV reveals that leaving aside the states of Saurashtra, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh which had no arts and science colleges for girls, co-education was most popular in Bombay (84.8 per cent) and least popular in Ajmer (7.2 per cent). This proportion in the case of professional and special education colleges (col. 9) varied from 94.0 per cent in Bombay to 10.9 per cent in Delhi, while all the girls taking up professional and special courses in Assam, Orissa, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Pepsu, Rajasthan and Bhopal studied in boys' colleges—there being no professional college for girls only.

Teachers

Table LV shows the distribution of teachers by States. It will be observed that the total staff strength of the universities and colleges during 1953-54 was 30,467—27,450 men and 3,017 women representing an over all increase of 2,198 teachers or 7.7 per cent. It may, however, be noted that the increase in the number of teachers still lagged behind the increase in scholars—the latter being 10.6 per cent.

Table LII—Distribution of Pupils at University Stage

Stage/Subject	For Boys			For Girls			Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	1952-53	1953-54		1952-53	1953-54		1952-53	1953-54	Number	Percentage
	2	3		4	5		6	7	8	9
General Education										
Intermediate	2,49,941	2,87,528		34,653	40,588		2,84,594	3,28,116	+ 43,522	+ 15.3
B. A./B. Sc.	92,718	1,04,215		15,922	17,358		1,08,640	1,21,573	+ 12,933	+ 11.9
M. A./M. Sc.	16,843	17,976		2,841	3,141		19,684	21,117	+ 1,433	+ 7.3
Research	1,849	1,871		298	309		2,147	2,180	+ 33	+ 1.5
<i>Total</i>	3,61,351	4,11,590		53,714	61,396		4,15,065	4,72,986	+ 57,921	+ 14.1
Professional Education										
Agriculture	4,208	4,463		27	33		4,235	4,496	+ 261	+ 6.2
Commerce	44,633	47,531		226	282		44,859	47,813	+ 2,954	+ 6.6
Engineering & Technology	14,843	16,763		26	38		14,869	16,801	+ 1,932	+ 13.0
Forestry	315	302		...	...		315	302	— 13	— 4.1
Law	17,484	19,112		324	405		17,808	19,517	+ 1,709	+ 9.6
Medicine	15,513	17,695		2,839	3,198		18,352	20,893	+ 2,541	+ 13.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Physical Education	331	351	43	45	374	396	+	+
Teachers' Training	5,229	5,904	2,805	2,944	8,034	8,848	+	+
Veterinary Science	1,602	1,917	9	10	1,611	1,927	+	+
Others	65	112	5	...	70	112	+	+
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,04,223</i>	<i>1,14,150</i>	<i>6,304</i>	<i>6,955</i>	<i>1,10,527</i>	<i>1,21,105</i>	+	+
Special Education								
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts	1,118	966	1,289	1,125	2,407	2,091	-	-
Oriental Studies	3,778	4,202	182	336	3,960	4,538	+	+
Other Subjects	1,047	1,450	360	563	1,407	2,013	+	+
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,943</i>	<i>6,618</i>	<i>1,831</i>	<i>2,024</i>	<i>7,774</i>	<i>8,642</i>	+	+
Grand Total	4,71,517	5,32,358	61,849	70,375	5,33,366	6,02,733	+	+

13.0

Table LIII—Number of Pupils in

State	For Boys		For Girls	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	*	26,157	*	1,573
Assam	9,646	9,821	1,265	1,341
Bihar	28,907	32,947	1,258	1,661
Bombay	57,929	62,209	10,846	11,438
M. Pradesh	13,439	14,161	1,699	1,794
Madras	65,299	42,588	7,407	6,753
Orissa	6,122	5,973	422	478
Punjab	23,828	25,724	2,941	3,935
U. Pradesh	65,484	72,581	8,215	6,868
W. Bengal	61,856	71,335	9,721	11,487
Hyderabad	11,831	12,172	1,485	1,634
J. & Kashmir	**	3,572	**	647
Madhya Bharat	12,335	13,852	2,395	2,653
Mysore	17,478	19,048	2,590	2,750
Pepsu	3,374	3,579	1,400	1,492
Rajasthan	19,944	23,643	1,898	2,186
Saurashtra	2,530	2,648	235	269
Trav.-Cochin	20,257	23,018	5,759	6,814
Ajmer	2,907	3,223	874	987
Bhopal	799	869	78	85
Bilaspur	195	167	1	7
Coorg	188	242	43	47
Delhi	11,307	12,123	2,461	2,775
H. Pradesh	229	200	20	24
Kutch	...	115	...	15
Manipur	351	577	14	30
Tripura	613	714	62	75
Vindhya Pradesh	938	986	33	43
India	4,37,786	4,84,244	63,122	69,861

*Included in

**Figures are

£Percentage cannot be worked out as separate figure for

Universities and Colleges

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		State
1952-53	1953-54	Number	Percentage	
6	7	8	9	
*	27,730	+	27,730	£ Andhra
10,911	11,162	+	251	+ 2.3 Assam
30,165	34,608	+	4,443	+ 14.7 Bihar
68,775	73,647	+	4,872	+ 7.1 Bombay
15,138	15,955	+	817	+ 5.4 Madhya Pradesh
72,706	49,341	-	23,365	£ Madras
6,544	6,451	-	93	- 1.4 Orissa
26,769	29,659	+	2,890	+ 10.8 Punjab
73,699	79,449	+	5,750	+ 7.8 Uttar Pradesh
71,577	82,822	+	11,242	+ 15.7 West Bengal
13,316	13,806	+	490	+ 3.7 Hyderabad
**	4,219	+	4,219	** Jammu & Kashmir
14,730	16,505	+	1,775	+ 12.1 Madhya Bharat
20,068	21,798	+	1,730	+ 8.6 Mysore
4,774	5,071	+	297	+ 6.2 Pepsu
21,842	25,829	+	3,987	+ 18.3 Rajasthan
2,765	2,917	+	152	+ 5.5 Saurashtra
26,016	29,832	+	3,816	+ 14.7 Trav.-Cochin
3,781	4,210	+	429	+ 11.3 Ajmer
877	954	+	77	+ 8.8 Bhopal
196	174	-	22	- 11.2 Bilaspur
231	289	+	58	+ 25.1 Coorg
13,768	14,898	+	1,130	+ 8.2 Delhi
249	224	-	25	- 10.0 Himachal Pradesh
...	130	+	130	... Kutch
365	607	+	242	+ 66.3 Manipur
675	789	+	114	+ 16.9 Tripura
971	1,029	+	58	+ 6.0 Vindhya Pradesh
5,00,908	5,54,105	+	53,197	+ 10.6 India

Madras State.

not available.

Andhra and Madras for 1952-53 are not available.

Table LIV—Number of Girls

State	In Arts and Science Colleges*			
	No. of Girls in Boys' Colleges	No. of Girls in Girls' Colleges	Total No. of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys' Colleges to Total No. of Girls
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	1,028	215	1,243	82.7
Assam	723	583	1,306	54.5
* Bihar	573	220	1,493	38.4
Bombay	8,180	1,462	9,642	84.8
M. Pradesh	1,080	371	1,451	74.4
Madras	1,282	4,058	5,340	24.0
Orissa	264	155	419	63.0
Punjab	1,167	2,221	3,388	34.4
U. Pradesh	3,704	2,174	5,878	63.0
West Bengal	6,461	3,971	10,432	61.9
Hyderabad	328	1,063	1,391	23.6
Jammu & Kashmir	85	382	467	18.2
M. Bharat	1,141	1,306	2,447	46.6
Mysofe	658	1,872	2,530	26.0
Pepsu	270	1,212	1,482	18.2
Rajasthan	533	1,563	2,096	25.4
Saurashtra	269	...	269	100.0
Travancore-Cochin	2,784	3,685	6,469	43.0
Ajmer	70	905	975	7.2
Bhopal	75	...	75	100.0
Bilaspur	7	...	7	100.0
Coorg	47	...	47	100.0
Delhi	494	1,591	2,085	23.7
Himachal Pradesh	24	...	24	100.0
Kutch	15	...	15	100.0
Manipur	30	...	30	100.0
Tripura	75	...	75	100.0
Vindhya Pradesh	43	..	43	100.0
India	31,410	29,709	61,119	51.4

*Includes enrolment in

Studying for Higher Education

In Colleges for Professional and Special Education				State
No. of Girls in Boys' Colleges	No. of Girls in Girls' Colleges	Total No. of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys' Colleges to Total No. of Girls	
6	7	8	9	10
256	74	330	77.6	Andhra
35	...	35	100.0	Assam
130	38	168	77.4	Bihar
1,689	107	1,796	94.0	Bombay
191	152	343	55.7	M. Pradesh
990	423	1,413	70.1	Madras
59	...	59	100.0	Orissa
147	400	547	26.9	Punjab
655	335	990	66.2	U. Pradesh
627	428	1,055	59.4	West Bengal
243	...	243	100.0	Hyderabad
40	140	180	22.2	J. & Kashmir
206	...	206	100.0	M. Bharat
220	...	220	100.0	Mysore
10	...	10	100.0	Pepsu
90	...	90	100.0	Rajasthan
...	...	...	...	Saurashtra
277	68	345	80.3	Trav.-Cochin
...	12	12	..	Ajmer
10	...	10	100.0	Bhopal
...	...	...	...	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	Coorg
75	615	690	10.9	Delhi
...	...	...	...	H. Pradesh
...	...	...	...	Kutch
...	...	...	...	Manipur
...	...	...	...	Tripura
...	...	...	...	V. Pradesh
5,950	2,792	8,742	68.1	India

University teaching departments and research institutions.

Table LV—Number of Teachers in

State	In University Teaching Departments		In Colleges for General Education		In Colleges for Professional Education	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	144	5	1,322	72	223	21
Assam	52	...	363	23	95	...
Bihar	109	1	1,105	79	394	10
Bombay	100	6	2,168	248	1,232	62
M. Pradesh	106	2	462	51	299	30
Madras	185	11	1,832	507	664	113
Orissa	8	...	297	16	64	2
Punjab	60	2	1,105	96	214	24
Uttar Pradesh	1,248	100	2,003	160	306	52
West Bengal	525	24	2,364	224	1,086	26
Hyderabad	...	...	505	71	236	11
J. & Kashmir	...	...	143	25	14	4
M. Bharat	...	...	708	85	149	7
Mysore	...	...	835	108	265	4
Pepsu	...	...	188	51	21	...
Rajasthan	19	...	433	95	199	...
Saurashtra	...	...	121	8	75	...
Trav.-Cochin	34	3	1,115	285	121	12
Ajmer	...	...	169	50	...	...
Bhopal	...	...	69	...	...	...
Bilaspur	...	...	12	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	20	5	...	...
Delhi	135	11	465	60	185	77
H. Pradesh	...	...	20	...	...	...
Kutch	...	...	13	1	...	...
Manipur	...	...	25	...	...	...
Tripura	...	...	41	4	...	...
V. Pradesh	...	...	86	...	...	...
India	2,725	165	17,991	2,324	5,842	455

Includes research

Universities and Colleges by States

In Colleges for Special Education		Total			State
Men	Women	Men	Women	All Persons	
8	9	10	11	12	13
77	3	1,766	101	1,867	Andhra
...	...	510	23	533	Assam
8	2	1,616	92	1,708	Bihar
91	15	3,591	331	3,922	Bombay
...	...	867	83	950	Madhya Pradesh
152	7	2,833	638	3,471	Madras
29	1	398	19	417	Orissa
6	1	1,385	123	1,508	Punjab
112	2	3,669	314	3,983	Uttar Pradesh
100	12	4,075	286	4,361	West Bengal
...	...	741	82	823	Hyderabad
29	4	186	33	219	J. & Kashmir
66	...	923	92	1,015	Madhya Bharat
101	1	1,201	113	1,314	Mysore
...	...	209	51	260	Pepsu
126	...	779	95	874	Rajasthan
...	...	196	8	204	Saurashtra
19	..	1,289	300	1,589	Trav.-Cochin
2	3	171	53	224	Ajmer
2	1	71	1	72	Bhopal
...	...	12	...	12	Bilaspur
...	...	20	5	25	Coorg
4	32	789	180	969	Delhi
...	...	20	...	20	H. Pradesh
...	...	13	1	14	Kutch
...	...	25	...	25	Manipur
...	...	41	4	45	Tripura
...	...	86	...	86	V. Pradesh
924	84	27,482	3,028	30,510	India

Scales of pay of Teachers

There was no significant improvement in the scales of university and college teachers except in the Universities of Andhra, Lucknow, Panjab, Rajasthan and Annamalai, where the scales were revised as under :

	<i>Old Scales</i>	<i>Revised Scales</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra		
Reader	200-30/2-320-40/2-400	300-30/2-420-40/2-500
Professor	400/40/2-600-50/3-700	500-40/2-700
Lucknow		
Lecturer		
in		
Medicine	280-15-400	350-25-600
Panjab		
Lecturer		
(Junior)	250-15-460	250-20-450-460
Rajputana		
Lecturer	300-25-600	250-20-450-EB-25-600
Reader	600-40-800	500-30-800

In Annamalai University, assistant professors in the departments of Engineering and Technology and associate professors in other departments were designated as readers with Rs. 250-15-400-EB-20-500 as scales of pay.

The scales for different categories of university teachers (lecturers, readers and professors) are given in table LVI. The disparity in the scales of pay of teachers in the universities and colleges in various States and in colleges under different managements in the same State continued to exist. Teachers in the affiliated colleges were paid comparatively lower salaries. However, the universities of Bombay, Madras and Travancore recommended, as already discussed, under main developments, better scales of pay for teachers in affiliated colleges and colleges under different managements.

Expenditure

The universities, colleges and the institutions of higher learning reported total direct expenditure of Rs. 23,22,19,551 during the year 1953-54, which is 9.7 per cent more than the amount expended in 1952-53. Of the total, Rs. 22,09,95,269 (95.2 per cent) were incurred on institutions for boys and, Rs. 1,12,24,282 (4.8 per cent) on those for girls. The break up

Table LVI-Pay Scales of Teachers in University Teaching Departments,

University	Lecturer	Reader	Professor
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aligarh	210-15-375-EB-20-500	500-25-800	800-40-1,000-(Selection)-50-1,250
Allahabad	300-20-480-EB-20-500	500-25-800	800-50-1,250
Andhra*	(i) 210-15/2-300	(i) 400-40/2-600 (ii) 300-30/2-420-40/2-500	(i) 750-50/2-1,000 (ii) 500-40/2-700
Annamalai	Engg. and Tech.: 180-10-300	250-15-400-EB-20-500	400-25-700-EB-40-900
	Others: 150-10-300	250-15-400-EB-20-500	400-20-700
Banaras*	(i) 300-20-600 (Engg., Tech., Min. & Met.)	(i) 600-40-1,000 (Engg., Tech., Min. & Vet.)	University Professor: (i) 1,000-50-1,750 (Tech., Engg., Min- ing and Metallurgy)
	(ii) 200-15-410-20-450 (Kamacha Section) (iii) 250-15-400-20-600 (Others)	(ii) 500-25-800 (Others)	(ii) 800-50-1,250 (Others)
Baroda*	(i) 300-15-450 (ii) 200-15-350 (iii) 200-15-300	400-25-650	700-50-1,000
Bihar	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	350-25-650-EB-35-1,000	850-50-1,000
Bombay	300-25-600	500-25-800	800-50-1,250
Calcutta	200-25-600	500-50/2-700	700 or- 800-50 or 50/2-1,000
Delhi	200-15-290-20-410-25-560	500-25-800	800-40-1,000-(Selection)-50-1,250
Gauhati	250-25/2-600	500-50/2-700	700-50/2-1,000
Karnatak	250-15-400	300-25-650	600-50-1,100

* The Scales relate to university colleges.

Table LVI—Pay Scales of Teachers in University Teaching Departments—(Contd.)

University	Lecturer	Reader	Professor
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lucknow	Medicine: 350-25-600 Others: 300-20-480-EB-20-500	(i) 600-30-900 (ii) 500-30-800 500-25-800	(i) 1,100-40-1,340 (ii) 900-40-1,140 800-50-1,250
Madras	(i) 200-15-350-20-450-25-500 (ii) 150-10-250	400-25-600	750-50-1,000
Mysore*	(i) 200-10-250 (ii) 150-10-200 (iii) 100-10-150	...	(i) 700-30-850 (ii) 400-25-700 (iii) 350-25/2-400 (Asstt. Professor) (iv) 250-25/2-350 (Asstt. Professor)
Nagpur	225-225-250-15-400	400-50-600-40-800	800-50-1,000
Osmania*	300-20-400-25-600-EB-40-810†	‡	700-50-1,200-EB-75-1,500†
Panjab	(i) 300-25-650 (ii) 250-20-450-460	510-30-750	800-50-1,250
Patna	200-40/2-400-EB-30-700	300-35/2-440-EB-40-640-EB-40-1,000	850-50-1,250
Poona	250-10-400	350-15-500	500-20-600
Rajputana	250-20-450-EB-25-600	500-30-800	800-40-1,000-EB-50-1,250
Roorkee	250-25-400-EB-30-700-EB-50-850(Starting pay Rs. 300)	600-40-1,000	2,000-100-2,500
Saugar	250-20-450	400-30-640-40-800	600-40-1,000
Travancore	(i) 275-10-325 (ii) 225-10-275 (iii) 175-10-225	...	450-50-750
Utkal	300-20-300 (Languages)	...	600-40-960 (Law)
Visva-Bharati	(i) 175-15-400 (ii) 130-10-300	300-20-600	500-25-750

*The scales relate to university colleges

†In O. S. Currency Rs. 350 O. S.-Rs. 300 Indian.

‡Lecturers crossing the efficiency bar are designated as Readers.

of the expenditure on different types of institutions was: universities Rs. 6,54,55,453 (28.2 per cent), arts and science colleges Rs. 10,79,66,603 (46.5 per cent), professional and technical colleges Rs. 5,60,89,599 (24.1 per cent) and special education colleges Rs. 27,07,896 (1.2 per cent). The percentages of increase in these types of institutions during the year were 10.2, 12.5, 4.5 and 7.1 respectively. The expenditure on universities and colleges constituted 19.5 per cent of the total direct expenditure on all types of institutions.

The details of expenditure on universities and colleges according to the sources of income are given in table LVII below :

Table LVII—Direct Expenditure on Universities and Colleges by Sources

Source	1952-53		1953-54	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Government Funds	10,18,11,111	48.1	11,30,30,652	48.7
Local Board Funds	3,43,964	0.2	6,05,295	0.2
Fees	8,21,92,299	38.8	9,00,21,562	38.8
Endowments	77,34,727	3.7	83,09,673	3.6
Other Sources	1,95,24,925	9.2	2,02,52,369	8.7
Total	21,16,07,026	100.0	23,22,19,551	100.0

It will be observed from the above table that the proportion of expenditure met from various sources was practically the same as in the previous year. Nearly half of the expenditure on university and colleges came from government funds. Fees, which was the second main source of income, accounted for more than one-third of the total, while one-eighth of the expenditure was met from other sources (including endowments). The contribution of local boards towards the total expenditure was insignificant.

Of the total expenditure, Rs. 7,82,01,487 (33.7 per cent) were spent on government institutions, Rs. 13,09,521 (0.6 per cent) on local board colleges and Rs. 15,27,08,543 (65.7 per cent) on institutions managed by private bodies. In 1952-53 these percentages were 32.9, 0.5 and 66.6, respectively.

Table LVIII-Direct Expenditure on

State	Universities		Arts and Science Colleges †	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	*	12,60,616	*	51,91,086
Assam	11,45,532	13,25,359	16,23,192	16,24,142
Bihar	25,70,971	34,62,037	52,30,599	55,45,338
Bombay	76,91,416	98,87,033	1,48,33,813	1,61,16,148
M. Pradesh	18,42,253	21,42,294	26,64,004	31,08,809
Madras	63,79,358	48,84,088	1,25,91,120	82,80,142
Orissa	12,59,626	6,96,912	20,98,102	21,95,962
Punjab	43,23,265	60,28,275	56,78,383	63,84,624
U. Pradesh	208,23,007	204,24,838	95,47,292	1,37,44,897
W. Bengal	66,13,582	67,42,853	1,17,92,161	1,26,96,096
Hyderabad	14,75,577	20,91,626	46,93,478	43,40,426
J. & Kashmir	**	2,17,206	**	5,32,430
M. Bharat *	...	...	29,86,128	31,07,894
Mysore	8,44,795	9,34,540	42,70,265	44,31,475
Pepsu	...	...	10,76,038	11,37,981
Rajasthan	8,88,970	10,16,443	37,18,188	42,85,066
Saurashtra	...	...	6,31,021	7,70,338
Trav.-Cochin	15,28,182	19,16,229	43,18,428	50,36,110
Ajmer	...	...	11,36,310	12,54,515
Bhopal	...	...	2,32,275	3,65,140
Bilaspur	...	...	40,617	66,410
Coorg	...	...	87,825	3,24,946
Delhi	20,25,290	24,25,104	56,93,162	62,70,157
H. Pradesh	...	...	1,25,046	1,31,429
Kutch	...	...	...	1,07,026
Manipur	...	...	52,971	1,54,073
Tripura	...	...	4,73,302	3,42,427
V. Pradesh	...	...	3,88,843	4,21,516
India	5,94,11,824	6,54,55,453	9,59,82,563	10,79,66,603

†Includes research institutions

*Included in

**Figures are

Universities and Colleges by States

Colleges for Professional Education		Colleges for Special Education		State
1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	
6	7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
*	20,79,169	*	1,61,646	Andhra
9,01,594	9,31,947	...	...	Assam
32,83,894	35,79,968	...	...	Bihar
1,13,39,360	1,24,10,016	5,09,321	6,00,294	Bombay
31,46,371	38,23,264	...	...	Madhya Pradesh
73,52,718	52,78,457	5,76,486	3,56,828	Madras
5,55,370	5,75,085	75,955	88,029	Orissa
19,88,867	27,25,511	..	...	Punjab
58,27,769	28,64,934	2,78,292	2,70,004	Uttar Pradesh
93,20,320	1,10,39,130	2,72,386	2,79,122	West Bengal
20,68,836	17,94,565	...	...	Hyderabad
**	1,32,002	**	56,141	Jammu & Kashmir
8,56,618	10,63,928	1,18,349	1,16,413	Madhya Bharat
10,15,427	11,90,877	1,41,818	1,64,295	Mysore
26,520	5,36,100	...	...	Pepsu
17,01,083	14,05,411	2,26,328	2,77,226	Rajasthan
4,14,717	5,13,742	...	...	Saurashtra
6,07,396	7,49,445	50,608	56,149	Travancore-Cochin
...	...	3,947	3,408	Ajmer
...	...	1,200	1,200	Bhopal
...	...	...	...	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	Coorg
32,76,580	33,96,048	2,74,509	2,77,141	Delhi
...	...	...	...	Himachal Pradesh
...	...	...	..	Kutch
...	...	...	...	Manipur
...	...	..	...	Tripura
...	...	...	...	Vindhya Pradesh
5,36,83,440	5,60,89,599	25,29,199	27,07,896	India

providing teaching facilities.

Madras State.

not available.

Table LVIII—Direct Expenditure on

State	Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	1952-53	1953-54	Number	Percentage
11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Andhra	*	86,92,517	+ 86,92,517	£
Assam	36,70,318	38,81,448	+ 2,11,130	+ 5.8
Bihar	1,10,85,464	1,25,87,343	+ 15,01,879	+ 13.5
Bombay	3,43,73,910	3,90,13,491	+ 46,39,581	+ 13.5
Madhya Pradesh	76,52,628	90,74,367	+ 14,21,839	+ 18.5
Madras	2,68,99,682	1,87,99,515	— 81,00,167	£
Orissa	39,89,053	35,55,988	— 4,33,065	— 10.9
Punjab	1,19,90,515	1,51,38,410	+ 31,47,895	+ 26.3
Uttar Pradesh	3,64,76,360	3,73,04,673	+ 8,28,313	+ 2.3
West Bengal	2,79,98,449	3,07,57,201	+ 27,58,752	+ 9.9
Hyderabad	82,37,891	82,26,617	— 11,274	— 0.1
Jammu and Kashmir	**	9,37,779	+ 9,37,779	**
Madhya Bharat	39,61,095	42,88,235	+ 3,27,140	+ 8.3
Mysore	62,72,305	67,21,187	+ 4,48,882	+ 7.2
Pepsu	11,02,558	16,74,081	+ 5,71,523	+ 51.8
Rajasthan	65,34,569	69,84,146	+ 4,49,577	+ 6.9
Saurashtra	10,45,738	12,84,080	+ 2,38,342	+ 22.8
Travancore-Cochin	65,04,614	77,57,933	+ 12,53,319	+ 19.3
Ajmer	11,40,257	12,57,923	+ 1,17,666	+ 10.3
Bhopal	2,33,475	3,66,340	+ 1,32,865	+ 56.9
Bilaspur	40,617	66,410	+ 25,793	+ 63.5
Coorg	87,825	3,24,946	+ 2,37,121	+ 270.0
Delhi	1,12,69,541	1,23,68,450	+ 10,98,909	+ 9.8
Himachal Pradesh	1,25,046	1,31,429	+ 6,383	+ 5.1
Kutch	...	1,07,026	+ 1,07,026	...
Manipur	52,971	1,54,073	+ 1,01,102	+ 190.9
Tripura	4,73,302	3,42,427	— 1,30,875	— 27.7
Vindhya Pradesh	3,88,843	4,21,516	+ 32,673	+ 8.4
India	21,16,07,026	23,22,19,551	+ 2,06,12,525	+ 9.7

*Included in

*Figures are

£Percentage cannot be worked out as separate figures for

Universities and Colleges by States—(Contd.)

Percentage of Total Direct Expenditure on Education		Percentage of Expenditure (1953-54) met from					State
1952-53	1953-54	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
*	12.3	40.0	0.1	45.5	7.8	6.6	Andhra
16.0	15.5	49.1	...	46.0	0.8	4.1	Assam
18.1	18.8	57.0	0.0	33.0	1.0	9.0	Bihar
16.4	17.9	33.8	1.1	50.6	6.5	8.0	Bombay
16.6	17.7	61.7	0.1	29.7	3.9	4.6	Madhya Pradesh
13.8	14.0	39.7	0.1	45.5	14.2	0.5	Madras
20.1	16.9	63.1	0.0	33.2	1.4	2.3	Orissa
24.7	27.0	28.9	0.4	57.5	1.1	12.1	Punjab
21.6	21.0	46.9	0.2	30.7	1.2	21.0	Uttar Pradesh
28.8	27.7	56.3	0.1	38.1	1.2	4.3	West Bengal
16.3	16.3	73.2	...	16.3	0.1	10.4	Hyderabad
**	19.3	67.6	..	22.3	3.3	6.8	J. & Kashmir
21.6	21.5	65.1	0.1	28.7	1.3	4.1	Madhya Bharat,
19.3	18.9	62.0	...	33.0	0.2	4.8	Mysore
12.1	13.6	75.3	...	20.2	...	4.5	Pepsu
24.0	24.4	61.7	...	27.2	8.6	2.5	Rajasthan
7.9	8.3	72.1	...	25.4	0.0	2.5	Saurashtra
16.9	21.5	29.0	...	63.2	0.3	7.5	Trav.-Cochin
17.3	17.8	50.9	...	35.7	4.7	8.7	Ajmer
14.5	16.5	85.0	...	14.8	...	0.2	Bhopal
14.0	16.1	86.7	...	13.3	...	...	Bilaspur
8.4	20.8	87.3	...	12.7	...	...	Coorg
38.4	37.5	66.4	0.0	22.6	0.9	10.1	Delhi
5.2	4.4	74.2	...	25.5	...	0.3	H. Pradesh
...	9.2	90.4	...	9.6	...	...	Kutch
4.8	8.8	59.0	...	36.7	1.0	3.3	Manipur
22.3	15.3	71.4	...	23.5	1.2	3.9	Tripura
8.6	7.7	81.7	...	18.3	...	...	Vindhya Pradesh
19.1	19.5	48.7	0.2	38.8	3.6	8.7	India

Madras State.

not available.

Andhra and Madras for 1952-53 are not available.

**Table LVIII-Direct Expenditure on Universities
and Colleges by States—(Contd.)**

State	Average Annual Cost per pupil (1953-54)		
	In Arts and Science Colleges	In Colleges for Profession- al Edu.	In Colleges for Special Education
24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	277.2	1031.3	251.8
Assam	176.1	913.7	...
Bihar	193.3	769.6	...
Bombay	286.8	557.8	979.3
Madhya Pradesh	318.4	757.7	...
Madras	219.0	651.1	313.3
Orissa	413.5	1210.7	349.3
Punjab	238.4	1009.4	...
Uttar Pradesh	204.2	1050.6	175.0
West Bengal	167.6	1102.5	252.6
Hyderabad	404.7	582.7	...
Jammu and Kashmir	141.5	729.3	203.4
Madhya Bharat	207.6	1006.6	244.6
Mysore	162.8	262.6	167.5
Pepsu	227.4	8001.5	...
Rajasthan	192.7	894.0	181.9
Saurashtra	314.9	1090.7	...
Travancore-Cochin	180.1	485.4	263.6
Ajmer	298.9	...	262.2
Bhopal	392.6	...	50.0
Bilaspur	381.7	...	...
Coorg	1,124.4	...	...
Delhi	337.1	1294.7	741.0
Himachal Pradesh	586.7	..	...
Kutch	823.3	...	...
Manipur	253.8	...	...
Tripura	434.0	...	...
Vindhya Pradesh	409.6	...	...
India	224.5	756.6	295.1

Table LVIII compares the expenditure on universities and colleges (separately for general, professional and special education) in the different states for the two years 1952-53 and 1953-54. It will be observed that increased expenditure was registered by all States except Orissa, Hyderabad and Tripura. The apparent decrease of Rs. 11,274 in Hyderabad was due to the reporting of the expenditure in Indian Currency which had hitherto been reported in Osmania Currency. The fall in Orissa and Tripura by Rs. 4,33,065 and Rs. 1,30,875 respectively was due to the correct classification of the expenditure met from fees. Among Part A States, the highest increase was shown by Punjab (26.3 per cent), followed by Madhya Pradesh (18.6 per cent), Bihar and Bombay (13.5 per cent each) and West Bengal (9.9 per cent). Among Part B States, Pepsu led with an increase of 51.8 per cent followed by Saurashtra (22.8 per cent). Among Part C States, the increase ranged between Coorg (270.0 per cent) and Himachal Pradesh (5.1 per cent). In Coorg the high increase was due to the opening of B.A. classes during the year.

Figures in col. (17) of table LVIII give the percentage of the expenditure incurred on universities and colleges to the total direct expenditure incurred during 1953-54. Among Part A States, this percentage varied from 12.3 in Andhra to 27.7 in West Bengal, among Part B States, from 8.3 in Saurashtra to 24.4 in Rajasthan, while in Part C States, from 4.4 in Himachal Pradesh to 37.5 in Delhi.

The extent to which expenditure on higher education was shared by the government, local boards, fees, endowments and other sources is shown in cols. (18) to (22) of table LVIII. Considering Part A States first, the contribution from government funds was highest in Orissa, where more than three-fifths of the cost was met from this source and the lowest in Punjab (28.9 per cent). The share of local boards was, as usual, insignificant everywhere. Fees accounted for 57.5 per cent in the Punjab, 50.6 per cent in Bombay, 46.0 per cent in Assam and 45.5 per cent both in Andhra and Madras. In most of the Part B and Part C States, a major portion of the expenditure was met from government funds, Travancore-Cochin being an exception where fees played a predominant part.

The average annual cost per pupil during 1953-54 was Rs. 224.5 in an arts and science college, Rs. 756.6 in a professional college and Rs. 295.1 in a special education college. The cost varied considerably from one type of the professional and special education colleges to another. As in the previous

year, the average cost per pupil in the colleges for professional and special education was less than that in 1952-53.

Free Places, Scholarships and Stipends

The following scholarship schemes of the Government of India for higher studies in the country were in force during the year under report:

- (i) Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Scholarships;
- (ii) Research Training Scholarships for research in scientific and technical subjects in universities and other institutions of higher learning; and
- (iii) Cultural Scholarships for students of Indigenous and of Indian Origin from Asia, Africa and Common wealth countries.

Under the first scheme, 11,934 pupils were awarded scholarships worth Rs. 61.56 lakhs. The number of research training scholarships awarded was 547—314 senior (each of Rs. 200 p.m.) and 233 junior (each of Rs. 100 p.m.). An expenditure of Rs. 7.22 lakhs was incurred under this scheme.

Of the 129 scholarships offered under the Cultural Scholarships Scheme, 93 were actually availed of during the year, involving an expenditure of Rs. 5,15,051.

In addition to the above scholarships, open merit scholarships were awarded by the State governments, and universities on the results of the examinations conducted by Boards and Universities. Research scholarships were provided by almost all the universities. Fee concessions to the extent of 5 to 15 per cent of the total enrolment were granted by the institutions to poor and meritorious students. Students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes received stipends and/or freeships.

The total financial assistance given in the shape of scholarships, stipends and other Financial concessions from all sources amounted to Rs. 2,64,93,309—Rs. 1,76,13,321 on scholarships and stipends, Rs. 75,60,878 on free-studentships and Rs. 13,19,110 on other financial concessions.

Examination Results

The results of intermediate, degree and post-graduate examinations held during 1954 are shown in table LIX below:

OUTPUT OF GRADUATES

1953-54

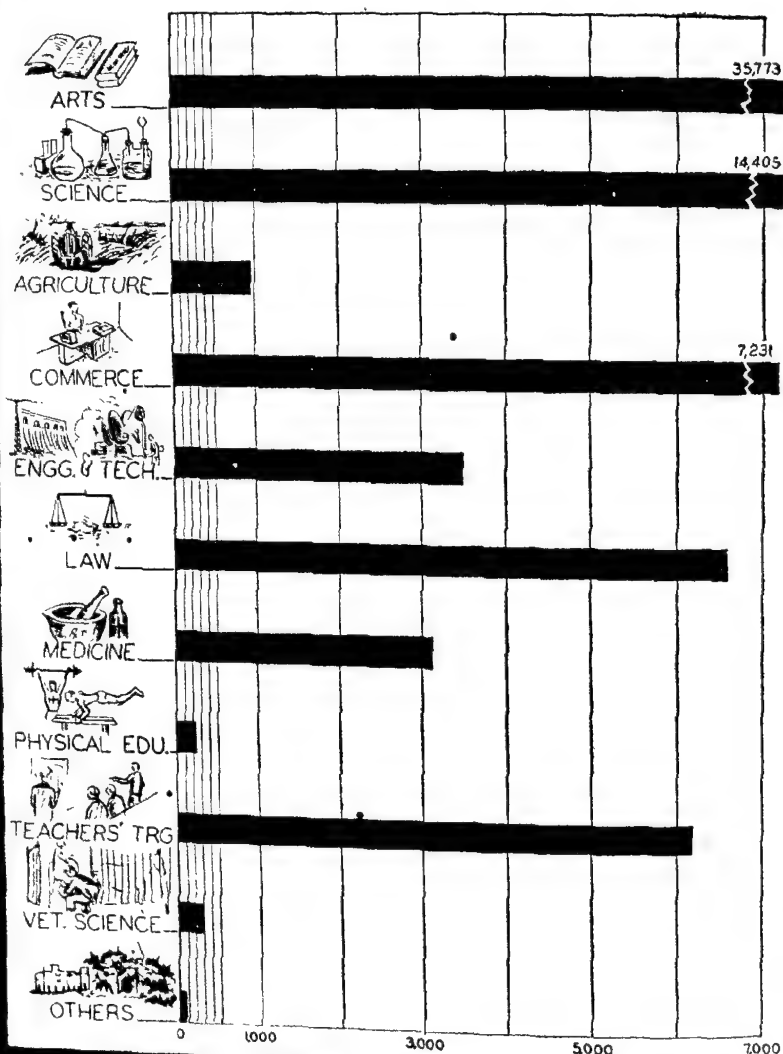


Table LIX—Results of Examinations

Examination	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. A.	1,39,422	1,69,287	59,703	71,640	42.8	42.3
I. Sc.	67,155	78,973	29,318	33,211	43.7	42.1
B. A.	54,710	74,824	27,491	35,773	50.2	47.8
B. Sc.	27,457	31,107	12,526	14,405	45.6	46.3
M. A.	7,808	10,281	6,169	7,753	79.0	75.4
M. Sc.	2,114	2,667	1,694	2,068	80.1	77.5
Professional* Subjects	41,497	48,237	26,269	30,162	63.3	62.5

It will be observed from table LIX that out of every 10 candidates taking up the Intermediate examination nearly 4 were successful. Nearly 5 out of every 10 candidates taking the degree examination and nearly 8 out of every 10 candidates sitting for master's degree came out successful. About 61 per cent of those appearing in examinations in professional subjects qualified for the award of degree or equivalent diploma.

The distribution of passes in different States during 1953-54, in I. A. and I.Sc., B.A., and B.Sc., M.A. and M.Sc. and professional examinations (degree or equivalent) is shown in table LX.

*Degree and equivalent examinations only.

Table LX—Number of Passes in Different

State	Intermediate (Arts and Science)			B. A. and B. Sc. (Pass and Hons)	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra	5,635	345	5,980	1,701	142
Assam	1,691	251	1,942	540	130
Bihar	4,665	314	4,979	2,091	151
Bombay	9,053	1,961	11,014	4,797	1,401
Madhya Pradesh	1,860	593	2,453	1,259	337
Madras	8,568	1,473	10,041	4,020	651
Orissa	941	83	1,024	505	31
Punjab	8,124	2,281	10,405	5,928	1,188
Uttar Pradesh	20,264	2,611	22,875	9,698	1,674
West Bengal	11,224	2,519	13,743	3,426	891
Hyderabad	2,203	268	2,471	1,103	144
Jammu & Kashmir	534	58	592	272	56
Madhya Bharat	1,391	339	1,730	404	82
Mysore	2,117	496	2,613	1,282	339
Pepsu	388	61	449	198	34
Rajasthan	1,518	260	1,778	1,091	93
Saurashtra	413	43	456	222	27
Trav.-Cochin	3,953	1,188	5,141	1,803	689
Ajmer	3,326	239	3,565	208	31
Bhopal	57	20	77	49	10
Bilaspur	5	1	6	...	...
Coorg	29	9	38	...	...
Delhi	455	87	542	1,073	255
Himachal Pradesh	24	3	27	17	4
Kutch	5	1	6	...	...
Manipur	70	5	75	26	...
Tripura	136	12	148	24	4
Vindhya Pradesh	669	12	681	70	7
India	89,318	15,533	1,04,851	41,807	8,371

University Examinations by States

B. A. & B. Sc. (Pass & Hons)	M.A. and M.Sc.			Research (including Professional subjects)			State
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1,843	134	24	158	1	..	1	Andhra
670	40	16	56	...	...	...	Assam
2,242	613	35	648	1	...	1	Bihar
6,198	571	207	778	73	10	83	Bombay
1,596	468	77	545	11	...	11	Madhya Pradesh
4,671	212	56	268	13	...	13	Madras
536	58	10	68	...	...	...	Orissa
7,116	701	138	839	7	...	7	Punjab
11,372	3,810	515	4,325	93	8	101	U. Pradesh
4,317	537	224	761	62	4	66	West Bengal
1,247	92	33	125	...	..	...	Hyderabad
328	11	2	13	...	..	..	J. & Kashmir
486	94	11	105	...	..	...	Madhya Bharat
1,621	93	27	120	5	...	5	Mysore
232	29	1	30	...	..	...	Pepsu
1,184	224	48	272	...	..	...	Rajasthan
249	17	3	20	...	...	...	Saurashtra
2,492	71	39	110	2	..	2	Trav.-Cochin
239	34	5	39	...	..	...	Ajmer
59	22	3	25	..	...	...	Bhopal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bikaspur
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	Coorg
1,328	398	108	506	11	2	13	Delhi
21	..	..	..	...	...	...	H. Pradesh
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	Kutch
26	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manipur
28	...	...	...	...	...	..	Tripura
77	9	1	10	..	...	..	Vindhya Pradesh
50,178	8,238	1,583	9,821	279	24	303	India

Table LX—Number of Passes in Different University Examinations by States—(Contd.)

State	Professional (Degrees and Equivalent Diplomas only)		
	Boys	Girls	Total
15	16	17	18
Andhra	1,381	89	1,470
Assam	172	12	184
Bihar	2,428	54	2,482
Bombay	4,695	444	5,139
Madhya Pradesh	981	72	1,053
Madras	2,421	349	2,770
Orissa	236	17	253
Punjab	871	265	1,136
Uttar Pradesh	6,108	481	6,589
West Bengal	3,456	104	3,560
Hyderabad	866	27	893
Jammu and Kashmir	57	10	67
Madhya Bharat	494	13	507
Mysore	850	42	892
Pepsu	92	7	99
Rajasthan	1,233	20	1,253
Saurashtra	11	...	11
Travancore-Cochin	552	180	732
Ajmer	111	...	111
Bhopal	31	...	31
Bilaspur	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...
Delhi	752	133	885
Himachal Pradesh	...	...	...
Kutch	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...
Tripura	33	...	33
Vindhya Pradesh	12	...	12
India	27,843	2,319	30,162

CHAPTER VII

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

The training of teachers is one of the most important factors in any system of education. The reorientation of educational courses, development of new techniques, introduction of craft and other subjects like social studies, community activities, village improvement, *etc.*, in the school curriculum, shortening of the duration of the teaching of English and the consequent development of new methodology continued to demand greater professional efficiency on the part of the teacher. To meet this, short term training courses were arranged and other devices adopted. The teachers' associations also continued to evince keen interest and organised conferences, seminars, discussion-groups, study circles *etc.*, where teachers met and exchanged ideas and experiences, and chalked out programmes for carrying out researches in their schools.

Three types of teachers' training institutions continued to exist in the country. These were (i) primary teachers' training schools (ii) training colleges for under-graduates or secondary teachers' training schools and (iii) training colleges for graduates. The first type of schools were meant for the training of primary school teachers. These generally admitted higher elementary or middle passed students and the course of training was of one or two year's duration. The training colleges for under-graduates generally trained teachers for middle schools, and the minimum admission qualification for these institutions was matriculation or intermediate. The third type of colleges were meant to train graduate teachers for secondary schools.

The Secondary Education Commission considered this question and maintained that there should be only two types of institutions for teachers' training. As, the lower the grade of pupils, the greater is the skill required to teach them, the Commission felt that the first two categories of institutions should be amalgamated to establish common schools to train primary and middle school teachers. The minimum general educational standard for admission therein should be School Leaving Certificate and the period of training should extend

over two years. The second type of institution should be for graduates for whom training may, for the present, be of one year, but ultimately it should be extended as a long term programme, to two academic years. Other important recommendations of the Commission in this field were:

(i) "Graduate teacher-training institutions should be recognised by and affiliated to the universities which should grant the degrees, while the secondary grade training institutions should be under the control of a separate board appointed for the purpose.

(ii) The teacher under training should receive training in one or more of the various extra-curricular activities.

(iii) The training colleges should, as a normal part of their work, arrange refresher courses, short intensive courses in special subjects, practical training in workshops and professional conferences.

(iv) The training colleges should conduct research work in various important aspects of pedagogy and for this purpose it should have under its control an experimental or demonstration school.

(v) No fees should be charged in training colleges, while during the period of training all the student-teachers should be given suitable stipends by the State; the teachers who are already in service should be given the same salary which they were getting.

(vi) All training colleges should provide adequate residential facilities so as to be able to arrange community life and other suitable activities for the trainees.

(vii) For the Master's Degree in Education only trained graduates who have normally done a minimum of three year's teaching should be admitted.

(viii) There should be a free exchange between professors in training colleges, selected head-masters of schools and inspecting officers.

(ix) In order to meet the shortage of women teachers, special part-time training courses should be provided."

The Central Advisory Board of Education at their 21st meeting held in February, 1954 recommended the following items in this field for implementation in order of priority.

"(a) Workshops should be attached to training colleges for training teachers for training crafts. Short-term training courses may also be organised for this purpose for teachers in

service either at training colleges or at special centres set up for the purpose or at technical institutions.

(b) For practical subjects until such time as properly equipped workshops can be established, short courses for training craft teachers should be organised in centres attached to technical institutions or in centres set up for the purpose.

(c) Specialists in technical subjects, willing to join the teaching profession, may be appointed as teachers after being given three months intensive course in teaching methods in the training colleges. As a further encouragement to them to join the teaching profession they should be given full salary during this period of intensive training. A small committee of experts should draw up a detailed syllabus for these courses.

(d) State governments and universities should take steps to revise their syllabuses of training in the light of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission Report.

(e) In order to attract larger number of well qualified and suitable candidates to training colleges and to save them from financial worries, the following measures should be adopted:—

(i) No tuition fees should be charged in any training college.

(ii) In the case of trainees serving in any private schools it should be the responsibility of the managements (and in the case of government schools of the government) to pay them a full salary for the period of training. Other trainees, who are not in receipt of salaries from the management or government should be given stipends for the period of training.

(f) A large number of refresher courses, seminars and conferences of headmasters, teachers and inspectors of schools should be organised both on all-India and State basis every year in order to create an effective climate of opinion for educational reform and reconstruction.

(g) Suitable literature for improving the efficiency and for the inspiration of teachers should be produced by the Education Departments of all States and either the office of the Director of Education or one of the training colleges should be adequately equipped for the purpose."

The Board also recommended that a Teachers' Training Board should be set up to supervise and lay down the conditions necessary for the proper training of undergraduates and to suggest, for the consideration of universities, improvements needed for the training of graduates:

The Government of India, in co-operation with the Ford Foundation appointed a Secondary Education Project Team. One of the terms of reference to this team was to recommend measures for improving the quality of teachers. The team which was made up of four Indians, two Americans, one Englishman and one Scandinavian, travelled in India, Denmark, the United Kingdom and the United States and visited about two hundred secondary schools and teachers' training institutions by March, 1954.

The First All-India Seminar-cum-Summer Camp for Headmasters was held at Tara Devi from 17th May to 25th June, 1953 in which 50 headmasters, drawn from all the States participated. Directors of Education and other distinguished educationists—Indian and foreign—joined and contributed in the deliberations. One immediate result of the Seminar was the establishment of the first Professional Association of Head Masters. The experiment proved so successful that the Government of India formulated proposals for holding such seminars regularly in future on a regional basis.

The Central Institute of Education, which was the only training institute under the administrative control of the Central Ministry of Education continued to expand its activities. Besides training graduate teachers and preparing students for the higher degrees of M.Ed. and Ph.D., it had a well staffed research wing, an experimental nursery and a basic school attached to it. A Child Guidance Centre was opened in the institute during the year under report. Six scholarships of Rs. 100 per month each for students studying for M. Ed. and 2 scholarships of Rs. 150 per month each for students taking up the Ph.D. course were offered with effect from the year under report.

Main Developments

A brief account of the important developments in the field of teachers' training in the different States is given below:

Andhra

During this year, 2 government and 2 private basic training schools were opened in the State, while one private basic training school was closed down. Two pandits' training courses of 5 months' duration each, for the training of language teachers were conducted in the Government Training College, Rajahmundry, at which 33 teachers including one woman were trained. Shortened B. Ed. course for the benefit of the secondary grade trained graduate teachers

was conducted in the same college and trained 56 men and one woman teachers.

Assam

The Hindi Training Centre Missamari, Tezpur, continued to train teachers of Hindi for secondary schools. It enrolled 105 trainees during the year.

Bihar

Facilities for training of teachers in the State were substantially expanded during this year. Two junior basic training schools for women were opened one at Lakhiserai and the other at Hirhi. The number of seats in the Patna Training College was increased from 50 to 130 for Dip. Ed. and from 10 to 28 for M. Ed. and that in the Patna Women's Training College, Patna, from 40 to 60 for Dip. Ed. A short professional training course in crafts was organised for teachers of secondary schools. Non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 66,666 were sanctioned to 39 junior basic schools for the construction of buildings and improvement of lands. A grant of Rs. 25,115 was sanctioned to Sarvodaya Mahavidyalaya, Turki, for the construction of a hostel and some subsidiary buildings for students. Rs. 21,003 were sanctioned as non-recurring grant for repairs to the buildings of the Women's Training School, Gaya.

Bombay

One training college was opened during the year under review. With a view to having craft trained teachers to teach crafts in secondary schools, the Department of Technical Education organised training centres in 3 institutions, at which 59 teachers were trained. All the training schools continued to follow the revised syllabus which laid stress on training in crafts hygiene, health and community activities, social welfare and village improvement, cultural activities and correlated teaching.

Madras

Department of Education of the Annamalai University, providing facilities for B. Ed. course was opened during the year under report. Two courses of 3 months' duration each were organised for secondary grade graduate trained teachers in a teachers' training college. Fifty four teachers including 11 women benefitted by these courses. Four courses of 5 months' duration each were held in pandits' training classes. The enrolment in these classes was 90 men and 3 women.

Orissa

With the opening of two more mobile training schools during this year the number of such schools in the State rose to 5. These schools ran courses of one month's duration for teachers in Basic Education. As many as 1,553 primary school teachers were trained during 1953-54.

Punjab

Four girls' middle schools were permitted to start training units. Besides 1,080 teachers were trained in emergency classes opened during the year. M. Ed. class was started in Government Training College, Jullundur.

Uttar Pradesh

During this year, the Central Pedagogical Institute, Allahabad, was amalgamated with the Government Training College, Allahabad. The Institute prepared handbooks of suggestions for junior high schools in 5 subjects. On the recommendations of the Institute the syllabus of primary schools was re-designed.

The Government Constructive Training College, Lucknow, and the Government Basic Training College, Lucknow, trained graduate teachers in crafts, agriculture and basic education. The mobile training squads, set up to meet the emergency demand for trained teachers following the expansion programme of primary education, were disbanded on the completion of their work.

A new subject Community Organisation (Theory and Practice) was introduced to replace the paper on General Knowledge in the normal schools and J. T. C. institutions. This required practical work in community service to be done in villages. It had a salutary effect in bringing the trainees in close relation to the life of the community, specially in rural areas.

In conjunction with Regional Psychological Centres, the Bureau of Psychology, Allahabad gave vocational and personal guidance to students. The Bureau also standardised a group test of intelligence and an attainment test in Hindi and rendered technical assistance in the selection tests for recruitment to other departments particularly for the selection of Probation Officers for dealing with juvenile delinquents.

West Bengal

A six week refresher course in nursery, kindergarten and primary school education was organised during the year.

One hundred and twenty teachers from Anglo-Indian Schools in Calcutta attended the course. A four week course on teaching of Bengali was also organised which was attended by all the teachers in Bengali of Anglo-Indian schools of Calcutta. One basic training school was started and re-organisation of a guru training school into a basic training school was sanctioned.

Hyderabad

Eleven teachers were deputed for the secondary education extension course organised at Mysore under the auspices of the United States Educational Foundation in India. Government relaxed the existing conditions laid down in the present study leave rules and sanctioned leave on half pay to all the teachers under training on study leave provided they put in one year's satisfactory and continuous service.

Jammu & Kashmir

Bureau of vocational guidance was started in the Teachers' Training College, Srinagar.

Madhya Bharat

Two of the existing normal schools were converted into basic training schools. Short camps were organised to guide and instruct teachers as well as supervisory staff in the methods and techniques of basic education. The remaining 'normal schools also gave greater rural bias to their courses. One refresher training course was organised.

Mysore

A post-graduate training college in basic education and a training school were opened during the year under report. An additional section for T. C. Higher Classes attached to a college was also sanctioned. The Special Teachers' Training Centre Opened at Vidyanagar with a capacity of 300 teachers continued to function at which 242 teachers were trained.

Pepsu

The number of seats in the training class for graduates attached to Brijindra College, Faridkot was increased to 120. A new training school and a training class attached to a high school were opened. Seven hundred teachers recruited under the Government of India scheme to relieve educated unemployment were given short course training at the Government Basic Training Institute, Nabha.

Table LXI—Number of

State	For Men		For Women		Total	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	*	49	*	29	*	78
Assam	27	29	6	4	33	33
Bihar	78	77	10	12	88	89
Bombay	65	69	41	45	106	114
Madhya Pradesh	16	15	8	8	24	23
Madras	119	76	97	68	216	144
Orissa	24	30	3	2	27	32
Punjab	5	6	1	1	6	7
Uttar Pradesh	107	73	24	22	131	95
West Bengal	43	45	10	10	53	55
Hyderabad	7	8	4	3	11	11
J. & Kashmir	**	1	**	...	**	1
Madhya Bharat	6	6	2	2	8	8
Mysore	6	7	3	4	9	11
Pepsu	2	3	...	...	2	3
Rajasthan	10	10	3	2	13	12
Saurashtra	6	6	2	3	8	9
T. Cochin	56	61	8	9	64	70
Ajmer	1	1	...	...	1	1
Bhopal	1	2	...	...	1	2
Bilaspur	1	1	...	...	1	1
Delhi	1	1	1	1	2	2
H. Pradesh	2	2	...	...	2	2
Kutch	1	1	...	...	1	1
Manipur	1	1	...	...	1	1
Vindhya Pradesh	3	3	...	...	3	3
India	588	583	223	225	811	808

*Included in
 **Figures are

Teachers, Training Schools

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Number of Schools in 1953-54 Managed by				State
	Govern- ment	Local Boards	Private Bodies		
			Aided	Unaided	
8	9	10	11	12	13
+78	41	...	37	...	Andhra
...	12	10	10	1	Assam
+ 1	66	...	21	2	Bihar
+ 8	31	1	69	13	Bombay
- 1	17	...	5	1	Madhya Pradesh
-72	62	...	81	1	Madras
+ 5	30	...	2	...	Orissa
+ 1	4	...	1	2	Punjab
-36	63	1	13	18	Uttar Pradesh
+ 2	41	1	12	1	West Bengal
...	7	...	1	3	Hyderabad
+ 1	1	...	...	...	J. & Kashmir
...	8	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
+ 2	9	...	1	1	Mysore
+ 1	3	...	...	...	Pepsu
- 1	12	...	...	...	Rajasthan
+ 1	4	...	5	...	Saurashtra
+ 6	20	...	50	...	Trav.-Cochin
...	1	...	...	...	Ajmer
+ 1	2	...	...	...	Bhopal
...	1	...	...	...	Bilaspur
...	2	...	...	...	Delhi
...	2	...	...	...	H. Pradesh
...	1	...	...	...	Kutch
...	1	...	...	...	Tripura
...	3	...	...	...	V. Pradesh
- 3	444	13	308	43	India

Madras State.
not available.

Rajasthan

One normal training school was converted into a basic training school. Fresh recruits employed for the primary schools, during 1953-54, were given a short term training of 6 weeks before they took up their duties.

Travancore-Cochin

The rules and schemes relating to the training of undergraduate teachers in the erstwhile Travancore and Cochin States were unified from the beginning of the year 1953-54. A refresher course for selected teachers in English was organised which benefitted 50 trained graduate teachers. The stipends given to teachers under training were enhanced to make them at par with their pay and allowances.

Bhopal

One basic training school was opened during the year under report.

Kutch

S. T. C. classes were started with the cooperation of headmasters of two government high schools.

Manipur

As the State had no facilities for training of graduate teachers, 11 teachers from government and aided schools were deputed for training outside the State.

Training Schools

Institutions

The total number of training schools in the country decreased from 811 (588 for men and 223 for women) to 808 (583 for men and 225 for women) during the year under report. Of these, 444 schools (55.0 per cent) were managed by government, 13 schools (1.6 per cent) by local boards and the remaining 351 schools (43.4 per cent) by private bodies. The corresponding percentages for the previous year were respectively 57.5; 1.7 and 40.8. Of the 351 schools managed by private bodies, 43 were not receiving any grant-in-aid. Besides these training schools, facilities for teachers' training were also provided by some secondary schools which had teachers' training classes attached to them.

A comparative state-wise statement giving the distribution of training schools during the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 may be seen in table LXI. Increase in the number of schools was reported by the States of Bombay (from 106 to 114),

Madras and Andhra (from 216 in composite Madras to 78 in Andhra and 144 in residuary Madras), Travancore-Cochin (from 64 to 70) Orissa (from 27 to 32), Mysore (from 9 to 11), West Bengal (from 53 to 55), Bihar (from 88 to 89), Punjab (from 6 to 7), Pepsu (from 2 to 3), Saurashtra (from 8 to 9) and Bhopal (from 1 to 2). In the States of Assam, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Ajmer, Bilaspur, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur and Vindhya Pradesh, the number of schools remained stationary. The disbandment of some of the mobile training squads in Uttar Pradesh resulted in the decrease of 36 schools, (from 131 to 95) in the State. The States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan reported decrease of one school each. There was one training school in Jammu and Kashmir. Among the remaining States, Coorg had a teachers' training class attached to a high school, while the States of A. and N. Islands and Tripura continued to be without any facilities for training of teachers within their own areas.

Pupils

The total number of students in training schools and training classes attached to other institutions rose from 72,781 (50,647 men and 22,134 women) to 76,633 (53,603 men and 23,030 women), showing an increase of 5.3 per cent. 61.9 per cent of these students were studying in government training schools, 0.7 per cent in training schools managed by local boards and 37.4 per cent in schools under private management. The corresponding percentages for 1952-53 were 64.2, 0.8 and 35.0 respectively. During this year, 46,218 students (33,590 men and 12,628 women) qualified for the award of the teachers' training certificate as compared to 38,488 students (28,187 men and 10,301 women) during the previous year.

The State-wise distribution of pupils is given in table LXII. All the States except Uttar Pradesh, Travancore-Cochin and Coorg shared the increase, the largest increase (2,284) being in Madras and Andhra taken together. The decrease in Uttar Pradesh was due to the disbandment of mobile training squads and that in Travancore-Cochin due to restricting the admission to the Government Training Institution, Ramavarmapuram and Women's Training Institution, Palluruthy. The extent to which the remaining States shared the increase is shown in col. (8) of table LXII. The out-put of teachers in the different States is indicated in cols. (9) to (11) of the same table.

Table LXII—Number of Pupils

State	Men		Women	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	*	8,548	*	3,249
Assam	1,436	1,604	160	189
Bihar	3,729	4,067	401	467
Bombay	7,415	7,677	3,801	4,040
Madhya Pradesh	2,115	2,136	766	780
Madras	18,232	11,307	11,075	8,487
Orissa	955	1,391	78	81
Punjab	1,107	*1,792	510	747
Uttar Pradesh	8,291	6,137	860	771
West Bengal	1,229	1,334	384	432
Hyderabad	1,004	1,036	331	313
Jammu & Kashmir	**	155	**	80
Madhya Bharat	378	451	92	80
Mysore	889	1,297	342	488
Pepsu	344	580	207	190
Rajasthan	663	796	147	155
Saurashtra	412	582	329	331
Travancore-Cochin	1,472	1,575	2,358	1,810
Ajmer	195	199	26	24
Bhopal	45	102	...	...
Bilaspur	40	40	...	...
Coorg	69	68	9	9
Delhi	149	186	199	213
Himachal Pradesh	247	234	36	65
Kutch	25	26	19	20
Manipur	29	56	1	4
Vindhya Pradesh	177	227	3	5
India	50,647	53,603	22,134	23,030

†Includes enrolment in training classes

‡Includes

*Included in

**Figures are

in Teachers' Training Schools

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Out-Put†			State
1952-53	1953-54		Men	Women	Total	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
*	11,795	+ 11,797	3,300	963	4,263	Andhra
1,596	1,793	+ 197	951	118	1,069	Assam
4,130	4,534	+ 404	2,441	371	2,812	Bihar
11,216	11,717	+ 501	3,447	1,437	4,884	Bombay
2,881	2,916	+ 35	998	357	1,355	Madhya Pradesh
29,307	19,794	- 9,513	7,664	4,621	12,285	Madras
1,033	1,472	+ 439	448	26	474	Orissa
1,617	2,539	+ 922	1,730	715	2,445	Punjab
9,151	6,908	- 2,243	5,887	603	6,490	Uttar Pradesh
1,613	1,766	+ 153	1,258	301	1,559	West Bengal
1,335	1,349	+ 14	753	136	889	Hyderabad
**	235	+ 235	151	82	233	J. & Kashmir
470	531	+ 61	409	69	478	Madhya Bharat
1,231	1,785	+ 554	609	156	765	Mysore
551	770	+ 219	433	182	615	Pepsu
810	951	+ 141	632	94	726	Rajasthan
741	913	+ 172	342	143	485	Saurashtra
3,830	3,385	- 445	1,217	1,986	3,203	Trav.-Cochin
221	223	+ 2	182	24	206	Ajmer
45	102	+ 57	83	...	83	Bhopal
40	40	...	40	...	40	Bilaspur
78	77	- 1	57	6	63	Coorg
348	399	+ 51	171	191	362	Delhi
283	299	+ 16	109	28	137	H. Pradesh
44	46	+ 2	17	10	27	Kutch
30	60	+ 30	40	4	44	Manipur
180	232	+ 52	221	5	226	Vindhya Pradesh
72,781	76,633	+ 3,852	33,590	12,628	46,218	India

attached to secondary schools.
private students.
Madras State.
not available.

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on teachers' training schools (excluding the amount spent on the training classes attached to other institutions) rose from Rs. 1,63,60,577 to Rs. 1,68,37,721, that is, at the rate of 2.9 per cent. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 1,27,59,606 were spent on institutions for men and Rs. 40,78,115 on those for women. The government schools accounted for 73.3 per cent of the total expenditure as compared to 1.5 per cent by those of local boards and 25.2 per cent by private schools. The corresponding figures for the previous year were: 76.2, 1.5 and 22.3. Table LXIII below gives the break up of the expenditure figures.

Table LXIII—Direct Expenditure on Teachers' Training Schools by Sources

Source	1952-53		1953-54	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	1,40,15,717	85.7	1,41,69,902	84.2
Local Board Funds	68,380	0.4	62,538	0.4
Fees	8,52,979	5.2	9,95,775	5.9
Endowments	7,43,325	4.5	8,28,708	4.9
Other Sources	6,80,176	4.2	7,80,798	4.6
Total	1,63,60,577	100.0	1,68,37,721	100.0

As usual, government continued to bear the major share of the expenditure on training schools. The expenditure from local board funds further declined during the year under report.

The average annual cost per pupil in teachers' training schools was Rs. 229.3—Rs. 232.6 in schools for men and Rs. 219.5 in those for women. It was distributed over different sources as: government funds Rs. 192.9, local board funds Rs. 0.9, fees Rs. 13.6, endowments Rs. 11.3 and other sources Rs. 10.6.

The expenditure on the teachers' training schools in different States during the year 1952-53 and 1953-54 is shown in table LXIV. Col. (8) indicates that it increased in all the States except Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad,

Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Himachal Pradesh. In Bihar, the expenditure returned to normalcy as arrears of revised pay were paid to the teachers in 1952-53. The decrease in the expenditure figures of Orissa was due to decrease in the expenditure on stipends as direct charges, while in Uttar Pradesh, it was because of the disbandment of mobile training squads. The closure of a government school in Hyderabad and the non-filling up of certain posts and the decrease in the expenditure on stipends in Mysore accounted for the decrease in these States. In the case of Himachal Pradesh the decrease was only apparent as it was due to the expenditure figures being properly reclassified. The extent to which this expenditure was met from different sources in the various states is given in cols. (13) to (17) of the table LXIV.

Scholarships and Stipends

Education in almost all the training schools managed by government and local boards continued to be free. Some private schools also offered free education. The in-service pupil-teachers generally got their usual salaries. The fees of pupils belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward communities and studying in private schools continued to be borne by government.

Training Colleges

Institutions

The number of training colleges for graduate and undergraduates rose from 58 (44 for men and 14 for women) in 1952-53 to 61 (47 for men and 14 for women) during the year under report. Of these, 10 (5 for men and 5 for women) were for undergraduates. Most of the colleges for men continued to enrol women students also. Thirty eight colleges were run by governments and the remaining 23 received grant-in-aid. Besides, the departments of education of the Universities of Aligarh, Allahabad, Annamalai, Banaras, Calcutta, Gauhati, Lucknow and Visva Bharati, training classes attached to some arts and science colleges and one research institute provided facilities for teachers' training.

The State-wise distribution of teachers training colleges during the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 is given in Table LXV. St. 'Xaviers' Institute of Education, Bombay (Bombay) and Mount—Carmel Training College, Kottayam (Travancore-Cochin) and Post-Graduate Training Centre in Mysore State were opened during the year under report, whereas Government Training College for women, Bareilly (Uttar

Table LXIV—Direct Expenditure on

State	On Schools for Men		On Schools for Women	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	*	7,58,312	*	3,38,861
Assam	5,20,099	5,65,643	30,096	32,916
Bihar	13,62,952	12,90,147	90,934	1,04,850
Bombay	19,02,916	20,17,478	10,90,078	13,98,298
Madhya Pradesh	5,02,345	5,89,680	2,99,546	2,63,839
Madras	16,99,274	10,64,062	10,45,003	8,10,934
Orissa	4,67,640	3,13,386	29,892	24,844
Punjab	1,56,868	1,82,716	26,660	35,678
Uttar Pradesh	23,75,813	21,81,745	6,28,662	5,32,962
West Bengal	3,56,069	4,16,938	1,37,799	1,45,840
Hyderabad	8,66,470	8,41,908	77,054	16,262
J. & Kashmir	**	57,968	**	...
Madhya Bharat	1,50,499	1,66,810	35,089	40,719
Mysore	7,11,123	6,41,223	81,375	1,01,134
Pepsu	50,000	77,745	...	...
Rajasthan	4,61,547	5,22,965	72,704	31,097
Saurashtra	3,28,894	4,20,790	38,983	56,113
Trav.-Cochin	3,68,457	2,95,316	45,029	56,812
Ajmer	75,528	80,770	...	...
Bhopal	10,230	28,331	...	...
Bilaspur	12,326	38,322	...	...
Delhi	17,702	35,126	68,895	86,956
Himachal Pradesh	68,207	42,886	...	...
Manipur	24,400	31,074	...	...
Kutch	9,967	13,401	...	...
Vindhya Pradesh	63,452	84,864	...	...
India	1,25,62,778	1,27,59,606	37,97,799	40,78,115

*Included in

**Figures are

£Percentage cannot be worked out

Teachers' Training Schools by States

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Average Annual Cost per Pupil	State
1952-53	1953-54	Amount	Percentage		
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
£			£	'93.3	Andhra
5,50,195	10,97,173	+ 10,97,173		333.8	Assam
14,53,886	5,98,559	+ 48,364	+	307.7	Bihar
29,92,994	13,94,997	- 58,889	-	295.5	Bombay
8,01,891	34,15,776	+ 4,22,782	+	292.7	Madhya Pradesh
27,44,277	8,53,519	+ 51,628	+	96.8	Madras
4,97,532	18,74,996	- 8,69,281		229.8	Orissa
1,83,528	3,38,230	- 1,59,302	-	225.1	Punjab
30,04,475	2,18,394	+ 34,866	+	393.0	Uttar Pradesh
4,93,868	27,14,707	- 2,89,768	-	318.7	West Bengal
9,43,524	5,62,778	+ 68,910	+	1,091.8	Hyderabad
**	8,58,170	- 85,354	-	658.7	J. & Kashmir
1,85,588	57,968	+ 57,968	**	390.8	Madhya Bharat
7,92,498	2,07,529	+ 21,941	+	415.9	Mysore
50,000	7,42,357	- 50,141	-	109.8	Pepsu
5,34,251	77,745	+ 27,745	+	582.6	Rajasthan
3,67,877	5,54,062	+ 19,811	+	522.3	Saurashtra
4,13,486	4,76,903	+ 1,09,026	+	104.0	Trav.-Cochin
75,528	3,52,128	- 61,358	-	362.2	Ajmer
10,230	80,770	+ 5,242	+	277.8	Bhopal
12,326	28,331	+ 18,101	+	958.1	Bilaspur
86,597	38,322	+ 25,996	+	359.1	Delhi
68,207	1,22,082	+ 35,485	+	204.2	H. Pradesh
24,400	42,886	- 25,321	-	675.5	Kutch
9,967	31,074	+ 6,674	+	223.4	Manipur
63,452	13,401	+ 3,434	+	365.8	Vindhya Pradesh
1,63,60,577	84,864	+ 21,412	+	229.3	India
1,68,37,721		+ 4,77,144	+	2.9	

Madras State.
not available.

as separate figures for Andhra and Madras for 1952-53 are not available.

Table LXIV—Direct Expenditure on Teachers' Training Schools by States—(Contd.)

State	Percentage of Expenditure (1953-54) met from				
	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources
12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra	76.7	...	...	20.2	3.1
Assam	97.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.5
Bihar	93.7	...	0.3	...	6.0
Bombay	72.6	0.4	14.9	1.6	10.5
Madhya Pradesh	94.1	0.1	2.5	0.1	3.2
Madras	68.4	...	2.1	27.5	2.0
Orissa	98.4	..	0.0	...	1.6
Punjab	77.2	...	17.7	...	5.1
Uttar Pradesh	92.4	0.6	5.5	0.4	1.1
West Bengal	86.2	5.1	2.1	4.4	2.2
Hyderabad	96.2	...	1.0	...	2.8
J. & Kashmir	100.0	...	..	...	...
Madhya Bharat	100.0	...	...	...	...
Mysore	98.5	...	1.0	...	0.5
Pepsu	100.0	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan	99.9	...	0.1	...	...
Saurashtra	70.7	...	4.3	...	25.0
Trav.-Cochin	44.0	...	48.3	...	7.7
Ajmer	100.0	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	100.0	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	100.0	...	...	...	...
Delhi	89.8	...	10.2	...	...
H. Pradesh	100.0	...	...	...	...
Kutch	100.0	...	...	...	...
Mainpur	100.0	...	...	...	...
V. Pradesh	96.7	...	3.0	...	0.3
India	84.2	0.4	5.9	4.9	4.6

Table LXV—Number of Teachers' Training Colleges†

State	For men		For Women		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Number of Colleges (in 1953-54) Managed by		
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953		Government	Private Bodies	
	-53	-54	-53	-54	-53	-54			Aid- ed	Unaid- ed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra	*	2	*	1	*	3	+ 3	2	1	...
Bihar	2	2	1	1	3	3	...	1	2	...
Bombay	9	10	...	...	9	10	+ 1	6	4	...
Madhya Pradesh	4	4	2	2	6	6	...	4	2	...
Madras	9	7	4	3	13	10	— 3	4	6	...
Orissa	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Punjab	1	1	2	2	3	3	...	2	1	...
Uttar Pradesh	5	5	5	4	10	9	— 1	6	3	...
West Bengal	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	2	1	...
Hyderabad	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
J. & Kashmir	**	1	...	...	**	1	+ 1	1	...	...
Madhya Bharat	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...
Mysore	1	2	...	...	1	2	+ 1	2	...	...
Saurashtra	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
Trav.-Cochin	2	2	...	1	2	3	+ 1	2	1	...
Delhi	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
India	44	47	14	14	58	61	+ 3	38	23	...

†Excludes university teaching departments and training classes attached to arts and science colleges.

*Included in Madras State.

**Figures are not available.

Table LXVI—Number of Pupils†

State	Men		Women		Total	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	*	388	*	68	*	456
Assam	71	68	20	21	91	89
Bihar	155	196	30	49	185	245
Bombay	733	756	410	322	1,143	1,088
Madhya Pradesh	489	521	246	247	735	768
Madras	877	578	294	254	1,171	832
Orissa	83	65	12	15	95	80
Punjab	278	462	447	585††	725	1,047
Uttar Pradesh	1,463	1,483	724	548	2,187	2,031
West Bengal	366	432	226	295	592	727
Hyderabad	129	143	29	26	158	169
J. & Kashmir	**	51	**	10	**	61
Madhya Bharat	81	101	20	17	101	118
Mysore	67	85	19	17	86	102
Pepsu	61	110	8	10	69	120
Rajasthan	128	194	8	23	136	217
Trav.-Cochin	178	174	124	209	302	383
Delhi	70	97	188	218+	258	315
India	5,229	5,904	2,805	2,944	8,034	8,848

†Includes pupils in university teaching departments and training

‡Includes private

*Included in

**Figures are

††Includes 268 girls in

+ Includes 173 girls in teacher training diploma in Lady Irwin

in Teachers' Training Colleges

Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Out Put ‡						State
	Degree or Equivalent Diplomas			Certificates			
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Wo- men	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
+ 456	420	70	490	...	...	...	Andhra
— 2	34	12	46	...	...	...	Assam
+ 60	167	43	210	..	...	..	Bihar
— 55	528	269	797	311	249	560	Bombay
+ 33	197	52	249	163	78	241	Madhya Pradesh
— 339	541	252	793	..	...	...	Madras
— 15	75	12	87	...	..	...	Orissa
+ 322	358	245	603	...	115	115	Punjab
— 156	1,504	404	1,908	32	231	263	Uttar Pradesh
+ 135	152	58	210	8	6	14	West Bengal
+ 11	103	12	115	29	2	31	Hyderabad
+ 61	57	10	67	...	...	..	J. & Kashmir
+ 17	47	4	51	46	7	53	Madhya Bharat
+ 16	74	19	93	12	...	12	Mysore
+ 51	88	7	95	..	...	..	Pepsu
+ 81	134	18	152	66	5	71	Rajasthan
+ 81	139	169	308	...	...	...	Trav.-Cochin
+ 57	92	71	163	...	...	...	Delhi
+ 814	4,710	1,727	6,437	667	693	1,360	India

classes attached to arts and science colleges.
 candidates also.
 Madras State.
 not available.
 J. S. T. C. and. T. T. C.
 College, New Delhi.

Pradesh) was closed down. Government Teachers' Training College, Srinagar has been reported for the first time. There was no change in the number of training colleges in other States. Assam, Pepsu, Saurashtra and all the Part C States excepting Delhi, continued to be without a training college. As in the previous year, instruction for B.T. degree was, however, provided by the Gauhati University, training departments of 2 arts and science colleges in Assam and in an arts and science college in Pepsu.

Pupils

The total number of students under instruction in training colleges, university education departments and training classes attached to arts and science colleges rose from 8,034 (5,229 men and 2,805 women) to 8,848 (5,904 men and 2,944 women). The rate of increase was 10.1 per cent (12.9 per cent in the case of men and 5.0 per cent in case of women). During this year, 6437 candidates (4,710 men and 1,727 women) qualified for the award of degrees and equivalent diplomas in education as compared to 5,878 candidates (4,247 men and 1,631 women) during 1952-53. The number of students awarded certificates in teaching declined from 1,455 (773 men and 682 women) to 1,360 (667 men and 693 women).

The State-wise distribution of enrolment for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 is given in Table LXVI. All the States shared the increase in enrolment except Assam, Bombay, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. The decrease in Uttar Pradesh was due to the closure of one college and in the remaining States it was of minor order.

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on the training colleges (excluding the expenditure on university departments of Education and training classes attached to arts and science colleges) increased from Rs. 43,17,852 to Rs. 43,58,452. Of the total, Rs. 36,26,647 were spent on the colleges for men and Rs. 7,31,805 on those for women. The percentage of expenditure on training colleges managed by government and private aided bodies was 72.5 and 27.5 respectively. The extent to which the expenditure was borne by different sources during the year 1952-53 and 1953-54 is given in table LXVII.

**Table LXVII—Direct Expenditure on Teachers' Training
Colleges by Sources**

Source	1952-53		1953-54	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs		Rs.	
Government Funds	34,93,380	80.9	34,34,394	78.8
Local Board Funds	...	...	...	...
Fees	4,44,254	10.3	5,22,497	12.0
Endowments	1,52,691	3.5	1,48,928	3.4
Other Sources	* 2,27,527	5.3	2,52,633	5.8
Total	43,17,852	100.0	43,58,452	100.0

It will be observed that (a) government continued to meet about four-fifths of the expenditure and (b) the proportion of expenditure from fees increased from 10.3 to 12.0 per cent.

The average annual cost per pupil in teachers training colleges came to Rs. 670.1—Rs. 693.7 in case of colleges for men and Rs. 573.5 in colleges for women. Its distribution according to sources of income was; government Rs. 528.0, fees Rs. 80.3, endowments Rs. 22.9 and other sources Rs. 38.9.

The details of expenditure on training colleges in different States are given in table LXVIII. The decrease in expenditure on the training colleges in Bombay was due mainly to the decrease in the number of trainees deputed at government cost and in Uttar Pradesh due to the closure of one college and the reduction in expenditure on the Government constructive Training College, Lucknow.

Table LXVIII—Direct Expenditure

State	For Men		For Women		Total	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	*	1,18,870	*	37,737	*	1,56,607
Bihar	1,26,210	1,30,300	41,180	37,925	1,67,390	1,68,225
Bombay	6,96,929	6,30,920	...	...	6,96,929	6,30,920
M. Pradesh	3,73,884	4,03,155	74,462	99,147	4,48,346	5,02,302
Madras	5,09,377	4,12,498	2,64,117	2,20,388	7,73,494	6,32,886
Orissa	45,144	30,341	...	...	45,144	30,341
Punjab	1,19,094	1,27,565	1,00,902	94,655	2,19,996	2,22,220
Uttar Pradesh	3,46,499	3,02,588	2,73,824	2,09,148	6,20,323	5,11,736
West Bengal	3,53,748	3,55,021	...	...	3,53,748	3,55,021
Hyderabad	4,80,287	4,73,767	...	...	4,80,287	4,73,767
J. & Kashmir	**	1,32,002	**	...	**	1,32,002
M. Bharat	78,652	82,402	...	...	78,652	82,402
Mysore	57,495	56,165	...	...	57,495	56,165
Rajasthan	1,06,206	1,12,883	...	...	1,06,206	1,12,883
Trav.-Cochin	1,12,331	1,03,822	...	32,805	1,12,331	1,36,627
Delhi	1,57,511	154,348	...	...	157,511	1,54,348
India	35,63,367	36,26,647	7,54,485	7,31,805	43,17,852	43,58,452

*Included in
 **Figures are

on Teachers' Training Colleges by States

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Average Annual Cost Per Pupil	Percentage of Expenditure (1953-54) met from				State
		Government Funds	Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sour- ces	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.					
+1,56,607	498.7	87.2	0.1	12.5	0.2	Andhra
+ 835	634.8	100.0	...	..	...	Bihar
- 66,009	724.4	52.6	30.7	...	16.7	Bombay
+ 53,956	645.6	77.8	5.5	4.1	12.6	M. Pradesh
- 1,40,608	537.3	78.8	4.5	16.5	0.2	Madras
- 14,803	379.3	100.0	...	...	...	Orissa
+ 2,224	513.2	65.1	34.9	..	..	Punjab
- 1,08,587	683.2	80.8	10.8	0.9	7.5	Uttar Pradesh
+ 1,273	949.3	94.5	1.9	...	3.6	West Bengal
- 6,520	1,294.4	99.6	0.4	...	...	Hyderabad
+ 1,32,002	729.3	97.9	2.1	...	...	J. & Kashmir
+ 3,750	698.3	100.0	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
- 1,330	550.6	91.5	8.5	...	..	Mysore
+ 6,677	520.2	60.2	31.6	..	8.2	Rajasthan
+ 24,296	356.7	27.7	56.6	...	15.7	Trav.-Cochin
- 3,163	1,624.7	93.0	7.0	...	...	Delhi
+ 40,600	670.1	78.8	12.0	3.4	5.8	India

Madras State.
not available.

CHAPTER VIII

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

This chapter deals with professional and technical education excepting teachers' training which has been discussed in the preceding chapter.

The development and expansion in the field of Professional and Technical Education in the country continued according to programme during the year under review. With the opening of new institutions and the expansion of existing ones and the introduction of new courses, the intake increased at all levels. Further improvements were effected in the standard of teaching and research facilities *viz.*, equipment, buildings and staff.

On the recommendation of the All-India Council for Technical Education, the Central Government decided to establish a School of Town and Country Planning in Delhi as a joint enterprise of the Government and Institute of Town Planners (India). The School will offer a complete diploma course in town, country and regional planning as well as short-term and refresher courses for persons engaged in town planning work.

A meeting of the Planning Committee for the Administrative Staff College was held under the Chairmanship of Mr. T.T. Krishnamachari, Minister for Commerce and Industry at New Delhi on the 23rd December, 1953. The Committee decided that an Administrative Staff College, similar to the one in the U. K., should be established in India as a joint enterprise of industry and commerce and the Central Government. The college, however, should be autonomous in all respects and its administration and management should vest in a Court of Governors. It was also decided that, for the promotion and co-ordination of all management activities on a national scale, a professional body known as the National Institute or Association of Management should be set up, as an enterprise of industry and commerce in collaboration with the Central Government.

The Committee appointed two sub-committees, one to prepare detailed plans and estimates for the Administrative Staff College and another for the National Institute of Manage-

ment on the basis of the above principles with the following terms of reference :

(i) *For Administrative Staff College*

To prepare a comprehensive plan for the establishment of an Administrative Staff College—its administration and management, the contents and methods and duration of the training course, the size of the college and conditions of admission, selection of staff, financial implications and the role of the Government in the establishment of the college.

(ii) *For National Institute of Management*

To prepare a comprehensive report on the setting up of a National Institute or Association of Management covering functions of the Institute, its constitution and organisational structure, location of headquarters, criteria and grades of membership, appointment of officers and staff, functional relationship with regional institutes and other professional and educational bodies, affiliation with international organisations for management and finances.

The Radio Engineering Committee of the All-India Council finalised the scheme of National Diploma Course in Electrical Communication Engineering.

The All-India Board of Technical Studies in Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology made an assessment of the various qualifications in Chemical Engineering and Technology awarded by the universities/institutions and indicated what recognition should be given to each qualification for the purpose of employment. The Board also considered the schemes for the establishment/development of Ore Dressing Laboratories in Chemical Engineering/Chemical Technology Departments.

The Indian Institute of Technology, Khargpur, which is under the administrative control of the Central Ministry of Education, maintained its programme of development and expansion. It had 805 students on its rolls. Under the Colombo Plan, the United Kingdom contributed machine tools to equip the 'Tool Room' of the Production Engineering Department of the Institute.

The administrative control of the Nilokheri Polytechnic was taken over by the Central Ministry of Education from the Community Projects Administration.

The Central Government sanctioned a non-lapsable block grant of Rs. 21 lakhs per annum for the development and expansion of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore,

for a period of 5 years. A sum of one lakh of rupees was sanctioned for the development of the Physics Department of the institute.

The Regional Offices at Bombay and Calcutta completed their fourth year of useful work. Their main activities related to (a) arranging practical training facilities in industries for engineering and technological graduates and diploma holders, (b) establishment of liaison between industries and educational institutions, (c) survey of the existing facilities for technical education and training in the region and (d) assessing requirements of the institutions for maintaining proper standards. Preliminary work necessary for setting up the remaining two regional offices in the South and the North was in progress.

Under the First Five Year Plan, the Central Ministry of Education paid Rs. 61,31,533 as grants to various institutions including universities for the development of scientific and technical education and research and of Rs. 5,80,000 as interest free loan to the engineering and technological institutions.

The Scheme of the All-India Council for Technical Education for the improvement and expansion of selected engineering and technological institutions made good progress and the following grants and loans were paid for the purpose:

Recurring grant	Rs. 15,91,453
Equipment grant	Rs. 16,17,000
Building grant	Rs. 5,00,715
Interest-free Loans for construction of hostels	Rs. 2,97,000

The Schemes of Practical Training Stipends and Research Training Scholarships of the Ministry made further progress and Rs. 3.54 lakhs and Rs. 7.22 lakhs were spent on the two schemes respectively.

The Deans and some experts of the Universities of Wisconsin and Illinois, U.S.A. visited some leading technical institutions in the country for examining the possibilities of establishing sisterhood relations between selected Indian and American institutions.

Main Developments

A brief account of the important developments in the field of professional and technical education (other than teachers' training) in the different States is given below:

Andhra

Diploma course in automobile engineering and a short course of one year's duration in fisheries were introduced in the Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada.

Bihar

Industrial classes were attached to several middle schools. A school of agriculture and animal husbandry was organised.

Bombay

The Gujrat University revised the courses for M. D. and M. S. examinations. The detailed syllabuses for the M. Pharm., diploma in Pharmacy, diploma in Ophthalmology, diploma in Journalism, M. E. (civil), M. E. (electrical) and Law (Preliminary, First LL. B., and Second LL. B) were framed. The M.S. University of Baroda introduced courses leading to the degrees of M. D., M. S. and B. Arch. and for post-graduate diplomas in Medicine and Banking and for diploma in Co-operation. The University of Karnatak introduced new law courses. The Sidharatha College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay started functioning and the Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay, was raised to the College standard during the year under report.

Madhya Pradesh

The University of Nagpur started post-graduate courses in Medicine and the M. B., B. S. degree awarded by it was recognised by the Medical Council of India. A number of trade courses were started at the Kala-Niketan, Jabalpur. The University of Nagpur received Rs. 6.5 lakhs from the C. P. M. O. Company Ltd., for the advancement of study of science and technology for the benefit of mining and industries including the manganese ore industry.

Madras

The University of Madras instituted M. Sc. degree in Engineering (Public Health), post-graduate diploma in horticulture and converted the post-graduate diploma in Radiology into a two years' course. The University ordinance was amended to provide for the conduct of two examinations in a year in B. D. S. The Kasturba Medical College, Manipal was opened during the year. A post-graduate refresher course was conducted in the Madras Veterinary College. General mechanics course of five years duration was introduced in the three polytechnics at Madras, Madurai and Kozhikide. A certificate course in welding was also introduced in the polytechnic at Madurai.

Punjab

The Punjab Engineering College, hitherto functioning at Roorkee, was shifted to Chandigarh during the year.

Uttar Pradesh

The Roorkee University instituted post-graduate courses of one year's duration in (i) Advanced Hydraulics and Irrigation, and (ii) Advanced Structures and Concrete Technology. It also conducted short-term courses for the benefit of engineers in the profession.

West Bengal

The Bengal Textile Institute, Serampore, and the Behrampore Textile Institute, Behrampore, were raised to college standard. 'The Maternity and Child Welfare Section' of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, was being developed as an International Training Centre for Maternal and Child Health Workers in collaboration with U. N. I. C. E. F. and W. H. O. The estimated cost of the scheme, spread over a period of 5 years, was Rs. 90 lakhs, which would be shared equally by U. N. I. C. E. F. and the Government of India. New courses of Master of Engineering and Diploma in Anaesthesia were instituted by the Calcutta University and regulations relating to B. E., LL. B. and M. Sc. (Tech.) were revised. A scheme for the establishment of a school of printing technology was approved and steps were taken to implement it. A new department intended to impart specialised training in 5 different crafts was opened in the Government College of Art and Craft, Calcutta.

Hyderabad

Evening classes for diploma course in Banking were started.

Madhya Bharat

An electrical engineering course was started in the Central Technical Institute, Lashkar.

Pepsu

The government started a medical college at Patiala, with a five-hundred-bed hospital attached to it.

Bhopal

One government engineering school providing courses for diploma in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering was started at Bhopal.

Vocational and Technical Schools

Institutions

During this year, there were 2,599 vocational and technical schools in the country as against 2,616 during the previous year. The current year's number excludes 155 gymnasia in Bombay which were returned as schools for physical education and included in the last year's figures. Besides, there were classes for vocational and technical education attached to schools for general education. According to type, the distribution was: agriculture schools 38, arts and crafts schools 404, commerce schools 765, engineering schools 37, schools for forestry 5, marine training schools 2, medical schools 75, schools for physical education 17, teachers' training schools 808, technical and industrial schools 447 and one 'other' school (Industrial Training Centre, Koni, Madhya-Pradesh). All types of schools, except schools for physical education, teachers' training schools, technical and industrial schools and 'other' schools, registered increases in their number. The reason for the fall in the number of schools for physical education has already been indicated above as the exclusion of gymnasia in Bombay. The decline in the number of teachers' training schools was mainly due to the disbandment of mobile training squads in Uttar Pradesh as stated in chapter VII. The decrease of 3 in the number of technical and industrial schools and of one in that of 'other' schools was mainly due to the re-classification of these schools.

The distribution of the 2,599 vocational and technical schools according to managements was: government 765 (29.4 per cent), local boards 44 (1.7 per cent), private aided bodies 960 (36.9 per cent) and private unaided bodies 830 (32.0 per cent).

Enrolment

The enrolment in the various vocational and technical schools, including classes attached to schools for general education, rose by 2023 to 21,17,436 during the year under

Table LXIX—Statistics of Vocational and Technical Schools by Type

Type of School	Number of Institutions*			Number of Pupil†				Expenditure	
				Boys		Girls			
	1952-53	1953-54		1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs.	Rs.
Agriculture	37	38		2,032	2,254	22	30	16,89,000	15,28,663
Arts & Crafts	382	404		7,429	4,966	11,581	12,611	15,02,668	19,54,382
Commerce	691	765		47,855	54,760	6,557	7,623	22,24,478	24,80,559
Engineering	28	37		9,133	16,642	3	5	23,46,414	34,67,081
Forestry	3	5		71	95	...	...	99,288	1,01,278
Marine Training	1	2		102	659	...	...	4,22,841	6,28,952
Medical	41	75		3,754	3,305	1,778	2,484	24,41,582	18,27,779
Physical Education	170	17		13,089	2,123	1,339	329	3,94,405	2,09,464
Teachers' Training	811	808		50,647	53,603	22,134	23,030	1,63,60,577	1,68,37,721
Technical & Industrial	450	447		27,294	22,971	10,179	9,855	1,22,44,614	1,10,30,641
Others	2	1		409	91	5	...	3,08,021	4,24,823
Total	2,616	2,599		1,61,815	1,61,469	53,598	55,967	4,00,33,888	4,04,91,343

*Excludes classes attached to schools for general education.

†Includes pupils in classes attached to schools for general education and those reading in colleges for school courses.

Table LXIX—Statistics of Vocational and Technical Schools by Type—(Contd.)

Type of School	Percentage of Expenditure (1935-54) met from					Average Annual Cost per Pupil	
	Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	1952-53	1953-54
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Rs.	Rs.
- 10							
Agriculture	5.9		0.8	1.2	38.1	853.9	693.3
Arts & Crafts	49.8		16.6	6.5	26.7	79.0	111.1
Commerce	5.7	0.4	84.1	2.7	7.5	41.0	39.9
Engineering	65.0	0.4	26.6	5.6	2.4	437.0	388.5
Forestry	100.0					1398.4	1066.1
Marine Training	22.7		6.4		0.9	4145.5	954.4
Medical	71.1	1.1	12.8	0.3	14.7	677.8	402.2
Physical Education	46.7	1.9	18.9	1.8	30.7	27.9	96.6
Teachers' Training	84.2	0.4	5.9	4.9	4.6	230.3	229.3
Technical & Industrial	74.0	1.7	9.9	7.3	7.1	329.3	308.9
Others	92.1				7.9	744.0	4668.4
Total	71.8	0.7	14.2	5.1	8.2	193.3	195.0

Table LXX—Statistics of Vocational and

State	Number of Institutions†		Number of	
			Boys	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	*	182	*	13,969
Assam	63	62	2,870	2,980
Bihar	158	157	7,510	7,954
Bombay	616	533	37,646	28,714
Madhya Pradesh	49	50	4,808	5,288
Madras	650	517	45,720	35,824
Orissa	62	70	2,282	2,516
Punjab	47	46	3,217	4,220
Uttar Pradesh	207	170	12,539	10,000
West Bengal	237	251	18,067	19,018
Hyderabad	35	36	3,284	3,616
Jammu & Kashmir	**	1	**	163
Madhya Bharat	19	26	640	1,203
Mysore	100	109	9,162	10,845
Pepsu	5	6	849	1,425
Rajasthan	14	14	743	1,040
Saurashtra	15	16	1,306	1,786
Trav.-Cochin	312	318	9,024	8,126
Ajmer	2	2	325	335
Bhopal	2	5	178	251
Bilaspur	1	1	40	40
Coorg	2	2	136	133
Delhi	6	8	627	894
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	360	347
Kutch	1	2	25	54
Manipur	2	4	48	149
Tripura	1	1	155	145
Vindhya Pradesh	7	7	254	434
India	2,616	2,599	1,61,815	1,61,469

†Excludes classes attached to
 ‡Includes pupils in classes attached to schools for general
 *Included in
 **Figures are

Technical Schools by States

Pupils		Expenditure		State
Girls				
1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	
6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	
*	3,567	* 16,79,980	Andhra	
394	407	10,40,935	11,41,579	Assam
1,006	1,049	24,13,530	24,81,886	Bihar
14,141	15,553	82,78,034	79,96,730	Bombay
1,069	1,097	20,37,238	21,03,557	Madhya Pradesh
14,207	11,431	55,68,161	43,39,444	Madras
405	353	13,17,657	8,79,714	Orissa
1,911	2,092	19,25,288	16,44,767	Punjab
1,815	2,272	47,57,858	46,36,078	Uttar Pradesh
6,918	6,729	47,60,601	43,65,718	West Bengal
345	349	20,14,318	20,01,465	Hyderabad
**	80	** 57,968	Jammu and Kashmir	
254	336	3,32,743	4,60,739	Madhya Bharat
1,178	1,482	16,69,284	19,84,963	Mysore
277	246	1,32,605	2,68,223	Pepsu
147	156	5,50,612	6,14,342	Rajasthan
394	395	12,54,427	16,02,353	Saurashtra
8,720	7,684	11,43,877	10,13,901	Travancore-Cochin
26	24	1,54,632	1,56,914	Ajmer
...	...	20,976	1,16,993	Bhopal
...	...	12,326	38,322	Bilaspur
34	35	40,797	34,520	Coorg
278	469	2,30,369	4,73,807	Delhi
36	65	1,23,157	99,031	Himachal Pradesh
19	20	24,400	59,741	Kutch
1	56	13,477	19,657	Manipur
20	15	18,120	14,622	Tripura
3	5	1,98,466	2,04,329	Vindhya Pradesh
53,598	55,967	4,00,33,888	4,04,91,343	India

schools for general education.
 education and those studying in colleges for school courses.
 Madras State.
 not available.

**Table LXX—Statistics of Vocational and Technical Schools
by States—(Contd.)**

State	Percentage of Expenditure (1953-54) met from				
	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sources
11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra	64.6	0.9	12.5	16.8	5.2
Assam	89.5	0.9	5.2	0.7	3.7
Bihar	88.9	0.3	3.3	0.3	7.2
Bombay	59.2	0.7	18.8	2.3	19.0
Madhya Pradesh	88.6	0.2	4.9	0.1	6.2
Madras	51.5	0.4	22.4	20.0	5.7
Orissa	86.0	...	7.7	...	6.3
Punjab	71.9	0.5	13.6	0.7	13.3
Uttar Pradesh	81.6	2.0	9.0	6.8	0.6
West Bengal	62.4	1.7	25.6	4.2	6.1
Hyderabad	93.9	...	1.8	0.0	4.3
J. & Kashmir	100.0	...	...	...	...
Madhya Bharat	89.4	...	7.6	1.2	1.8
Mysore	80.5	0.1	14.8	1.1	3.5
Pepsu	38.6	...	47.3	...	14.1
Rajasthan	99.0	...	0.8	...	0.2
Saurashtra	70.3	...	6.3	9.8	13.6
Trav.-Cochin	51.8	...	37.8	...	10.4
Ajmer	100.0	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	100.0	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	100.0	...	...	...	...
Coorg	100.0	...	...	...	...
Delhi	95.4	0.7	2.7	0.1	1.1
H. Pradesh	100.0	...	...	...	...
Kutch	92.1	...	...	...	7.9
Manipur	98.2	...	0.1	1.5	0.2
Tripura	100.0	...	...	...	...
V. Pradesh	98.0	...	1.3	...	0.7
India	71.8	0.7	5.1	5.1	8.2

report. The distribution of the enrolment for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 is as under:—

Vocation	1952-53		1953-54	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture	2,054	1.0	2,284	1.1
Arts and Crafts	19,010	8.8	17,577	8.1
Commerce	54,412	25.3	62,383	28.7
Engineering	9,136	4.2	16,647	7.7
Forestry	71	0.0	95	0.0
Marine Training	102	0.0	659	0.3
Medical	5,532	2.6	5,789	2.7
Physical Education	14,428	6.7	2,452*	1.1
Teacher's Training	72,781	33.8	76,633	35.2
Technical and Industrial	37,473	17.4	32,826	15.1
Others	414	0.2	91	0.0
Total	2,15,413	100.0	2,17,436	100.0

It will be observed that the increase in the number of pupils extended over all types of vocational education except arts and crafts and technical and industrial education. The decrease in arts and crafts and technical and industrial subjects was due to proper classification of pupils under engineering, arts and crafts and technical and industrial. The exclusion of gymnasias in Bombay resulted in the decrease in enrolment in physical education. The increase was highest in Commerce (7,971).

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on vocational and technical schools (excluding attached classes) rose from Rs. 4,00,33,888 to Rs. 4,04,91,343 or at the rate of 1.1 per cent. This constitutes 3.4 per cent (as compared to 3.6 per cent in 1952-53) of the total direct expenditure on all types of education. Of

*Excludes enrolment of Gymnasias in the State of Bombay.

the total expenditure, 71.8 per cent was met from government funds, 0.7 per cent from local board funds, 14.2 per cent from fees, 5.1 per cent from endowments and 8.2 per cent from the other sources. The corresponding percentages for 1952-53 were 73.7, 1.1, 13.0, 4.5 and 7.7 respectively. The largest amount was expended on teachers' training schools (41.6 per cent), followed by technical and industrial schools (27.2 per cent), engineering schools (8.6 per cent), commerce schools (6.1 per cent), arts and crafts schools (4.8 per cent), medical schools (4.5 per cent), schools for agriculture (3.8 per cent), marine training schools (1.6 per cent), schools for physical education (0.5 per cent), schools for forestry (0.3 per cent) and 'other' school (1.0 per cent). The average annual cost per pupil in the vocational and technical schools increased from Rs. 193.3 in 1952-53 to Rs. 195.0 in 1953-54. The average cost was the highest in Industrial Training Centre—Koni, Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 4668.4) and the lowest (Rs. 39.9) in commerce. Statewise details of these schools are given in table LXX.

A brief account of each type of vocational and technical education except teachers' training, which has already been discussed in detail in the previous chapter and marine training and the 'other' school for each of which there was only one institution is given below:

Agricultural Schools

The total number of agriculture schools rose by one to 38 during this year. One agricultural school was started in each of the States of Bhopal and Kutch, while Mysore reported a decrease of one. Of the total, 34 schools were managed by the government, one by local boards and 3 by private bodies. The number of pupils increased by 230 to 2,284 (2,254 boys and 30 girls). Of the total direct expenditure of Rs. 15,28,663, 59.9 per cent was met from government funds, 0.8 per cent from fees, 1.2 per cent from endowments and 38.1 per cent from other sources. The average annual cost

per pupil was Rs. 693.3. The State-wise details of these schools are given in table LXXI.

Table LXXI—Statistics of Agricultural Schools

State	No. of Institutions	Number of pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Assam	1	40	...	40	21,513	537.8
Bihar	2	73	14	87	30,856	354.7
Bombay	17	981	...	981	9,45,716	964.3
M. Pradesh	2	263	16	279	24,251	86.9
Madras	1	23	...	23	41,876	1,820.7
Orissa	1	20	...	20	3,266	163.3
Punjab	1	71	...	71	36,040	507.6
U. Pradesh	3	302	...	302	1,94,801	645.0
West Bengal	1	56	...	56	11,131	198.8
Hyderabad	1	33	...	33	48,154	1,459.2
M. Bharat	1	18	...	18	2,405	133.6
Mysore	2	182*	...	182	28,175	273.5
Rajasthan	2	76	...	76	63,918	841.0
Saurashtra	1	28	...	28	6,474	231.2
Bhopal	1	28	...	28	28,667	1,023.8
V. Pradesh	1	60	...	60	41,420	690.3
India	38	2,254	30	2284	15,28,663	693.3

Arts and Crafts Schools

The number of arts and crafts schools increased during 1953-54 from 382 to 404. Eight more schools were reported by Bombay, 7 by Punjab, 4 by Madhya Pradesh, 3 by Madhya Bharat and one each by Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad and Rajasthan, while 2 schools in Madras and Andhra and one in Bihar were closed down. The distribution of these schools according to managements was: government 53, local boards 1 and private bodies 350 including 75 unaided. The total number of 17,577 pupils (4,966 boys and 12,611 girls) were enrolled in these schools during this year as compared to 19,010 pupils (7,429 boys and 11,581 girls) enrolled in 1952-53. The fall in enrolment in Bombay, Orissa, Travancore-Cochin

†Includes enrolment in attached classes also.

*Includes 79 boys doing I. D. D.

and Bhopal which was due to reclassification of pupils studying for arts and crafts, engineering, industry and technology and general education was responsible for the overall decrease in this respect. The total direct expenditure on these schools increased from Rs. 15,02,668 to Rs. 19,54,382, about 49.8 per cent of which was contributed by government. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 111.1. Statewise statistics of these schools are given in table LXXII below.

Table LXXII—Statistics of Arts and Crafts Schools

State	No. of Institutions	Numbers of pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	4	...	176	176	23,611	134.2
Bihar	13	103	150	253	33,212	131.3
Bombay	165	727	7,669	8,396	6,44,756	76.8
Madhya Pradesh	4	380	8	388	81,968	211.3
Madras	19	7	906	913	1,26,377	135.3
Orissa	11	132	107	239	37,120	155.3
Punjab	7	275	...	275	2,05,539	747.4
Uttar Pradesh	2	17	354	371	1,19,896	323.2
West Bengal	1	91	63	154	8,839	57.4
Hyderabad	16	759	...	759	3,81,728	502.9
Madhya Bharat	8	43	228	271	38,252	141.2
Rajasthan	2	110	1	111	60,280	543.1
Trav.-Cochin	148	2,054	2,927	4,981	1,57,104	31.5
Bhopal	1	96	...	96	14,075	146.6
Coorg	1	13	6	19	5,547	291.9
Manipur	1	14	1	15	1,456	97.1
Tripura	1	145	15	160	14,622	91.4
India	404	4,966	12,611	17,577	19,54,382	111.1

Commerce Schools

During 1953-54, the number of commerce schools increased by 74 to 765. The biggest increase was reported by the States of Madras and Andhra (45), followed by Bombay (22), Mysore (6) and West Bengal (2), while Uttar Pradesh reported a decrease of one. Of the total, 7 schools were managed by the government and the remaining 758 by private

bodies (103 aided and 655 unaided). Besides these schools, classes attached to some high schools provided facilities for this type of education. The number of pupils receiving commerce education increased from 54,412 (47,855 boys and 6,557 girls) to 62,383 (54,760 boys and 7,623 girls). The total direct expenditure on commerce schools only amounted to Rs. 24,80,559 (as against Rs. 22,24,478 in the previous year), 84.1 per cent of which was met from 'fees' 5.7 per cent from government funds, 2.7 per cent from endowments and 7.5 per cent from other sources. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 39.9.

Table LXXIII gives statewise details of these schools.

Table LXXIII—Statistics of Commerce Schools

State	No of Institutions	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	86	3,991	138	4,129	1,14,148	27.6
Assam	12	695	67	762	94,814	124.4
Bihar	17	1,178	15	1,193	76,256	63.9
Bombay	136	11,864	2,043	13,907	4,00,336	28.8
Madras	311	18,387	1,931	20,318	6,52,289	32.1
Orissa	2	156	...	156	6,898	156.8
Punjab	...	58	...	58	...	...
West Bengal	47	8,747	854	9,601	6,00,832	62.0
Hyderabad	1	300	4	304	55,840	183.7
Mysore	68	5,263	476	5,739	2,14,380	37.4
Saurashtra	2	357	25	382	85,073	222.7
Trav.-Cochin	83	3,764	2,070	5,834	1,79,693	30.8
India	765	54,760	7,623	62,383	24,80,559	39.9

Engineering Schools

The number of engineering schools rose by 9 to 37. The distribution of these schools according to managements was: government 21, private aided bodies 14 and private unaided bodies 2. Pepsu, Saurashtra, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal reported one school each for the first time in 1953-54—the former two due to the reclassification of technical schools. Increase in the number of schools was reported by Uttar

† Includes enrolment in attached classes also.

Pradesh (2) and West Bengal (3). Besides these, some technical schools and classes attached to engineering colleges had provision for engineering education of school standard. The number of pupils studying engineering courses of the school standard increased from 9,136 (including 3 girls) to 16,647 (including 5 girls). The total direct expenditure on the schools increased from Rs. 23,46,414 to Rs. 34,67,081. The percentage of expenditure met from different sources was government 65.0, local boards 0.4, fees 26.6, endowments 5.6 and other sources 2.4. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 388.5.

The Statewise statistics are given in table LXXIV.

Table LXXIV—Statistics of Engineering Schools

State	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	...	429	...	429	...	...
Assam	2	354	...	354	1,51,074	606.7
Bihar	1	372	...	372	1,38,081	452.7
Bombay	...	3,449	3	3,452	...	...
M. Pradesh	1	417	...	417	3,40,527	816.6
Madras	...	2,292	...	2,292	...	...
Orissa	1	307	...	307	2,15,468	743.0
Punjab	1	202	...	202	96,884	479.6
Uttar Pradesh	14	2,152	...	2,152	7,95,924	454.8
West Bengal	8	2,241	...	2,241	8,87,240	271.8
Hyderabad	1	571	2	573	2,32,719	634.7
M. Bharat	1	437	...	437	68,270	220.2
Mysore	1	1,698	...	1,698	1,21,840	262.6
Pepsu	1	830	...	830	1,79,829	216.7
Rajasthan	..	134	...	134	..	..
Saurashtra	1	192	...	192	70,834	528.6
T. Cochin	3	446	...	446	1,00,278	315.3
Bhopal	1	25	...	25	68,113	2,724.5
Delhi	...	74	...	74	...	..
V. Pradesh	...	20	...	20	..	...
India	37	16,642	5	16,647	34,67,081	388.5

† Includes enrolment in attached classes.

Forestry Schools

The number of forestry schools increased from 3 to 5 during 1953-54, the increase being reported by Orissa. All the five schools were managed by government. The enrolment increased from 71 to 95 (all boys). The total direct expenditure, which was entirely met by government rose from Rs. 99,288 to Rs. 1,01,278. The average annual cost per pupil amounted to Rs. 1,066.1.

The Statewise statistics are given in table LXXV.

Table LXXV—Statistics of Forestry Schools

State	Number of Institution	Number of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Assam	1	20	...	20	26,443	1,322.2
Bombay	1	19	...	19	31,653	1,665.9
Orissa	2	36	...	36	4,982	138.4
Madhya Bharat	1	20	...	20	38,200	191.0
India	5	95	...	95	1,01,278	1,066.1

Medical Schools*

During the year under review, there were 75 medical schools in the country as compared to 41 in 1952-53. Thirty-four schools in Bombay, 2 in Manipur and one in Mysore were opened, while one medical school each in Punjab and Bombay were raised to the status of a college and one ayurveda institution in Uttar Pradesh was classified as a college. Of the total number of medical schools, 32 were under the management of government, 5 under local boards and 38 under private bodies (14 aided and 24 unaided). The total number of pupils receiving education in medical courses of school standard increased from 5,532 (3,754 boys and 1,778 girls) to 5,789 (3,305 boys and 2,484 girls). The total direct expenditure on these schools decreased from Rs. 24,41,582 to Rs. 18,27,779 mainly due to upgrading and reclassification

*Includes ayurveda, homoeopathic, public health, dentistry, compounders' and nursing schools.

of the more expensive schools as colleges. The source-wise distribution of the expenditure was government funds 71.1 per cent, local board funds 1.1 per cent, fees 12.8 per cent, endowments 0.3 per cent and other sources 14.7 per cent. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 402.2.

Table LXXVI gives the State-wise statistics of these schools.

Table LXXVI—Statistics of Medical Schools

State	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Bihar	...	33	...	33	...	...
Bombay	52	371	1,763	2,134	7,43,266	428.4
M. Pradesh	1	305	17	322	87,132	270.6
Madras	..	242	7	249††	...	...
Orissa	4	...	66	66	44,729	677.7
Punjab	2	315	174	489	1,53,275	690.4
West Bengal	10	869	189	1,058	3,96,081	389.5
Mysore	2	604	108	712	1,71,087	240.3
Saurashtra	1	243	39	282	1,68,516	597.6
T. Cochin	...	111	12	123	...	...
Delhi	1	133	58	191	58,893	1,015.4
Manipur	2	79	51	130	4,800	36.9
India	75	3,305	2,484	5,789	18,27,779	402.2

Physical Education Schools

The number of schools for physical education decreased from 170 to 17 during 1953-54. This was mainly due to the exclusion of all the 155 gymnasia in Bombay which were included as schools during 1952-53. Madras and Andhra reported an increase of one school and a new school was started in Madhya Bharat. All these schools were managed by private bodies (10 aided and 7 unaided). The enrolment in these schools was 2,452 (2,123 boys and 329 girls) as against 14,428 (13,089 boys and 1,339 girls) during the previous year. The total direct expenditure decreased by Rs. 1,84,941 to Rs. 2,09,464. The extent to which it was met from the different sources was government funds 46.7 per cent, local

† Includes enrolment in attached classes.
 †† Includes 41 in veterinary science classes.

board funds 1.9 per cent, fees 18.9 per cent, endowments 1.8 per cent and other sources 30.7 per cent. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 96.6.

State-wise statistics of these schools are given in table LXXVII.

Table LXXVII—Statistics of Physical Education Schools

State	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	1	140	...	140	60,067	429.1
Bihar	7	548	43	591	18,501	31.3
Madhya Pradesh	2	510	67	577	44,015	76.3
Madras	1	382	62	444	8,649	54.1
Hyderabad	1	42	4	46	64,469	1,401.5
Madhya Bharat	1	132	...	132	3,235	24.5
Mysore	4	369	153	522	10,528	20.2
India	17	2,123	329	2,452	2,09,464	96.6

Technical and Industrial Schools

The total number of technical and industrial schools decreased, during 1953-54, by 3 to 447. West Bengal reported an increase of 7, Madhya Bharat and Delhi of 2 each, Bombay, Orissa and Mysore of one each while Punjab reported a decrease of 8 schools, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh of 2 each, and Assam, Bihar, Madras, Pepsu and Saurashtra of one each. Of the total, 166 schools were managed by government, 24 by local boards and 257 by private bodies (233 by aided and 24 by unaided bodies). The number of pupils declined from 37,473 (27,294 boys and 10,179 girls) to 32,826 (22,971 boys and 9,855 girls), due to the reclassification of pupils studying technical and industrial and engineering subjects. The total direct expenditure on these schools also fell from Rs. 1,22,44,614 to Rs. 1,10,30,641. Government funds accounted for 74.0 per cent of the total expenditure while the share of remaining sources was: local boards 1.7 per cent, fees 9.9 per cent, endowments 7.3 per cent and other sources 7.1 per cent. The average annual cost per pupil decreased from Rs. 329.3 to Rs. 308.9.

State-wise details of these schools are given in table LXXVIII.

Table LXXVIII—Statistics of Technical and Industrial Schools

State	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	13	861	4	865	3,84,981	297.5
Assam	13	267	151	418	2,49,176	476.4
Bihar	28	1,580	360	1,940	7,89,983	407.2
Bombay	47	3,527	35	3,562	13,45,727	355.5
Madhya Pradesh	16	1,186	209	1,395	2,47,322	179.3
Madras	41	3,184	38	3,222	16,35,257	296.0
Orissa	17	474	99	573	2,29,021	399.7
Punjab	28	1,507	1,171	2,678	9,34,635	355.2
Uttar Pradesh	56	1,392	1,147	2,539	8,10,750	319.3
West Bengal	128	5,120	5,191	10,311	17,39,365	194.6
Hyderabad	5	875	26	901	3,60,385	400.0
J. & Kashmir	...	8	...	8	...	...
Madhya Bharat	6	102	28	130	1,02,848	400.2
Mysore	21	1,432	257	1,689	6,96,596	251.7
Pepsu	2	15	56	71	10,649	150.0
Saurashtra	1	336	...	336	7,37,109	2,972.2
Trav.-Cochin	14	176	865	1,041	2,24,698	192.2
Ajmer	1	136	...	136	76,144	559.9
Coorg	1	52	20	72	28,973	402.4
Delhi	5	501	198	699	2,92,832	418.9
H. Pradesh	1	113	...	113	56,145	496.9
V. Pradesh	3	127	...	127	78,045	530.9
India	447	22,971	9,855	32,826	1,10,30,641	308.9

*Includes enrolment in attached classes.

AS
**DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS RECEIVING
 PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
 1953-54**

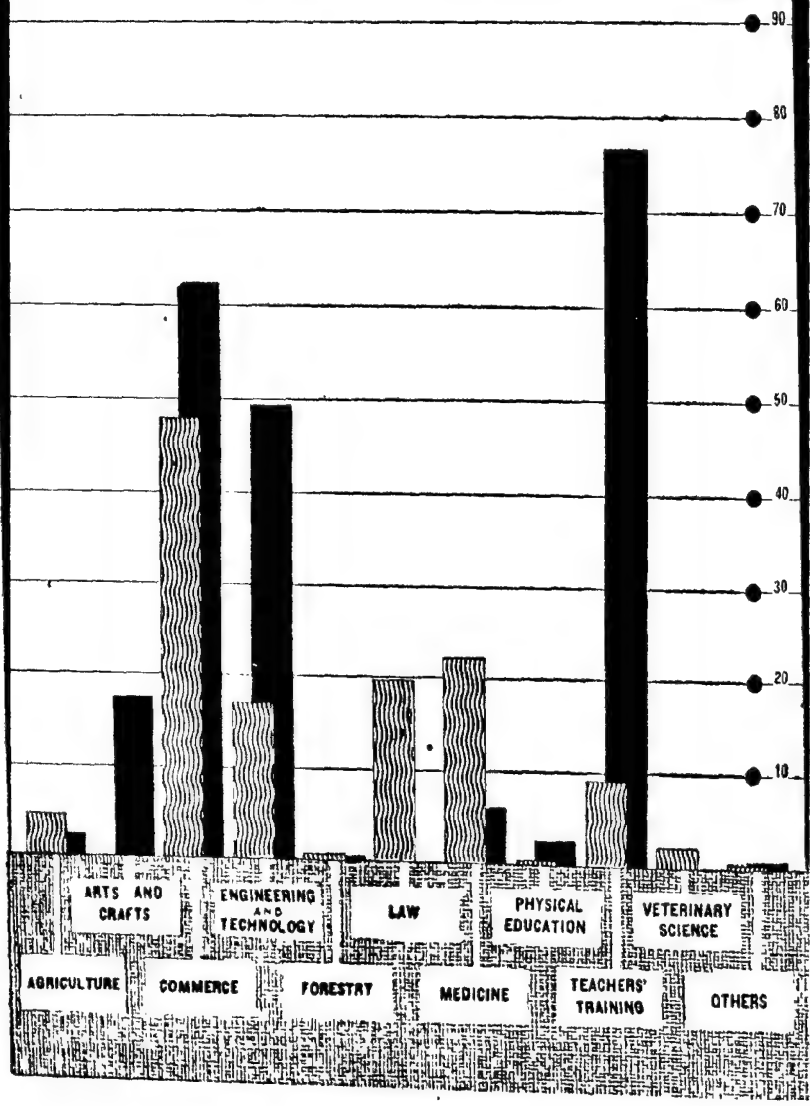


**COLLEGE
 EDUCATION**



**SCHOOL
 EDUCATION**

THOUSANDS



Professional and Technical Colleges Institutions

The total number of professional and technical colleges, excluding university teaching departments and classes for such education attached to arts and science colleges, rose by 14 to 253. Of these, 141 were managed by government, 3 by local boards and 109 by private bodies (84 aided and 25 unaided). Their distribution according to type of education was: agriculture 17, commerce 22, engineering 37, forestry 3, law 21, medicine 66, physical education 7, teachers' training 61, technology 7, veterinary science 9 and 'others' 3. The number of colleges for agriculture, commerce, physical education and 'others' (cooperative and applied art and architecture) remained stationary. Additions were reported in colleges for medicine (10), teachers' training and technology (3 each), and engineering (2). The number of colleges for veterinary science decreased by 2 and for forestry and law by one each.

Pupils

The total number of pupils at the university stage, studying for professional and technical education in colleges, universities, research institutions and attached classes increased from 1,10,527 (1,04,223 boys and 6,304 girls) to 1,21,105 (1,14,150 boys and 6,955 girls). This gives an increase of 9.6 per cent as compared to that of 11.9 per cent in the previous year. This enrolment constituted 20.1 per cent of the total enrolment at the university stage. Distributed according to the courses of study, this enrolment was: commerce 47,813, medicine 20,893, law 19,517, engineering 14,572, teachers' training 8,848, agriculture 4,496, technology 2,229, veterinary science 1,927, physical education 396, forestry 302 and other professions 112. All the courses, excepting forestry recorded increase in enrolment.

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on professional and technical colleges increased at the rate of 4.5 per cent to Rs. 5,60,89,599. This constituted 24.2 per cent of the total expenditure on universities and colleges. As in the previous year, major part of the expenditure was expended on medical colleges 37.8 per cent followed by engineering colleges 31.3 per cent. The proportion of expenditure on the remaining types of colleges was : agriculture 8.1 per cent, teachers' training 7.8 per cent; veterinary science 4.2 per cent, commerce 3.8 per cent, law 2.7

per cent, technology 1.8 per cent, forestry 1.0 per cent, physical education 0.6 per cent and 'others' colleges 0.9 per cent. More than half of expenditure on each type of professional colleges came from government funds, except in the case of commerce, forestry and law colleges which were largely financed through fees. Taking all types of these colleges together, government contributed 67.7 per cent of the total expenditure, the share of remaining sources being local boards funds 0.9 per cent, fees 23.3 per cent, endowments 2.7 per cent and other sources 5.4 per cent.

The average annual cost per pupil in all types of professional and technical colleges was Rs. 756.6, as compared to Rs. 796.4 in 1952-53. It was lowest (Rs. 131.4) in law colleges and highest (Rs. 1,864.7) in colleges for forestry.

Out-put

The number of students who qualified for professional degrees (and equivalent diplomas) rose from 26,269 in 1952-53 to 30,162 in 1953-54. Of the total, 7.7 per cent were girls. The largest output of graduates was in commerce (8,452) followed by law (6,602), teachers' training (6,437), medicine (3,234) engineering (3,049) and agriculture (1,141). The output in each of the other courses was less than a thousand. Further details are given in table LXXIX.

The subjective statistics of the output in professional and technical education at the university stage are furnished in table LXXIX.

A brief account of each type of professional and technical education, except teachers' training which has already been discussed in chapter VII and 3 unclassified colleges, is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

Agricultural colleges

The number of agricultural colleges remained stationary at 17 (13 government and 4 private aided). A few arts and science colleges and the Banaras University also continued to provide this type of education. The enrolment in agriculture colleges, university teaching departments and research institutions rose from 4,235 to 4,496 (4,463 boys and 33 girls). The increase in enrolment was shared by all the States, except West Bengal, Hyderabad, Pepsu and Rajasthan where the decreases were of minor order. The total direct expenditure on the agriculture colleges alone rose from Rs. 42,69,127 to Rs. 45,10,612 or at the rate of 5.7 per cent. As in the previous year, 80.5 per cent of the total direct expenditure was met

from government funds. The average annual cost per pupil fell from Rs. 1,436.4. to Rs. 1,393.5 in 1953-54. The number of pupils who were awarded the Bachelor's degrees in agriculture was 943 (including 2 girls) and the Master's degree 198. Further Statewise details are given in table LXXXI.

The following all-India research institutions provided facilities for research in various branches of agriculture.

Agriculture

1. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi;
2. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi;
3. Rice Research Institute, Cuttack;
4. Potato Research Institute, Patna;
5. Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta;
6. Sugar cane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore; and
7. Central Vegetable Breeding Station (Kulu Valley).

Dairy Research

Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.

In addition to the above, the following institutions conducted research in fisheries:

1. Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Manirampur (West Bengal).
2. Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam (Madras); and
3. Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay.

Commerce Colleges

With the opening of a new commerce college in Bombay and reclassification of a commerce college as an arts and science college in Rajasthan, the number of such colleges in the country remained stationary at 22. Many arts and science colleges and teaching departments of some universities also provided this type of education. As in the previous year, 5 colleges were managed by government and the remaining 17 by private bodies. The number of pupils receiving university education in commerce was 47,813 (47,531 boys and 282 girls) as compared to 44,859 in 1952-53. The increase was shared by all the States except Madras, Andhra, Orissa, Pepsu, Ajmer and Bhopal. The decrease in each of these States was of minor order. The direct expenditure on Commerce colleges slightly decreased from Rs. 21,47,192 to Rs. 21, 43,558. As in the

previous year, these colleges were largely financed to the extent of 70.9 per cent out of tuition fees. The extent to which the expenditure was borne by the remaining sources was : government 20.4 per cent, endowments 2.1 per cent and other sources 6.6 per cent. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 205.0. During 1953-54, 7,231 pupils (including 29 girls) were awarded bachelors degree and equivalent diploma and 1,221 pupils Master's degree. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 6,772 and 987 respectively. Further State-wise statistics are given in table LXXXII.

Engineering Colleges

In 1953-54, the total number of engineering colleges rose from 35 to 37, the increase being reported by West Bengal. Besides these, the teaching departments of Aligarh, Annamalai, Banaras and Roorkee universities and one research institute in Mysore provided facilities for engineering education. Of the total, 20 colleges were managed by government and the remaining 17 by private bodies. The total number of pupils receiving education for degrees and equivalent diplomas in engineering rose by 1,371 to 14,572 (including 13 girls). The total direct expenditure rose by 5.6 per cent to Rs. 1,75,78,020. The distribution of this expenditure according to sources was : government funds 69.7 per cent, local board funds 0.1 per cent, fees 20.9 per cent, endowments 3.6 per cent and other sources 5.7 per cent. The average annual cost per pupil fell from Rs. 1,043.8 to Rs. 982.5. 3,047 boys and 2 girls were awarded degrees and equivalent diplomas in engineering as compared to 2,633 boys and 4 girls in 1952-53. The State-wise details of engineering colleges are given in table LXXXIII.

Forestry Colleges

With the closing down of a forest college in the Bombay State, the number of such colleges was reduced to 3, all of which were managed by the Central Government. The number of pupils receiving education in these colleges fell from 315 to 302—all boys. The total direct expenditure also decreased from Rs. 6,54,590 to Rs. 5,63,130 bringing down the cost per pupil to Rs. 1,864.7. During 1953-54, 109 candidates successfully completed the ranger's course and 39 the superior forest service course. Further statistics pertaining to these colleges are shown in table LXXXIV.

Besides these colleges, the Central Government managed the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. This was the only centre in the country which gave general information

on all forest matters and continued to provide facilities for post-graduate research and training to government officers and other personnel deputed by industries and firms.

Law Colleges

During the year under report, the Rajputana University took over the one Law College in Rajasthan as its teaching department. The number of law colleges in the country thus decreased from 22 to 21. Besides these, a number of arts and science colleges and teaching departments of some of the universities provided facilities for studies in law. Of the 21 colleges, 4 were managed by government, 6 by aided private bodies and 11 by private unaided bodies. The total number of pupils studying for law rose from 17,808 to 19,517 including 405 girls. The total direct expenditure on law colleges amounted to Rs. 14,97,617 as compared to Rs. 14,32,245 during 1952-53. Of the total direct expenditure 93.5 per cent was met from fees. The average annual cost per pupil fell from Rs. 135.1 to Rs. 131.4. 6,581 pupils including 118 girls were awarded the bachelor's degree and 21 boys the master's degree in law. Further details about these colleges are given in table LXXXV.

Medical Colleges

The total number of medical colleges increased from 56 to 66. One college was opened each in Madras and Pepsu. two medical schools—one in Bombay and one in Punjab—were raised to the college standard and 6 ayurveda colleges—one in Uttar Pradesh, 4 in Rajasthan and one in Madhya Bharat—were reported for the first time. Besides these colleges, the teaching departments of the Universities of Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi and Lucknow provided facilities for medical education. The enrolment of medical students at the university stage increased from 18,352 to 20,893 including 3,198 girls. The total direct expenditure on the medical colleges only increased to Rs. 2,12,09,880 at the rate of 17.8 per cent. About 70.2 per cent of the total expenditure was met from government funds, 1.9 per cent from local board funds, 20.9 per cent from fees, 2.2 per cent from endowments and the remaining 4.8 per cent from other sources. The average annual cost per pupil increased from Rs. 983.9 to Rs. 1,067.2. During 1953-54, 3,131 pupils including 391 girls qualified for the bachelor's degree, while 92 boys and 11 girls for the post-graduate degrees. Table LXXXVI gives further State-wise details about these colleges.

The following all-India institutions provided facilities for training and research in medicine and public health.

- (i) All-India Institute for Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.
- (ii) Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta;
- (iii) Central Research Institute, Kasauli
- (iv) Malaria Institute of India, Delhi ; and
- (v) Central Institute for Research in Indigenous System of Medicine, Jamnagar.
- (vi) Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay.

Physical Education Colleges

The number of physical education colleges continued to remain stationary at 7, of which 5 were managed by government. The number of pupils receiving education for diploma in physical education increased from 374 to 396 (including 45 women). The total direct expenditure on these colleges amounted to Rs. 3,42,765 as compared to Rs. 3,22,851 in 1952-53. Of the total direct expenditure, 70.6 per cent was met from government funds, 21.3 per cent from fees, 4.1 per cent from endowments and 4.0 per cent from other sources. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 560.1. In all, 242 pupils (including 33 women) were awarded diplomas. Further State-wise details of these colleges are given in table LXXXVII.

Technological Colleges

The number of colleges for technology increased from 4 to 7 in 1953-54. The increase was reported by West Bengal, consequent upon the upgrading of 3 technical schools. Besides, technological instruction at the university stage was provided by 3 research institutions (two in Uttar Pradesh and one in Mysore), classes attached to 4 engineering colleges and the teaching departments of the universities of Andhra, Annamalai, Banaras, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Osmania and Punjab. Of the 7 colleges for technology, 4 were managed by government one by the university of Nagpur and 2 by private bodies. The total number of pupils receiving education in the various branches of technology at the university stage increased from 1,668 to 2,229 (including 25 girls). The total expenditure on the 7 colleges amounted to Rs. 10,07,536, of which 54.5 per cent was met from government funds, 10.4 per cent from fees, 14.1 per cent from endowments and 21.0 per cent from other sources. The average annual cost per pupil fell from Rs. 2,167.8 to Rs. 1,439.3. The number of pupils who quali-

fied for bachelor's and master's degrees (including their equivalent diplomas) was 424 and 165 respectively. Further statewide details of these colleges are given in table LXXXVIII.

Veterinary Science Colleges

During the year under review, the number of veterinary science colleges decreased from 11 to 9. This decrease was due to reclassification of two institutions in Uttar Pradesh as research institutions. With the exception of one college in Hyderabad, all the colleges were managed by government. The number of pupils studying for degree courses was 1,927 (including 10 girls) as compared to 1,611 in 1952-53. The total direct expenditure on the colleges was Rs. 23,75,426 of which 88.5 per cent was met from government funds, 10.3 per cent from fees and 1.2 per cent from other sources. The annual cost of educating a pupil in these colleges was Rs. 1,302.3. The out put of Bachelors and Masters in Veterinary Science was 298 and 1 respectively. Statewise details of these colleges are furnished in table LXXXIX.

The Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (Uttar Pradesh) with its branch at Mukteshwar, administered by the Central Government, continued to be the premier research institute in the field. All the 6 research sections of (i) Pathology and Bacteriology, (ii) Biological Products, (iii) Parasitology, (iv) Animal Nutrition, (v) Poultry Research and (vi) Animal Genetics maintained their progress. The institute also provided post-graduate courses in this field.

Table LXXIX—Statistics of Professional

Type of College	No. of Institutions*		Number of Pupils†			
	1952-53	1953-54	Boys		Girls	
			1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture	17	17	4,208	4,463	27	33
Commerce	22	22	44,633	47,531	226	282
Engineering	35	37	13,189	14,559	12	13
Forestry	4	3	315	302	...	...
Law	22	21	17,484	19,112	324	405
Medicine	56	66	15,513	17,695	2,839	3,198
Physical Education	7	7	331	351	43	45
Teachers' Training	58	61	5,229**	5,904	2,805	2,944**
Technology	4	7	1,654	2,204	14	25
Vet. Science	11	9	1,602	1,917	9	10
Others	3	3	65	112	5	...
Total	239	253	104,223	114,150	6,304	6,955

*Excludes university teaching departments and classes in professional
†Includes enrolment in university teaching
** Excludes 5 men and 5 Women of M. A. in Applied

and Technical Colleges by Type

Expenditure		Percentage of Expenditure met from					Type of College
1952-53	1953-54	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.						
42,69,127	45,10,612	80.5	1.7	10.8	1.3	5.7	Agriculture
21,47,192	21,43,558	20.4	...	70.9	2.1	6.6	Commerce
1,66,43,984	1,75,78,020	69.7	0.1	20.9	3.6	5.7	Engineering
6,54,590	5,63,130	14.0	...	84.7	...	1.3	Forestry
14,32,245	14,97,617	1.2	...	93.5	0.4	4.9	Law
1,80,01,537	2,12,09,880	70.2	1.9	20.9	2.2	4.8	Medicine
3,22,851	3,42,765	70.6	...	21.3	4.1	4.0	Physical Education
43,17,852	43,58,452	78.8	...	12.0	3.4	5.8	Teachers' Training
6,89,360	10,07,536	54.5	0.0	10.4	14.1	21.0	Technology
48,00,011	23,75,426	88.5	...	10.3	...	1.2	Vet. Science
4,04,691	5,02,603	62.7	...	30.3	0.5	6.5	Others
5,36,83,440	5,60,89,599	67.7	0.9	23.3	2.7	5.4	Total

and technical subjects attached to arts and science colleges.
 departments and classes in professional and technical subjects.
 Psychology (M. P.).

**Table LXXIX—Statistics of Professional and
Technical Colleges by Type —(Contd.)**

Type of College	Average Annual Cost per Pupil		Output (Degrees and Equivalent Diplomas) (1953-54)		
	1952-53	1953-54	Boys	Girls	Total
16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.			
Agriculture	1436.4	1393.5	1,139	2	1,141
Commerce	215.8	205.0	8,422	30	8,452
Engineering	1043.8	982.7	3,047	2	3,049
Forestry	2078.1	1864.7	39	...	39
Law	135.1	131.4	6,484	118	6,602
Medicine	983.9	1067.2	2,832	402	3,234
Physical Education	547.2	560.1	209	33	242
'Teachers' Training	790.8	670.1	4,710	1,727	6,437
Technology	2167.8	1439.3	586	3	589
Vet. Science	2823.5	1302.3	305	2	307
Others	322.2	376.8	70	...	70
Total	796.4	756.6	27,843	2,319	30,162

Table LXXX—Statistics of Professional and Technical Colleges by States

State	No. of Institution†		Number of Pupils††	
	1952-53	1953-54	Boys	
			1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	*	8	*	7,066
Assam	5	5	1,697	1,987*
Bihar	19	19	8,592	8,944
Bombay	54	56	14,916	17,059
Madhya Pradesh	19	19	5,007	5,420
Madras	33	26	17,177	11,016
Orissa	3	3	1,051	979
Punjab	12	13	2,122	2,494
Uttar Pradesh	20	18	18,429	19,855
West Bengal	23	28	14,291	15,566
Hyderabad	10	10	3,253	3,510
Jammu & Kashmir	**	1	**	51
Madhya Bharat	6	7	2,858	3,277
Mysore	11	12	4,261	4,670
Pepsu	1	2	120	194
Rajasthan	8	10	4,586	5,787
Saurashtra	2	2	395	325
Trav.-Cochin	7	8	1,958	2,468
Ajmer	...	...	592	552
Bhopal	...	...	290	205
Delhi	6	6	2,421	2,512
Tripura	...	...	49	49
Vindhya Pradesh	...	...	158	164
India	239	253	1,04,223	1,14,150

† Excludes university teaching departments and classes in professional and technical subjects attached to arts and science colleges

†† Includes enrolment in university teaching departments and classes in professional and technical subjects attached to arts and science colleges.

* Included in Madras State.

** Figures are not available.

Table LXXX—Statistics of Professional

State	Number of Pupils††		Expenditure	
	Girls		1952-53	1953-54
	1952-53	1953-54		
6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	*	206	*	20,79,169
Assam	47	58	9,01,594	9,31,947
Bihar	144	168	32,83,894	35,79,968
Bombay	1,267	1,461	1,13,39,360	1,24,10,016
Madhya Pradesh	343	343	31,46,371	38,23,264
Madras	1,093	942	73,52,718	52,78,457
Orissa	52	56	5,55,370	5,75,085
Punjab	556	720	19,88,867	27,25,511
Uttar Pradesh	1,029	887	58,27,769	28,64,934
West Bengal	553	666	93,20,320	1,10,39,130
Hyderabad	201	209	20,68,836	17,94,565
Jammu & Kashmir	**	10	**	1,32,002
Madhya Bharat	105	110	8,56,618	10,63,928
Mysore	127	133	10,15,427	11,90,877
Pepsu	8	20	26,520	5,36,100
Rajasthan	71	102	17,01,082	14,05,411
Saurashtra	...	...	4,14,717	5,13,742
Travancore-Cochin	194	337	6,07,396	7,49,445
Ajmer	1	1	...	...
Bhopal	1	...	...	...
Delhi	512	526	32,76,580	33,96,048
Tripura	...	...	...	...
Vindhya Pradesh	...	...	...	...
India	6,304	6,955	5,36,84,440	5,60,89,599

† Excludes university teaching departments and classes in professional and

†† Includes enrolment in university teaching departments and classes in

* Included in

** Figures are

and Technical Colleges by States—(Contd.)

Percentage of Expenditure (1953-54) met from					State
Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ment	Other Sources	
11	12	13	14	15	16
84.5	...	14.4	1.0	0.1	Andhra
86.8	...	13.2	...	...	Assam
81.9	0.0	15.2	1.6	1.3	Bihar
46.3	3.2	36.5	3.6	10.4	Bombay
77.5	...	16.0	4.3	2.2	Madhya Pradesh
58.8	...	28.9	11.6	0.7	Madras
93.4	...	6.6	...	...	Orissa
58.9	0.3	22.8	...	18.0	Punjab
60.7	9.8	25.9	2.7	7.9	Uttar Pradesh
76.5	0.2	17.9	0.1	5.3	West Bengal
88.0	...	11.1	0.5	0.4	Hyderabad
97.9	...	2.1	...	...	Jammu & Kashmir
77.4	...	28.8	...	1.8	Madhya Bharat
61.7	...	37.9	...	0.4	Mysore
94.6	...	3.2	...	2.2	Pepsu
66.0	...	25.2	7.6	1.2	Rajasthan
80.8	...	18.7	...	0.5	Saurashtra
57.3	...	39.8	0.1	2.8	Travancore-Cochin
...	...	...	...	...	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	...	Bhopal
81.3	...	12.5	0.9	5.4	Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	Tripura
...	...	...	...	...	Vindhya Pradesh
67.7	0.9	23.3	2.7	5.4	India

technical subjects attached to arts and science colleges.
 professional and technical subjects attached to arts and science colleges.
 Madras State
 not available.

Table LXXXI—Statistics of

State	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils *			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	1	233	1	234	5,49,242	2,347.2
Assam	1	103	...	103	1,04,219	1,011.8
Bihar	1	184	...	184	2,08,483	1,133.1
Bombay	3	557	...	557	11,18,367	2,007.8
Madhya Pradesh	1	316	1	317	1,79,475	566.2
Madras	1	270	5	275	1,77,984	647.2
Punjab	1	411	...	411	2,81,767	1,263.5
Uttar Pradesh	2	1,335	20	1,355	9,96,502	1,397.6
West Bengal	1	**276	3	279	1,79,302	2,490.3
Hyderabad	1	120	3	123	1,69,738	1,380.0
Madhya Bharat	1	158	...	158	1,71,427	1,085.0
Mysore	1	118†	...	118	1,12,778	1,054.0
Pepsu	...	27	...	27	...	...
Rajasthan	1	60	...	60	63,908	1,065.1
Bhopal	...	23	...	23	...	...
Delhi	1	217	...	217	1,97,420	1,778.6
V. Pradesh	...	55	...	55	...	...
India	17	4,463	33	4,496	45,10,612	1,393.5

*Includes enrolment in university teaching departments, research Institutions and classes attached to arts and science colleges.

**Includes 12 boys of fishery training.

†Includes 11 boys of dairy research

Agricultural Colleges

Output						State
Graduates			Post-Graduates			
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
76	...	76	2	...	1	Andhra
10	...	10	...	...	...	Assam
74	...	74	...	...	...	Bihar
144	...	144	25	...	25	Bombay
46	...	46	...	...	...	Madhya Pradesh
59	2	61	...	...	...	Madras
93	...	93	14	...	14	Punjab
280	...	280	106	...	106	Uttar Pradesh
47	...	47	...	...	...	West Bengal
28	...	28	...	...	...	Hyderabad
16	...	16	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
29	...	29	...	...	...	Mysore
...	Pepsu
6	...	6	...	...	...	Rajasthan
...	Bhopal
33	...	33	51	...	51	Delhi
...	V. Pradesh
941	2	943	198	...	198	India

Table LXXXII—Statistics of

State	No. of Institutions*	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	...	4,682	6	4,688	...	...
Assam	...	934	2	936	...	...
Bihar	1	5,058	...	5,058	96,372	138.5
Bombay	10	5,667	183	5,850	10,86,506	193.2
Madhya Pradesh	3	2,076	15	2,091	2,55,181	166.7
Madras	...	4,219	4	4,223	...	...
Orissa	...	185	...	185	...	...
Punjab	1	164	...	164	64,741	446.5
Uttar Pradesh	...	8,011	...	8,011	...	...
West Bengal	1	5,910	11	5,921	1,10,519	489.0
Hydrabad	1	1,209	3	1,212	63,050	251.2
Madhya Bharat	...	1,762	11	1,773	...	...
Mysore	2	1,252	11	1,263	1,11,946	107.6
Pepsu	1	17	...	17	24,350	1,432.4
Rajasthan	...	3,384	1	3,385	...	...
Saurashtra	1	250	...	250	1,18,762	475.0
Trav.-Cochin	...	1,397	33	1,430	...	...
Ajmer	...	387	...	387	...	...
Bhopal	...	132	...	132	...	...
Delhi	1	756	2	758	2,12,131	314.3
Tripura	...	49	...	49	...	...
Vindhya Pradesh	...	30	...	30	...	...
India	22	47,531	282	47,813	21,43,558	205.0

*Excludes university teaching departments and

†Includes enrolment in university teaching departments

Commerce Colleges

Output						State
Graduate			Post-Graduates			
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
508	508	14	...	14	Andhra
65	...	65	16	...	16	Assam
686	...	668	83	...	83	Bihar
925	25	950	62	1	63	Bombay
193	...	193	30	...	30	Madhya Pradesh
670	...	670	...	...	...	Madras
24	...	24	...	..	...	Orissa
33	...	33	..	...	...	Punjab
1,033	...	1,033	588	...	588	Uttar Pradesh
1,606	...	1,636	347	...	347	West Bengal
297	1	298	12	...	12	Hyderabad
176	...	176	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
79	3	82	...	...	...	Mysore
4	...	4	...	...	...	Pepsu
423	...	423	53	...	53	Rajasthan
11	...	11	...	...	...	Saurashtra
176	...	176	...	...	...	Trav.-Cochin
60	...	60	...	...	...	Ajmer
19	...	19	...	...	...	Bhopal
181	...	181	15	...	15	Delhi
33	...	33	...	...	...	Tripura
..	Vindhya Pradesh
7,202	29	7,231	1,220	1	2,221	India

Commerce classes attached to arts and science colleges.
and Commerce classes attached to arts and science colleges.

Table LXXXIII.—Statistics of Engineering Colleges

State	No. of Insti- tutions	Number of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Output					
							Graduates		Post-Graduates			
		Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs.	Rs.						
Andhra	2	713	2	715	6,50,237	909.4	160	1	161	...	...	...
Bihar	3	838	...	838	16,23,314	1,793.7	190	...	190	...	...	...
Bombay	8	2,689	2	2,691	43,61,013	753.6	825	...	825	1	...	1
Madhya Pradesh	1	535	1	536	8,11,359	1,513.7	81	...	81	...	...	...
Madras	5	1,734	2	1,736	14,10,705	987.9	303	1	304	...	...	...
Punjab	1	161	...	161	2,55,306	1,585.8	39	...	39	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	1	1,527	...	1,527	1,26,375	641.5	323	...	323	8	...	8
West Bengal	6	2,261	1	2,262	50,25,148	1,902.7	314	...	314	...	...	...
Hyderabad	1	313	...	313	3,19,676	689.0	98	...	98	...	...	...
Mysore	4	2,416	2	2,418	5,05,299	212.0	421	...	421	...	...	...
Rajasthan	2	508	...	508	5,44,256	847.8	132	...	132	...	...	...
Saurashtra	1	75	...	75	3,94,980	1,787.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore-Cochin	1	355	...	355	2,54,003	715.5	75	...	75	...	...	...
Delhi	1	434	3	437	12,96,349	890.3	77	...	77	...	...	...
India	37	14,559	13	14,572	1,75,78,020	982.5	3,038	2	3,040	9	...	9

Table LXXXIV—Statistics of Forestry Colleges

State	No. of Insti- tutions	Number of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Output					
							Rangers			Superior Forest Officers		
		Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Madras	1	95	...	95	Rs. 2,06,743	Rs. 2,176.2	38	...	38	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	2	207	...	207	3,56,387	1,721.7	71	...	71	39	...	39
India	3	302	...	302	5,63,130	1,864.7	109	...	109	39	...	39

Table LXXXV—Statistics of

State	No. of Institutions*	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	...	335	8	343	...	...
Assam	1	365	...	365	24,398	66.8
Bihar	2	1,143	2	1,145	1,31,951	142.0
Bombay	6	3,351	210	3,561	5,52,129	156.2
M. Pradesh	5	1,141	5	1,146	95,968	95.7
Madras	1	1,329	24	1,353	1,09,564	81.0
Orissa	...	371	4	375	...	...
Punjab	1	543	8	551	1,46,997	266.8
Uttar Pradesh	...	4,274	46	4,320	...	...
West Bengal	2	1,938	30	1,968	2,22,625	113.1
Hyderabad	1	1,056	6	1,062	88,440	83.3
Madhya Bharat	...	552	5	557	...	...
Mysore	1	253	7	260	60,419	232.4
Rajasthan	...	995	11	1,006	...	...
T. Cochin	1	353	22	375	65,126	173.7
Ajmer	...	165	1	166	...	...
Bhopal	...	50	...	50	...	...
Delhi	...	819	16	835	...	...
V. Pradesh	...	79	...	79	...	...
India	21	19,112	405	19,517	14,97,617	131.4

*Excludes university teaching departments and law classes
†Includes enrolment in university departments and law classes

Law Colleges

Output						State
Graduates			Post-Graduates			
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
95	4	99	...	...	...	Andhra
12	...	12	...	...	...	Assam
797	1	798	...	...	...	Bihar
1,412	50	1,462	4	...	4	Bombay
283	7	290	...	...	...	M. Pradesh
488	7	495	4	...	4	Madras
102	2	104	...	...	...	Orissa
173	7	180	1	...	1	Punjab
1,633	14	1,647	6	...	6	Uttar Pradesh
133	2	135	...	...	...	West Bengal
232	1	233	1	...	1	Hyderabad
178	...	178	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
97	3	100	...	...	...	Mysore
336	1	337	2	...	2	Rajasthan
143	11	154	2	...	2	Trav.-Cochin
51	...	51	...	...	...	Ajmer
12	...	12	...	...	...	Bhopal
274	8	282	1	...	1	Delhi
12	...	12	...	...	...	V. Pradesh
6,463	118	6,581	21	...	21	India

attached to arts and science colleges.
 attached to arts and science colleges.

Table LXXXVI—Statistics of

State	No. of Institutions*	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	2	657	121	778	7,23,083	960.3
Assam	2	399	35	434	7,08,209	1,631.8
Bihar	6	1,206	112	1,318	11,23,062	832.5
Bombay	15	3,346	712	4,058	38,11,449	879.0
M. Pradesh	1	505	74	579	16,06,084	2,893.8
Madras	6	2,251	643	2,894	22,95,874	741.9
Orissa	2	358	37	395	5,44,744	1,379.1
Punjab	3	473	122	595	14,36,141	1,666.1
U. Pradesh	2	2,099	253	2,352	6,30,414	1,144.7
West Bengal	9	3,860	318	4,178	37,93,207	899.7
Hyderabad	3	505	171	676	5,09,889	754.3
M. Bharat	4	704	77	781	8,10,099	1,037.3
Mysore	1	430	86	516	2,03,003	393.4
Pepsu	1	40	10	50	5,11,750	10,235.2
Rajasthan	5	646	67	713	6,84,364	1,048.0
T. Cochin	2	170	73	243	2,82,708	772.4
Delhi	2	46	287	333	15,35,800	5,369.9
India	66	17,695	3,198	20,893	2,12,09,880	1,067.2

* Excludes university teaching departments.

† Includes enrolment in university teaching departments.

Medical Colleges

Output						State
Graduates			Post-Graduates			
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
69	14	83	7	...	7	Andhra
35	...	35	...	...	...	Assam
382	10	392	5	...	5	Bihar
467	81	548	25	8	33	Bombay
93	13	106	...	...	...	Madhya Pradesh
193	83	276	4	2	6	Madras
35	10	38	...	...	...	Orissa
81	3	91	7	...	7	Punjab
367	43	410	36	...	36	Uttar Pradesh
702	44	746	3	...	3	West Bengal
53	13	66	...	...	...	Hyderabad
72	8	80	5	1	6	Madhya Bharat
44	14	58	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...	...	...	...	...	Pepsu
147	1	148	...	...	...	Rajasthan
...	...	...	...	...	...	T. Cochin
...	54	54	...	...	...	Delhi
2,740	391	3131	92	11	103	India

Table LXXXVII—Statistics of Physical Education Colleges

State	No. of Institu- tions	Number of Pupils			Expendi- ture	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Out-put		
		Boys	Girls	Total			Graduates		
							Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	2	68	5	73	Rs. 30,519	Rs. 418.1	10	...	10
Bombay	1	71	14	85	93,619	1,101.4	61	10	71
Madras	1	39	5	44	1,05,217	320.8	36	...	36
Punjab	1	34	3	37	46,134	1,246.9	33	3	36
Uttar Pradesh	1	117	18	135	42,235	630.4	47	20	67
West Bengal	1	22	...	22	25,041	1,138.2	22	...	22
India	7	351	45	396	3,42,765	560.1	209	33	242

Table LXXXVIII—Statistics of Technological Colleges

State	No. of Institutions*	Number of Pupils †			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Graduates			Post-Graduates		
							Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
		Boys	Girls	Total								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra	...	58	...	58	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	12	...	12	18	...	18
Bombay	...	344	7	351	...	...	105	...	105	11	...	11
Madhya Pradesh	1	80	...	80	1,57,277	1,966.0	20	...	20	...	...	...
Madras	...	192	1	193	...	...	57	...	57	...	...	...
Punjab	1	82	...	82	1,10,000	901.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	...	413	1	414	...	...	64	...	64	46	...	46
West Bengal	4	750	6	756	5,98,992	1,610.2	46	...	46	57	...	57
Hyderabad	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
Mysore	1	116	10	126	1,41,267	1,121.2	90	2	92	16	1	17
Delhi	...	143	...	143	...	...	28	...	28	...	...	...
India	7	2,204	25	2,229	10,07,536	1,439.3	422	2	424	164	1	165

* Excludes university teaching departments

† Includes enrolment in university departments.

Table LXXXIX.—Statistics of Veterinary Science Colleges

State	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Out-put					
							Graduates			Post-Graduates		
		Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs.	Rs.						
Assam	1	118	...	118	95,121	806.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	1	251	...	251	1,98,042	789.0	34	...	34	...	...	...
Bombay	1	185	1	186	2,64,391	1,421.5	47	...	47	...	...	...
Madhya Pradesh	1	246	...	246	2,15,618	876.5	38	...	38	...	...	...
Madras	1	309	4	313	3,39,484	959.0	66	2	68	...	...	...
Punjab	1	164	2	166	1,62,205	977.1	38	...	38	1	...	1
Uttar Pradesh	1	389	1	390	2,01,285	828.3	20	...	20	8	...	8
West Bengal	1	117	2	119	7,29,275	5,977.7	27	...	27	...	...	...
Hyderabad	1	138	...	138	1,70,005	1,231.9	26	...	26	...	...	...
India	9	1,917	10	1,927	23,75,426	1,302.3	296	2	298	9	...	9

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL EDUCATION

The year 1953-54 witnessed further expansion and consolidation of the social education movement. But for the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Travancore-Cochin, Ajmer and Delhi, where due to economy drives and reorganisation of the departments, more attention was paid to consolidation than to expansion, the expansionary trend was maintained in all other States.

The Schemes of Intensive Educational Development in a selected area in each state, initiated by the Central Government during the previous year under the First Five Year Plan made steady progress. An other scheme was launched during this year under the First Plan, which envisaged the sanctioning of 8,000 social education workers to the States for the promotion of social education in urban areas. The contribution of the Central Government in this scheme was 50 per cent of workers' salary together with a contingent expenditure of Rs. 100 per annum for three years. During 1953-54, 539 social education workers were appointed in 8 States.

The following measures were taken for the production of suitable literature for adults under the first plan :

(a) State governments were encouraged to translate into regional languages Hindi pamphlets for neo-literates brought out by the Idara Talim-o-Taraqqi, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, under a scheme sponsored by the Ministry in 1950 to sponsor fresh literature of this type in their regional languages. For this purpose the Central Government decided to meet 50 per cent of the cost of publications distributed free by the States and 50 per cent of the subsidy in the event of the publications being priced below cost. A sum of Rs. 41,500 was accordingly distributed to West Bengal and Travancore-Cochin during this year.

(b) The preparation of three books of great significance, namely (i) History of India (ii) History of the World, and (iii) Story of Life was taken up with a view to providing useful and informative reading material to the adults.

(c) A prize scheme was launched for the production of wholesome literature in Indian languages for the use of semi-

and neo-literates under the guidance of Folk Literature Committee set up for this purpose. In March 1954, authors and publishers were asked to submit books in the competition for the award of prizes for the best works. The Central Ministry of Education also decided to publish 1,000 copies of each prize-winning book for distribution to libraries in the community project areas.

(d) In order to place the writing of books for neo-literates on a scientific basis, a vocabulary Research Unit was set up in February 1954 as a pilot project for Delhi area.

(e) The Ministry had also under preparation a Popular Encyclopaedia for adults who had not advanced beyond the middle standard.

The programme of the publication of social education literature in Hindi, initiated by the Ministry in 1950, through the agency of Idara Talim-o-Taraqqi, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi made further progress. So far, 155 new pamphlets were brought out. Copies of these pamphlets were sent to the State governments for free distribution to social education centres and educational institutions in their areas.

In co-operation with Ford Foundation, the Government of India decided to organise four literary workshops of one month's duration each for training promising writers in producing reading material specially suitable for neo-literates. During this year, three such workshops were conducted, one each at Alipore (Delhi State) for northern India, at Mysore for southern India and at Panhala (Bombay State) for western India. Twenty-four writers were trained at the first and twenty-three each at the other two workshops. Efforts were made to hold the fourth workshop also for east India at Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan.

A Group Training Centre in Fundamental Education was established by Unesco at Mysore, for training leaders in this field. Sixteen post-graduate students drawn from different continental countries attended the course, of which 6 were Indians. Four Indian students received training at the cost of the Government of India, while the other two received fellowships from Unesco.

At the invitation of the Government of India, Dr. Peter Manniche, Danish expert on folk schools and rural colleges, visited this country in the beginning of 1954. During his two months' stay he visited social education organisers' training centres, universities, schools of social work, Janata Colleges and training institutions and made valuable suggestions for furthering the education of adults in India.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Audio-Visual Conference held in October 1951, the Ministry established during this year a National Board for Audio-Visual Education under the Chairmanship of Shri K.G. Saiyidain, the then Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Education. The Board was formed to co-ordinate the work being done in the field and advise the Central and the State governments on all matters relating to audio-visual education in the country. The Board held its first meeting at New Delhi on May 6th and 7th, 1953 and made valuable recommendations with a view to making an increased use of audio-visual aids in education. The Board also recommended the establishment of Visual Education in the States.

The Central Ministry of Education took the following steps to implement the recommendations of the Board :

- (1) In connection with the Ministry's plan for the production of educational films, the Board had approved and recommended 18 topics on which films were to be produced through the Film Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Subsequently the number of topics was curtailed to 12 for the year 1953-54. Synopses of nine topics were prepared and sent to the Film Division for the preparation of detailed scripts. Besides, two film-units were set up in the Film Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Bombay to under-take the production of educational films. Some of these films were to relate to social education, some to class-work and a few for children's entertainment.
- (2) In order to assist film libraries in the States and the educational institutions to acquire really good films, the Ministry decided to circulate periodical information regarding films selected for the Central Film Library. The first list of 11 such films was widely circulated in September 1953 to ascertain the requirements of educational institutions, departments, etc., in order to purchase 16 mm. reprints of these films (if possible, with commentary in Hindi) at economic rates.

The Central Film Library of the Ministry purchased 340, -16-mm. films and 50 film-strips which brought the total number of films and film-strips in stock to 1,840 and 1,550 respectively. It also acquired charts, statistics, posters and study-kits (34 in all). The Preview Committee purviewed

a large number of foreign films and approved for purchasing 11 Czech films and six full length children's entertainment films produced by J. Arthur Rank.

Eighty more institutions were enrolled as members of the Central Film Library, bringing the total membership to 510 during this year. On an average, about 750 films and filmstrips were issued to them every month.

During the year under report, 224 film-shows were conducted at the request of local educational institutions and social welfare organisations who did not possess their own projection equipment.

The Central Advisory Board of Education in its 20th meeting held in November 1953 considered the report on "Audio-Visual Aids in India" and emphasized that the Central Government should help in the preparation of films in the regional languages. The Board also recommended that some of the films for children should be in cartoons.

In co-operation with Unesco, the Central Ministry of Education organised at Mysore the second course for training candidates in direct methods of production of simple audio-visual aids. The course lasted 3 months and trained 22 candidates. The trainees organised an exhibition which included posters, film-strips, sample pamphlets for neo-literates and a sample frame with a silk-screen for duplicating pamphlets without printing materials.

The Delhi Public Library acquired a mobile van to provide library service to some of the neighbouring villages and also to neo-literates who were not otherwise able to avail themselves of any library facilities.

The Norwegian Govt. gave 115 radio sets to the Government of India for distribution in the villages of Delhi State.

Since their inauguration in October, 1952, the Community Projects Administration has been sharing social education work with the education departments. The mainstay of social education work in the Community Project Areas and the National Extension Blocks has been the Social Education Organisers. Two such Organisers are posted in each block and one Chief Social Education Organiser for a group of three blocks constituting a Community Project Area. Some of the more important of the multifarious activities of Social Education Organiser are given below:

- (1) To arrange educational programmes aimed at removal of illiteracy *i.e.*, organisation of literacy classes,

- post literacy work, training of literacy teachers *etc.*, promotion of health and citizenship education.
- (2) To organise follow-up activities such as writing of wall paper, editing of local news bulletin, setting up rural circulating libraries, distribution of charts, news letters pamphlets *etc.*
 - (3) To organise cultural and recreational activities as folk dance and drama, Katha Kirtan and Bhajans, exhibitions and melas, games and sports.
 - (4) To organise youth welfare, women's welfare and child welfare programmes and to train village people for leadership.
 - (5) To promote the education through audio-visual aids.
 - (6) To direct, supervise and control the work of village level worker in the field of social education.
 - (7) To arrange programmes of participation by rural population in the development programmes under the Community Projects and under the Five Year Plan, such as agriculture, village industries, sanitation, health and general village improvements.

Each Social Education Organiser is given five months training in social sciences, rural economics, civics and cooperative village extension service, social education and allied subjects. During 1953-54, there were 5 centres providing this training—one each at Nilokheri, Allahabad, Santi-niketan, Hyderabad and Gandhigram (Madurai). Three batches of trainees underwent training at these centres. By the end of December, 1953, 64 chief social education organisers (all at Allahabad) and 491 social education organisers were trained.

Some of the more important statistics about social education work done in the country during this year are given below:

Number of adult education centres started	7,449
Enrolment in Centres	89,305
Recreation Centres started	6,920
Community entertainments organised	15,408
Expenditure incurred on social education	Rs. 18,39,320

Besides, many voluntary organisations, mostly active in big cities, did useful work in this field. In some parts of India, like Mysore and Bombay, such voluntary organisations did substantial social education work, the description of which is given in the account of the respective states in this chapter. In Delhi, the Idara Talim-o-Taraqqi (the

Social Education Department of Jamia Millia Islamia) brought out many pamphlets for neo-literates as mentioned earlier. The Indian Adult Education Association organised the 10th All-India Conference in December 1953 and the 4th National Seminar also during 1953-54.

Main Developments

An account of the progress made in the field of social education in the different States is given below:

Andhra

This newly created State reported 1,899 social education centres in its territory. Of the 62,993 adults—including 2,430 women—on rolls at these centres, 8,181 men and 284 women were made literate during the year. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 4,42,229.

The scheme of "Social Education through University Students," introduced in the composite State of Madras was continued in this State also. College students organised in social service leagues were deputed to villages for a period of 40 days in order to improve the general sanitation in the countryside and to spread literacy among adults. Eight such camps were held during the summer vacations of 1953. Radio sets were installed in the camps.

The State had 2 adult education mobile units which were equipped with 18 mm. projectors, 35 mm. filmstrip projectors, electricity generators, public address equipment and gramophone records. During the year, the units arranged 374 propaganda lecturers, 237 film-shows and 560 record-relays. Moreover, the State supplied free copies of the daily 'Andhra Prabha' and the periodical 'Chandamama' to the social education centres.

Eighty teachers of elementary schools were given six weeks' intensive training in social education in 2 government training schools.

The government appointed an 8-member committee to advise on matters concerning audio-visual aids to education in the State. A regular training course of four day's duration was conducted at Masaulipatam in which 18 teachers were given intensive training in the handling of projectors, the preparation of 35 mm. filmstrips and the techniques of using films and other audio-visual materials. Besides, 20 teachers received such training in the State Film Library.

The South India Adult Education Association organised a regional conference at Tirupathi in January 1954.

Assam

In spite of a decrease in the number of social education centres from 985 to 906 during this year, the enrolment therein increased from 39,131 (36,748 men and 2,383 women) to 42,832 (40,199 men and 2,633 women). Of these, 27,961 men and 1,529 women adults were made literate. A sum of Rs. 1,50,232 was expended on social education during the year. As many as 420 village libraries were maintained under the social education programme. An attractive series of charts were produced. Four readers were prepared under the Laubach method. An Assamese version of "Nal Damayanti" was published for follow-up study of neo-literates. Two mobile units continued to impart audio-visual education to adults.

Bihar

The reoriented scheme of social education, known as the "Sapt-Sutri Yojna", made satisfactory progress. During this year the State had 2,164 social education centres, including 350 centres working under the special scheme for backward areas and catering to the special needs of the people there. The enrolment of adults at these centres increased from 58,505 (56,596 men and 1,909 women) to 69,307 (66,976 men and 2,331 women), of which 49,547 men and 1,645 women were awarded literacy certificates. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 5,36,290.

During this year, the State government constituted a Board of Audio-visual Education to implement the scheme of production of literature and audio-visual aids for basic and social education and to propagate Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas. It also purchased 17 radio-sets, one generator and 17 magic lanterns for distribution to deserving educational institutions and libraries in the State engaged in social education work. Twenty-five films were added to the film library of the Social Education Board.

The four *mod-mandalis* and four *jatra* parties (roving entertainment parties) continued to visit schools and social education centres in villages to educate the masses through dramatic performances, recitals, songs, dances, dialogues, *Kirtans*, *Kathas*, etc., and to encourage, wherever possible, the formation of local *Kirtan* and folk parties. During this year, 581 performances were staged—407 independently and 174 in co-operation with local talent.

With the publication of 13 books for adults, the total number of such books published by the publication section

of the Department rose to 68. The name of the Social Education Boards' magazine was changed from 'Roshni' to a 'Jana Jivan'.

There were 258 circulating libraries and 273 reading rooms attached to social education centres during the year under report.

The Fourth National Seminar on social education was held at Bikram (Patna) from 22nd to 31st October, 1953, under the joint auspices of the Indian Adult Education Association and the State government.

As many as 1,227 workers including social education teachers were trained at 5 social workers' training institutes. Besides, these institutes organised 2 short-term vacation courses, each of 15 days' duration, which were meant exclusively for college and university students.

Ninety-two social education workers were appointed during this year under the scheme to relieve educated unemployment.

Bombay .

The three Regional Social Education Committees for Maharashtra, Gujrat and Karnatak continued to be responsible for social education work in their respective regions. The Regional Committees for Maharashtra and Karnatak were reconstituted for a period of three years. With the coming into being of the City Social Education Committee for Jalgaon, the number of such committees rose to five, the other four being for Bombay, Poona, Sholapur and Ahmedabad.

The Regional Social Education Committee for Maharashtra started from August 1953 a model community centre at Loni where varied social education activities were carried on. At this centre, 30 *literary* classes and 4 village reading rooms were opened. The other Committees also started '*akharas*', open air theatres and *sanskar kendras* in Harijan localities.

During the year under report, the number of social education centres increased from 19,327 to 19,746. Of the 3,33,027 men and 54,652 women adults on rolls, 1,03,355 men and 18,624 women were made literate. A sum of Rs. 9,15,792 was expended on social education in the State.

In order to meet the demand of trained personnel to carry on social education activities in the State, 26 training centres were organised in government training colleges during summer and winter vacations. These centres ran courses of two weeks' duration each and trained in all 981 workers.

The social education organisations took advantage of the facilities offered by the Visual Education Office and conducted 3,583 film and magic lantern shows which were attended by 8,28,055 persons. Besides, the Bombay Social Education Committee arranged 409 film-shows and 435 cultural programmes and printed 12 posters for publicity purposes.

The Regional Social Education Committee for Karnataka purchased three 16 mm. sound films entitled (i) Glimpses of Gandhiji (ii) Duty Habits and (iii) Our Panchayat for exhibition in Karnataka region.

The Regional Social Education Committee for Maharashtra brought out two books—The *Five Year Plan* and *Nanachi Patre*. The Regional Committee for Gujarat published 2 books and that for Karnataka 3 books and a poster on untouchability.

The Bombay Social Education Committee continued to publish the fortnightly "Saksharata Deep" for free distribution to the social education classes. The Committee framed a scheme to prepare and produce useful literature in social education at cheap rates and accordingly published 46 books—22 in Marathi, 10 in Gujarati, 8 in Urdu and 6 in Hindi. The Committee also published two books, namely *Raghuche Pustak*, and *Pudhari Vasudeo*.

The Gujarat Social Education Committee introduced a mobile library service for the benefit of its classes. Five hundred steel boxes with a set of books for each was purchased and supplied to Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors for circulation. The Bombay social Education Committee also further expanded its system of circulating libraries, which was introduced during 1949, with an addition of 49 boxes during the year bringing the total number of boxes to 233.

The scheme of opening village reading rooms made satisfactory progress. During the year, the number of village reading rooms in the State rose from 5,448 to 5,810.

A Janata College was started at Gargoti, with a view to training villagers for village leadership.

Madhya Pradesh

During the year under review, the Social Education Section of the Education Department was integrated with the Gram Panchayat Department to form a new department called the Directorate of Social Welfare.

The year 1953-54 witnessed a sharp decline in the number of social education centres in the State from 11,362 to 2,891.

which brought down the enrolment therein from 2,61,899 to 60,490. The fall in the number of centres was due to the closure of classes for adults which were started on a temporary basis. Further, the report of the Mangalmurti Committee, which was appointed in June 1952 to review, consolidate and chalk out the future lines of action in the field of social education, was under the consideration of the government. As the government did not take any decision on this report, during the year under review, there was some amount of uncertainty about the future shape of things so that the execution of existing programme inevitably suffered a set back.

The literature section of the Social Education Department brought out *Deepak* (Nos. 24, 25 and 26), *Hawa, Badalo ki Duniya* and *Poudho ki Den*—all in Hindi and Marathi languages. The circulating libraries continued to play an important role in the follow up programme. During this year, 2,78,493 persons in 3,750 villages took advantage of library facilities from 750 boxes in circulation. Adequate number of copies of 50 different Hindi and 48 Marathi books were added to the existing stock of 73,310 Hindi and 30,173 Marathi books in these libraries. Arrangements were also made to write important news-items on black boards to be displayed in prominent places. The *Kalkapathaka* or cultural squads continued to be popular with the villagers. One hundred and sixty new radio sets were installed in the villages bringing the total number to 599. The 22 audio-visual vans organised 571 film shows. The department purchased three new films during this year, viz. *Hindustan Hamara Hai* (3 copies), *Andhaviswas* (2 copies) and *Rashtriya Dhvaj* (2 copies).

Madras

During this year, the State was bifurcated to form the State of Andhra out of it. The residuary State of Madras had 1,984 social education centres as against 3,067 in the undivided State during the previous year. During 1953-54, the centres enrolled 54,377 adults—51,104 men and 3,273 women—of which 9,725 men and 452 women qualified themselves for the award of literacy certificates. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 4,28,868.

The three adults education mobile units made 321 trips throughout the State and delivered 509 lectures and conducted 466 educational film-shows. The stock of films in the film library of the Department was replenished with the addition

of 71 films, which raised the total numbers of films to 1,124. In addition, the library had 1,674 film strips. During this year, the educational institutions arranged about 30,000 film shows with the help of the films and film-strips hired from the film library.

Under the scheme of Social Education through university students about 100 students from nine colleges organised camps and conducted recreational activities and informal exhibitions on every day science or other subjects of interest to adults. They enlivened the local community through educative dramatic performances and made them literacy minded.

During this year, 823 men and 52 women teachers of elementary schools underwent 6 weeks' training in adult psychology, methods of teaching adults and Laubach Literacy Plan in the regional languages as well as practical training in the preparation of teaching aids. Training courses in audio-visual education of 4-days' duration were conducted at 2 centres in the State at which 50 teachers were trained. In addition, 200 teachers were given training in the film library in the techniques of operating projectors.

Orissa

During the year under report the number of adult education centres increased from 500 to 634, and the enrolment therein from 16,754 (16,581 men and 173 women) to 18,374 (18,281 men and 93 women). The number of adults made literate numbered 11,202 men and 67 women, as against 11,121 men and 40 women during the previous year. The total expenditure on social education rose from Rs. 75,649 to Rs. 91,541.

A *pala* (poetical drama, in which scenes do not change and the actor plays more than one role) entitled "*Shilopakhyan*" was written and published for eradication of untouchability and a *pala* party gave performances at various places. Three posters were also prepared for display at the social education centres.

Punjab

The number of social education centres in the State decreased during this year from 152 to 89. The enrolment also reported a decrease from 7,094 (6,296 men and 798 women) to 3,530 (2,438 men and 992 women). The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 24,779.

Uttar Pradesh

With a view to intensifying literacy drive in rural areas and awakening the awareness of the people to the importance of constructive and social work, summer camps were organised in the district of Allahabad. At the camp organised at the *Magh Mela* at Prayag training was provided to villagers in adult literacy work. The trainees, organised social education classes of a month's duration in their villages.

The film section of the Department produced 6 films and 6 film-strips. Five vans fitted with projectors moved extensively in the rural areas and gave 372 film-shows. About 3,600 reading rooms and 1,317 libraries offered useful reading material to neo-literates in the rural areas. Grants-in-aid were paid to 213 public libraries for their activities in this field.

Some experiments in methods of teaching adults, *viz.*, Laubach method, Mende Methods, Pathik Method and Traditional Method,—were conducted in the Central Prison, Naini.

The year under review witnessed an expansion of facilities for social education in the State. The number of social education centres rose from 96 to 179. Of the 4,122 men and 882 women adults on rolls therein, 1,610 men and 385 women qualified themselves for the award of literacy certificates. The corresponding figures for the previous year were: enrolment, men 2,089, women 370; literated, men 1,192 and women 61 respectively. The total expenditure on social education in the State increased during this year from Rs. 22,986 to Rs. 49,194.

West Bengal

The year under report witnessed steady expansion of social education in the State. The social education centres increased by 791 to 2,069. The number of adults enrolled in these centres was 83,978 men and 6,344 women, as compared to 72,480 men and 4,616 women during the previous year. Of the current year's enrolment, 29,753 men and 2,592 women were awarded literacy certificates. The total expenditure on social education also reported an increase from Rs. 8,85,495 to Rs. 13,93,163 during this year.

The State governments disbursed a sum of Rs. 45,000 as grants-in-aid to 337 small libraries catering to the needs of neo-literates. The number of books in the stock of these libraries rose from 52,128 to 1,64,006 during this year. Moreover, grants amounting to Rs. 75,000 were paid to 535 public

libraries. These libraries were required to maintain free reading rooms and offer special reading facilities to groups of neo-literates.

Twenty-eight work-camps of 14 days' duration each were held in different parts of the State for the youth during the winter months. As many as 1,208 persons participated in these camps. Further, about 3,200 folk recreational performances were held under the auspices of Community Project Administration. The number of persons benefitted by these performances was 5,50,053.

A sum of Rs. 29,000 was distributed through social education advisory councils to *bonafide kathaks, kirtanivas, yatra-walas* and other folk artistes for giving performances for the enlightenment and edification of the villagers. As many 921 folk-recreational programmes were held and 2,46,000 persons attended the performances.

The *Katakata* training classes at Nabadwip and Visva-Bharati, Rural Reconstruction Department and Rama Krishna Mission at Sarisha continued to receive grants from the government. An intensive three-months' training course on the art and technique of folk-music, dance, drama and other cultural subjects, organised by Vanga-Bani of Nabadwip with financial assistance from the government, was attended by fifty students from different parts of the State. One hundred and twenty adult education teachers attended a short course of training in social education work, organised by voluntary organisations interested in social education work in the State.

The monthly journal *Janasiksha* continued to provide wholesome reading material for the neo-literates. A set of illustrated wall charts, showing the proper way of using libraries and library books, was brought out.

Three more mobile units were set up under (i) Shikshani-ketan, Kalanabagram, Burdwan, (ii) Vanga-Bani, Nabadwip and (iii) Ramakrishna Ashram Sarisha, with financial assistance from the government. Moreover, grants amounting to Rs. 2,74,350 were paid to voluntary organisations for purchase of audio-visual equipment, such as projectors, generators, public-address system and craft-training instruments.

Hyderabad

During this year, 30,930 adults (29,915 men and 1,015 women) were on the rolls of 563 social education centres in the State. The corresponding figures for 1952-53 were: centres 517 and enrolment. 28,646 persons (27,635 men and 1,011 women). Of the total, 21,127 men and 765 women

qualified for the award of literacy certificates, as against 19,679 adults (including 733 women) during the previous year. The total expenditure on social education, however, decreased during this year from Rs. 1,56,285 to Rs. 1,36,442.

Middle and high school students were mobilised for literacy work. As many as 382 students volunteered and literated 1,611 adults. The State government conducted a training camp in March 1954 to train social education workers to organise social education centres in the urban areas. 69 workers were trained in this camp.

The State government appointed a Special Committee for social education to suggest improvements in the work being done in this field. The Committee made valuable recommendations.

During this year, 94 libraries were attached to social education centres to enable neo-literates to pursue their learning. About 200 film shows were arranged which were attended by 7,800 persons.

Madhya Bharat

With the opening of 60 centres during the year under report under the five year plan, the number of adult schools increased to 328. The number of adults on rolls and those made literate increased by 2,061 to 7,473 (7,411 men and 62 women) and by 216 to 4,867 (including 40 women) respectively. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 83,917 as compared to Rs. 40,394 during 1952-53.

The cine-van fitted with 16 mm. projector gave 116 film shows and provided entertainment and general knowledge to 2,50,000 persons. Books costing Rs. 25,000 were purchased for community project area library at Dabra.

Mysore

Under the direction of Mysore Adult Education Council social education activities received further impetus during this year. With the inclusion of Bellary district in this State, the number of social education schools increased from 1,809 to 2,396. Of the 39,586 adults (35,906 men and 3,680 women) admitted to these classes, 26,917 adults (24,398 men and 2,519 women) were made literate. The corresponding figures for the previous year were: enrolment 34,192 and literates 32,541. The expenditure on social amounted to Rs. 1,57,440.

The number of libraries for adults increased from 2,613 to 2,691-2,231 rural libraries, 10 central (including one opened in Bellary district) and 450 branch libraries under the

control of the council. Besides, there were 2,231 reading rooms one attached to each rural library. With the addition of 18,291 books, the total stock of books and journals *etc.*, in the libraries rose to 2,05,875, of which 2,02,721 were in circulation among the adults.

The two *Vidyapeeths* of Nanjangud and Hassan continued to train persons for rural leadership and to afford vocational training to them in cottage industries like weaving, thread-making, mat-making, agricultural work, *etc.*

Six comprehensive adult education centres were conducted during the year. After completion of training in these centres, follow-up work was carried on in the villages where these centres were opened. In addition, community centres were also organised at which lectures and discussion on political and administrative problems were arranged and opportunities provided to acquaint the adults with problems affecting the community life of the villages and to enlighten them as to their duties and responsibilities as citizens of the State. There were 141 such centres during the year under report.

Besides the regular publication of the monthly magazine '*Pustaksa Prapancha*' and the weekly newspaper '*Belaku*', the council brought out '*Social Education*'—which was a special issue of '*Belaku*'. In addition, folders, posters and special publications were also published.

Six new titles were added to the adult education series. The Council added 3 new films to its library. The three visual education units gave 580 film-shows throughout the State. Several demonstrations to revive folk art and folk songs were arranged.

Twenty students' social service camps of one month's duration were conducted in the districts. Besides, a training camp for social education workers was held for 25 days in which 50 members received training.

Pepsu

The number of social education centres in the State increased from 1,000 to 1,417. They enrolled 17,977 men and 193 women adults, of whom 5,931 men and 158 women qualified for literacy certificates. The total sum expended on social education amounted to Rs. 70,237.

Rajasthan

The social education scheme in the State received a slight set back during this year. The number of social education

centres decreased from 220 to 200. There was a corresponding decline in the enrolment also which fell from 13,030 (11,275 men and 1,755 women) to 12,375 (10,620 men and 1,755 women). All adults on rolls qualified for literacy certificate. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 30,400.

During the year under report, 500 film shows were arranged.

Saurashtra

There was a significant expansion in the field of social education in the State during this year. The number of social education centres in the State rose from 144 to 703. The corresponding rise in enrolment at these centres was from 3,287 to 14,205 in case of men and from 113 to 463 in that of women. Of the total number of adults on rolls, 14,130 men and 312 women were made literate. The State reported an expenditure of Rs. 57,638 on social education.

Travancore-Cochin

During this year, 83 social education centres in the State had 1,360 men and 312 women adults on rolls, all of whom were made literate. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 44,397.

The activities of the Adult Education Research and Training Centre, Trivandrum, were expanded to include (i) daily radio listening between 6 and 8 p.m., (ii) weekly film shows on all Saturdays, and (iii) organisation and working of a women's club and a youth club. The training course was temporarily suspended from December, 1953. A proposal to convert this training centre into a Model Social Education Centre on the community centre model with provision for the conduct of refresher courses for organisers in services was under consideration of the government. During the year 25 men and 5 women were trained.

South Indian Adult Education Association held the second Regional Seminar on Adult Education at Ernakulam from the 22nd to 30th April. The seminar dealt with the production of follow-up literature in four language groups Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil and Telegu. Each group decided the lines on which production of literature for adults should proceed, with special reference to vocabulary, style and concept of books for the neo-literates.

The two audio-visual units arranged 24 film shows.

Ajmer

With the closing down or amalgamation of some centres due to low attendance, the number of social education centres in the State decreased from 889 to 718. The number of adults enrolled therein however, increased slightly from 10,744 (9,952 men and 792 women) to 10,897 (9,824 men and 1,073 women), of whom 10,539 adults (including 912 women) were rendered literate. The total expenditure on social education increased from Rs. 1,14,358 to Rs. 1,61,824.

With a view to receiving expert advice on such matters as training schemes, curriculum, provision of suitable literature to adults, *etc.*, the State government constituted a board during this year called Social Education Board. On the advice of the Board the government sanctioned harvest vacations for six weeks in October-November 1953, instead of summer vacations in all schools in rural areas.

The library service established during the last three years in the village schools was further replenished with 4,800 books given by the Central Government. The total number of books issued during the year was 50,000, as against 30,000 during 1952-53. Reading rooms were started at central places in the villages and a daily, a weekly, 3 fortnightly and 10 monthly newspapers and periodicals were supplied to 136 villages of the community project area, and 10 villages of the national extension service blocks.

Social training camps were organised at 12 central schools for social education teachers. The training programme covered theory as well as practical work which covered agriculture, forestry health and sanitation, *etc.* Moreover, two social service camps were held at Pisangan and Makrera from 8th May to 22nd May, 1953.

The audio-visual was further developed and equipped with necessary models, charts, films, *etc.* The unit conducted 212 cinema shows in 140 villages which were attended by 2,78,000 persons. Three full-length films were purchased, and eighteen dramas and 28 exhibitions were organised. Thirty eight battery radio sets were purchased and sent to villages having no postal or transport facilities. Several informative charts, posters and photos were prepared for display.

Bhopal

With the opening of 16 social education centres, social education was introduced for the first time in the State. Of the 330 men and 38 women on rolls in these centres, 175 men

and 3 women were made literate. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 5,287.

Bilaspur

The number of social education schools in the State increased by 6 to 11 during the year. This brought an increase in the number of adults enrolled in these centres from 145 to 190 (including 5 women). Of the total, 184 (including 5 women) adults qualified for the award of literacy certificate.

Library service for adults in the State was improved and dance, drama and other cultural activities were encouraged.

Coorg

During this year, the number of social education centres increased from 57 to 99. The corresponding rise in enrolment was from 1,295 to 1,973 (including 98 women). Of the total, 660 men and 60 women were awarded literacy certificates. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 30,872.

Besides one central library, there were 99 rural libraries attached to literacy centres as against 50 rural libraries during 1952-53. With the addition of 10 films the total number of films in the audio-visual unit rose to 29. As many as 108 film shows were arranged in the rural areas.

Three matric trained teachers were sent for training in social education to Gandhigram in June 1953.

At 47 meetings held during this year, lecturers on health, sanitation, agriculture, home science, *etc.*, were delivered for the benefit of adults.

Delhi

Due to the increase in the duration of the course from 6 to 12 or 16 weeks, the number of social education centres decreased from 859 to 626. The decrease in the number of adults on rolls was from 17,376 to 5,266 in case of men and from 17,256 to 5,153 in case of women. The number of adults who qualified for the award of literacy certificate was 4,045 men and 3,177 women. A sum of Rs. 3,13,278 was expended on social education during the year 1953-54.

Himachal Pradesh

During the year under report, the number of social education centres increased by 51 to 76. Of these, 35 were recreation-cum-community centres, provided with musical instruments, radio sets, out-door games. The total enrolment in these centres increased from 500 (420 men and 80 women

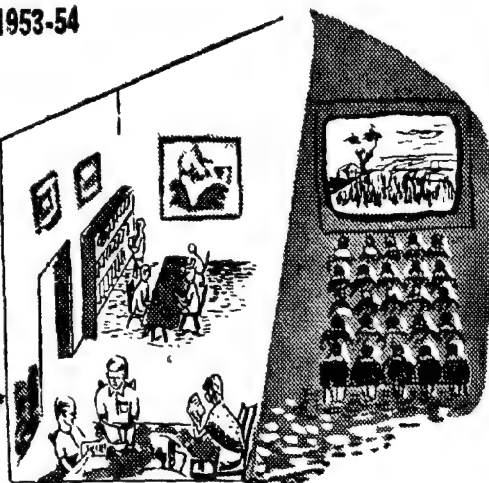
Social Education

1953-54

SOCIAL EDUCATION
CENTRE 39,965



ADULTS ON ROLLS
MEN 8,56,219
WOMEN . . . 92,628



ADULTS MADE LITERATE
MEN 3,62,972
WOMEN . . . 3,94,68

EXPENDITURE

RS. 62,05,883

to 1,896 (1,745 men and 151 women), of whom, 1,434 and 88 women were made literate. The total expenditure on social education increased from Rs. 1,050 to Rs. 16,694.

Kutch

In the 42 social education centres in the State during this year there were 663 adults (including 39 women) on rolls as against 488 adults (including 17 women) attending 35 centres during the previous year. All the adults were made literate. The total expenditure of social education amounted to Rs. 9,006.

Tripura

There were 350 men and 30 women adults on rolls of 15 social education centres in the State. The corresponding figures for previous year were: centres 2, enrolment 29 men and 14 women. The total expenditure on social education was Rs. 12,901 as against Rs. 1,491 during 1952-53.

Vindhya Pradesh

For the first time 111 social education centres were opened during this year in the State. Of the 2,379 men on rolls, 1,696 were made literate. A sum of Rs. 31,507 was expended on social education during the year.

All the centres were provided with radio sets, loud speakers with mikes, harmoniums, indoor games, charts, maps, etc. About 200 cinema shows were given which were attended by about one lakh persons.

Another publicity van was purchased during this year raising the total to two.

Other States

A. & N. Islands and Jammu & Kashmir continued to be without any programme for social education.

Statistics

The number of social education schools, centres and classes decreased during the year under report from 44,595 to 39,965 due to the closure of a large number of centres in Madhya Pradesh, Ajmer and Delhi. Their distribution according to managements was: government 10,186, district boards 673, municipal boards 478 and private bodies 28,628. The total number of adults under instruction also decreased from 10,88,784 (9,40,581 men and 1,48,203 women) to 9,48,847 (8,56,219 men and 92,628 women). Nearly 4 lakh adults qualified for the award of literacy certificates as against

Table XC—Statistics of

State	No. of Schools/ Classes/Centres		Number of Adults on Rolls			
			Men		Women	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	*	1,899	*	60,563	*	2,430
Assam	985	906	36,748	40,199	2,383	2,633
Bihar	1,859	2,164	56,596	66,976	1,909	2,331
Bombay	19,327	19,746	3,35,745	3,33,027	51,515	54,652
Madhya Pradesh	11,362	2,891	2,04,883	55,559	57,016	4,931
Madras	3,067	1,984	83,068	51,104	4,470	3,273
Orissa	500	634	16,581	18,281	173	93
Punjab	152	89	6,296	2,438	798	992
Uttar Pradesh	96	179	2,089	4,122	370	882
West Bengal	1,278	2,069	72,480	83,978	4,616	6,344
Hyderabad	517	563	27,635	29,915	1,011	1,015
J. & Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhya Bharat	268	328	5,372	7,411	40	62
Mysore	1,809	2,396	31,262	35,906	2,930	3,680
Pepsu	1,000	1,417	15,000	17,977	...	193
Rajasthan	220	200	11,275	10,620	1,755	1,755
Saurashtra	144	703	3,287	14,205	113	463
Trav.-Cochin	139	83	2,674	1,360	847	312
Ajmer	889	718	9,952	9,824	792	1,073
Bhopal	...	16	...	330	...	38
Bilaspur	5	11	145	185	...	5
Coorg	57	99	1,197	1,875	98	98
Delhi	859	626	17,376	5,266	17,256	5,153
H. Pradesh	25	76	420	1,745	80	151
Kutch	35	42	471	625	17	39
Tripura	2	15	29	359	24	30
Vindhya Pradesh		111	...	2,379	...	...
India	44,595	39,965	9,40,581	8,56,219	1,48,203	92,628

*Included in

Social Education

No. of Adults made Literate (1953-54)		No. of Teachers 1953-54	Total Expenditure on Social Education		State
Men	Women		1952-53	1953-54	
8	9	10	11	12	13
8,181	284	3,119	Rs. *	Rs. 4,42,229	Andhra
27,961	1,529	906	1,53,457	1,50,232	Assam
49,547	1,645	2,189	4,34,892	5,36,290	Bihar
1,03,355	18,624	25,160	12,42,892	9,15,792	Bombay
19,745	3,425	2,412	20,70,246	10,05,355	M. Pradesh
9,725	452	2,372	4,94,977	4,28,868	Madras
11,202	67	634	75,649	91,541	Orissa
1,015	312	91	1,64,128	24,779	Punjab
1,610	385	220	22,986	49,194	Uttar Pradesh
29,753	2,592	2,821	8,85,495	13,93,163	West Bengal
21,127	765	672	1,56,285	1,36,442	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	...	J. & Kashmir
4,827	40	328	40,394	83,917	Madhya Bharat
24,398	2,519	2,407	5,30,167	1,57,440	Mysore
5,931	158	1,417	55,375	70,237	Pepsu
10,620	1,755	200	1,18,000	1,30,400	Rajasthan
14,130	312	703	33,905	57,638	Saurashtra
1,360	312	83	1,33,671	44,397	Trav.-Cochin
9,627	912	718	1,14,358	1,61,824	Ajmer
175	3	16	...	5,287	Bhopal
179	5	11	7,500	6,600	Bilaspur
660	60	99	18,186	30,872	Coorg
4,045	3,177	204	6,17,654	3,13,278	Delhi
1,434	88	77	1,050	16,694	H. Pradesh
624	39	42	4,796	9,006	Kutch
45	8	30	1,491	12,901	Tripura
1,696	...	111	...	31,507	V. Pradesh
3,62,972	39,468	47,042	73,77,554	62,05,883	India

Table XC—Statistics of Social Education—(Contd.)

State	Percentage of Exp. on Social Edu. to Total Exp. on Education (1953-54)	Percentage of Expenditure (1953-54) met from			
		Govt. Funds	Dist. Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Other Sources
14	15	16	17	18	19
Andhra	0.5	99.2	0.2	...	0.6
Assam	0.5	96.9	...	...	3.1
Bihar	0.6	94.3	0.2	0.1	5.4
Bombay	0.4	75.2	...	7.6	17.2
M. Pradesh	1.5	99.5	...	...	0.5
Madras	0.3	89.7	0.5	2.8	7.0
Orissa	0.3	99.5	...	...	0.5
Punjab	0.0	62.4	...	9.4	28.2
U. Pradesh	0.0	69.1	4.4	18.1	8.4
W. Bengal	0.9	94.3	0.2	1.1	4.4
Hyderabad	0.2	98.7	...	1.3	...
J. & Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...
M. Bharat	0.4	100.0	...	...	...
Mysore	0.3	100.0	...	...	...
Pepsu	0.4	100.0	...	...	...
Rajasthan	0.1	100.0	...	...	...
Saurashtra	0.3	86.4	...	...	13.6
T. Cochin	0.1	100.0	...	...	...
Ajmer	2.1	100.0	...	...	...
Bhopal	0.1	100.0	...	...	...
Bilaspur	1.1	100.0	...	...	...
Coorg	1.4	100.0	...	...	...
Delhi	0.9	40.6	...	59.4	...
H. Pradesh	0.5	96.4	...	...	3.6
Kutch	0.6	45.6	...	...	54.4
Tripura	0.4	100.0	...	...	...
V. Pradesh	0.4	100.0	...	...	...
India	0.4	90.0	0.1	4.8	5.1

5 lakhs during 1952-53. The total expenditure (direct as well as indirect) on social education amounted to Rs. 62.06 lakhs, which is less by nearly 11.72 lakhs than the corresponding figures for 1952-53. The government met 90.0 per cent of the expenditure, while local boards and other sources contributed 4.9 and 5.1 per cent respectively.

Table XC gives some important statistics of social education in the different states during the year 1952-53 and 1953-54.

CHAPTER X

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Pre-Primary Education

During the year under report, the total number of recognised pre-primary and pre-basic schools in the country increased from 396 to 426. Of these, only 11.0 per cent were managed by government and 3.1 per cent by local boards, while the remaining 85.9 per cent (44.6 per cent aided and 41.3 per cent unaided) were under control of private bodies. The total enrolment in these schools as well as in the pre-primary classes attached to primary and secondary schools increased from 38,286 (22,180 boys and 16,106 girls) to 42,751 (22,919 boys and 19,832 girls). As against an expenditure of Rs. 16,20,207 in the previous year, the total expenditure on pre-primary schools amounted to Rs. 16,89,300 during this year. The share of the government in this expenditure was 20.8 per cent, of the local boards 3.2 per cent, of fees 48.8 per cent and of other sources (including endowments) 27.2 per cent. Of the total number of 1,347 teachers employed in these schools, 895 or 66.4 per cent were trained as against 61.1 per cent of 1,219 teachers during 1952-53. Detailed statistics of pre-primary schools are given in table XCI.

During 1953-54, the following recognised institutions trained pre-primary school teachers:

Bombay

1. Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Dadar, Bombay;
2. Bal Adhaypan Mandir, Ville Park, Bombay;
3. Bal Adyyapan Mandir, Poona;
4. Gram Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Bordi; and
5. Mary Harding Kindergarten Training College for Women.

Madhya Pradesh

Montessori Adhyapan Mandir, Yeotmal.

Madras

1. Nursery Teachers' Training School, Vepery, Madras;
2. Brindavan Kindergarten Teachers' Training Department: The Children's Garden School, Mylapore, Madras;
3. Arundale Montessori Training School, Adyar;

4. Pre-Basic Training School, Kasturbagram; and
5. Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras.

Uttar Pradesh

Government Nursery Training College for Women, Allahabad.

The training section for nursery education attached to Maharani's Training College, Mysore ceased to function during the year under report.

The Government of India accepted the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Education and formed an Indian National Committee on Early Childhood Education consisting of ten non-official members with a view to giving due attention to early childhood education in the country and to provide encouragement to voluntary bodies working in this field. The Committee held its first meeting on the 28th and 29th April, 1953 at New Delhi and formulated its decisions* for the development of pre-primary education in the country, which were placed before the next meeting of the C. A. B. of Education for its consideration.

2. Aesthetic Education

The activities of the Central and the State governments in the field of art, crafts, music and dancing expanded considerably during the year under report.

In pursuance of the decision to establish National Cultural Trust, the National Academy of Letters—'*Sahitya Akademy*', constituted during the previous year, was formally inaugurated on the 12th March, 1954. The main activities of the 'Akademy' were:

- (a) Publication of National Bibliography of Indian Literature.
- (b) Publication of a current bibliography of all books published in India since June 1954.
- (c) A Who's Who in Indian Literature.
- (d) Publication of edited texts of all the books of Kalidasa,
- (e) Publication of Anthologies.
- (f) Proposal to publish histories of Indian Literature in the various languages in India.
- (g) Selection of books for the award of prizes in each of the 14 languages scheduled in the constitution.

*For details reference may be made of publication No 127 of the Ministry of Education.

Table XCI—Statistics of

State	Number of Schools		Number of			
			Boys		Girls	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	*	1	*	21	*	118
Assam	14	16	496	360	339	461
Bihar	3	3	344	295	157	270
Bombay	185	196	7,914	8,745	6,075	6,724
Madhya Pradesh	18	16	846	489	667	477
Madras	26	28	1,331	1,532	1,237	1,354
Orissa	...	...	...	14	...	10
Punjab	1	2	127	59	96	181
Uttar Pradesh	11	13	2,176	1,706	498	2,445
West Bengal	10	9	1,467	962	1,465	1,788
Hyderabad	3	9	698	711	681	418
J & Kashmir	**	...	**	1,685	**	...
M. Bharat	25	...	651	775	547	818
Mysore	60	27	1,970	1,911	1,809	1,836
Pepsu	...	64	27	44	12	17
Rajasthan	...	...	642	114	474	100
Saurashtra	21	1	1,306	1,398	698	816
T. Cochin	8	25	272	237	321	263
Ajmer	...	9	69	230	47	120
A. & N. Islands	...	...	165	252	84	162
Bhopal	...	...	65	76	37	45
Coorg	5	...	124	135	149	143
Delhi	2	5	1,270	897	550	1,051
Kutch	3	2	70	116	65	123
V Pradesh	1	4	150	155	98	92
India	396	426	22,180	22,919	16,106	19,832

*Includes enrolment in classes

**Included in

†Figures are

Pre-primary Schools

Pupils†		Expenditure		State
Total				
1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	
8	9	10	11	
		Rs.	Rs.	12
*	139	*	1,398	Andhra
835	821	12,652	15,577	Assam
501	565	11,473	8,564	Bihar
13,989	15,469	7,38,071	7,83,799	Bombay
1,513	966	55,512	40,170	Madhya Pradesh
2,568	2,886	89,569	97,426	Madras
..	24	..	..	Orissa
223	240	6,264	19,284	Punjab
2,674	4,151	1,31,920	1,19,714	Uttar Pradesh
2,932	2,750	1,76,427	1,09,175	West Bengal
1,379	1,129	53,104	57,951	Hyderabad
..	1,685	..	..	Jammu and Kashmir
1,198	1,593	58,526	1,17,432	Madhya Bharat
3,779	3,747	97,065	99,216	Mysore
39	61	..	..	Pepsu
1,116	214	..	2,156	Rajasthan
2,004	2,214	95,806	1,15,800	Saurashtra
593	500	31,357	24,283	Travancore-Cochin
116	50	..	..	Ajmer
249	414	..	..	A. and N. Islands
102	121	..	..	Bhopal
273	278	11,026	15,201	Coorg
1,820	1,948	10,000	10,464	Delhi
135	239	5,200	7,819	Kutch
248	247	36,234	38,871	Vindhya Pradesh
38,286	42,751	16,20,207	16,89,300	India

attached to primary and secondary schools.

Madras State

not available

£Includes Rs. 5,000 preliminary expenditure on the nursery school to be started from the next year in Bilaspur.

Government resolution setting up a National Academy of Art (Lalit Kala Akademy) was issued and steps were taken to form the General Council and other authorities of the Academy. Negotiations between the Government of India and the Government of Uttar Pradesh continued for the finalisation of the constitution of Academy of Hindustani Music. The formation of the Academy of Karnatic Music was also under the consideration of the Government.

In order to preserve the work of contemporary art of the country the Government of India set up in July, 1953 a National Gallery of Modern Art in Jaipur House, New Delhi. It was formally opened on the 29th March, 1954 by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the Vice-President of Indian Republic.

The Government of India decided to award cultural scholarships each of the value of Rs. 250/- p.m. to encourage young workers with outstanding promise in different fields of cultural activity namely, fine arts, music, dancing, drama, films *etc.* The number of scholarships that will be sanctioned each year would be such that the total number at any one time does not exceed 100.

A scheme of training in Graphic Art and Allied Technology including the establishment of printing schools prepared by the Board of Studies in Applied Art was discussed at the Conference of the Principals of Art Institutions in the country and the representatives of the Applied Art Board. The Conference approved a pattern of art education on a national basis and recommended for its adoption by all art institutions.

• Grants were paid to (i) Shankar's Weekly (Rs. 12,000) for organising an International Exhibition of Children's Paintings and Drawings; (ii) Academy of Fine Arts, Calcutta (Rs. 5,000) for organising an exhibition of India in U.S.A. (iii) All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society (Rs. 17,000) for holding Indian Art Exhibition in Poland, (iv) Indian Academy of Fine Arts, Amritsar (Rs. 1,000) for their Silver Jubilee Exhibition (v) Rabindra Bhawan (Rs. 2,500) for organising an exhibition of Tagore's paintings. Besides, a sum of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned for exhibition of modern sculptures at Jaipur House.

Under the scheme of giving financial assistance to persons, distinguished in letters, arts, *etc.*, in indigent circumstances, assistance was given to 39 persons. Besides, grants totalling to Rs. 12,350 were also given to two institutions for the translation and publication of '*granths*' on music.

The Government of India nominated 3 representatives to the International Conference on the 'Role of Music in the

Education of Youth and Adult' organised by Unesco at Brussels.

As regards aesthetic education, the teaching of drawing was compulsory subject at the primary and middle stages and as an elective subject in the high stages in almost all the States. Arrangements for the teaching of music and dancing, however, existed in only a few girls' schools. Most of the institutions offering facilities for art, music and dancing were under private control. The State-wise account given below relates to recognised institutions only.

Andhra

Only one school for fine arts and one music college imparted aesthetic education. These institutions had respectively 41 students (all men) and 114 students (28 men and 86 women) on their rolls. Of the total number of 114 students in the music college, 21 men and 77 women were studying in certificate courses and 7 men and 9 women in the diploma courses. Besides, 4 girls were studying in the music classes attached to Shri Sardha Niketanan, Guntur, a college for Oriental studies. Two secondary schools introduced music under the diversified courses.

Assam

The School of Art, Gauhati, the only institution of its kind in the State—offered diploma courses in fine arts, architecture, commercial arts, Indian arts, sculpture and drawing and teachership. The school enrolled 19 pupils, including 5 girls. The number of schools for music remained stationary at 10 and had on their rolls 467 students as against 520 during the previous year.

Bihar

The Patna School of Art continued to provide teaching facilities in drawing, painting, sculpture and commercial art and had 49 pupils, including one girl, on rolls. The Institute of Music under Patna University, providing diploma courses in Music, enrolled 75 pupils (37 men and 38 women). The Bihar Academy of Music, Dance and Drama (Bihar Sangeet Natya Kala Parishad) established in January, 1952, with the object of coordination, expansion and improvement of activities of various affiliated institutions in Bihar, revival and encouragement to various cultural forms *etc.*, made considerable progress during the year.

Bombay

Sir J. J. School of Art—the premier art institution in the State continued to impart instruction in drawing, painting,

sculpture, architectures, art teachership, commercial art and crafts. The total enrolment in all the six sections of the school increased during this year from 1,138 to 1,184. The special morning and evening classes in drawing, painting and designs and teaching of graphic arts, introduced in the previous year on an experimental measure as a subject of study for the post-graduate diploma in mural painting, continued during the year under review. Morning classes in modelling were also started, but admission was limited to 12 students only for lack of sufficient space. During the year under review, certificate courses in the morning and the apprentice training courses in the evening were introduced in the commercial art's section.

In addition to the Sir J. J. School of Art, there were private institutions and classes in mofussil areas which continued to do useful work in the field of art education. Among them special mention may be made of the Institute of Modern art, Poona, the School of Art, Dharwar and the School of Art of the C. N. Vidyavihar, Ahmedabad.

Though 2 Government Music schools—one at Novassai and the other at Dabhoi—were closed down during the year under review, the total number of music schools increased by 1 to 36. These had an enrolment of 957 students (403 boys and 554 girls). The College for Indian Music run by the M.S. University of Baroda—the only institute in the State for higher education had on its rolls 269 (170 men and 99 women) students as against 233 (149 men and 84 women) in the previous year. The only recognised school for dancing had 15 girls on its rolls.

Madhya Pradesh

The Nagpur School of Art, which provided instruction in painting, drawing and needle work had on its rolls 124 students, including 33 girls. Examination for the award of drawing certificates continued to be held by the Bombay School of Arts. The number of music schools increased by 1 to 9 with an enrolment of 640 as against 350 in the previous year.

Madras

With the transfer of the School of Arts, Vizianagram, and the Maharajah's Music College, Vizianagram, to the newly formed State of Andhra, the number of schools for arts and colleges for music decreased to 3 and 2 respectively these had on their rolls 383 students (373 men and 10 women) and 117 students (20 men and 97 women) respectively,

Besides, the Faculty of Music of Annamalai University had under instruction 65 students (42 men and 23 women). Music was also taught as an optional subject in 3 secondary schools under the diversified courses scheme. The State government withdrew recognition of 3 music and dancing schools.

Orissa

The number of schools for music increased from 3 to 4 and the enrolment therein from 65 (48 boys and 17 girls) to 82 (66 boys and 16 girls). The enrolment in 4 dancing schools increased from 33 to 57 during the year.

Punjab

The Government School of Art, Simla, the only school of its kind in the State, had 87 pupils (82 boys and 5 girls) on its rolls.

Uttar Pradesh

The number of schools for other fine arts increased from 1 to 2 and schools for music from 1 to 4. The increase in enrolment in the former was from 160 to 205 and in the latter from 90 to 164. The number of colleges for music, however, remained the same i.e., 3 with the enrolment of 750 as against 775 in the previous year. More-over, teaching departments of Banaras and Allahabad Universities which imparted instruction in painting and sculpture and painting and music respectively, had under instruction 82 men and 37 women.

West Bengal

During the year under review, the number of colleges and schools for fine arts remained stationary at 1 each. The enrolment in the college was 394 (319 men and 75 women) as against 367 (312 men and 55 women) in the previous year, and that in the school was 325 (including 25 girls) as against 303 during 1952-53. More-over, Kala Bhawan attached to Visva-Bharati continued to function as a centre of arts and culture with an enrolment of 95 students (including 47 girls). In addition to the Sangeet Bhawan of Visva-Bharati, there were 4 colleges and 23 schools for music in the State. The enrolment in colleges (including that in the university departments) and in the schools was 559 and 2,879 respectively. The enrolment in the school for dancing increased from 165 to 173 during the year.

Hyderabad

Two schools—one for fine arts and the other for music and dancing—were the only institutions in the State which

imparted instruction in music, dancing and other fine arts. The former school enrolled 113 students and the latter 202 during the year as against 133 and 136 respectively during the preceding year.

Madhya Bharat

With the closure of the Bharat School of Art, Gwalior, and the opening of the Government School of Art, Gwalior, the number of art schools remained 3 in the State. They enrolled 264 students including 35 girls. There were one college and 12 schools for music with respectively 247 and 956 students studying therein.

Mysore

The State had an art school with 67 students and 3 music schools with 114 students studying therein.

Rajasthan

Rajasthan Kala Sansthan continued to impart training in vocal and instrumental music, dancing, drawing, painting, architecture and sculpture. Besides, there was another State institution which looked after other fine arts and crafts in the State. The scheme of having three separate institutions for (i) music and dancing (ii) drawing and fine arts and (iii) crafts, was under the consideration of the State government.

Saurashtra

As in the previous year, there was only one music school in the State. The strength of the school was 137 students including 86 girls.

Travancore-Cochin

The State had 2 arts, 2 music and 2 drawing schools during 1952-53. They enrolled 196, 167 and 48 students respectively.

Ajmer

The only college of music enrolled 13 students as against 12 in the previous year.

Kutch

Twenty-seven boys and 2 girls were under instruction in the only institution for art education.

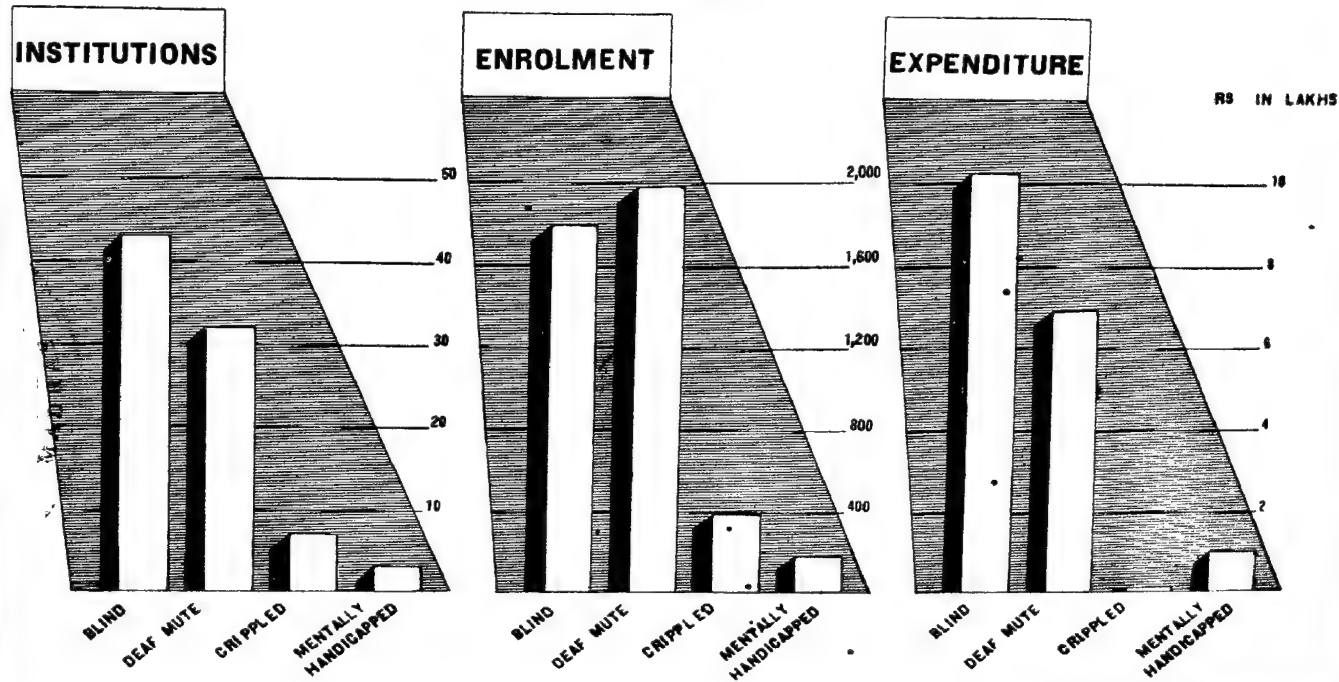
Manipur

The only art school in the State had 66 boys and 3 girls receiving art education in the State.

Tripura

The State had 2 schools for music which imparted instructions to 435 pupils (6 boys and 429 girls).

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED 1953-54



3. Education of the Handicapped

Mentally Handicapped

With the reopening of a school for the mentally handicapped children in West Bengal, the number of such schools increased from 2 in 1952-53 to 3 in 1953-54. The other 2 schools were situated in the Bombay State. Besides, a separate section of the School for Deaf, Lucknow, continued to provide education to the mentally retarded children. These institutions provided special psychological and psycho-analytical treatment for these unhappy children for rehabilitating and readjusting them in society though in a limited way.

During this year, there were in all 169 children (117 boys and 52 girls) on rolls in the schools for the mentally handicapped as compared to 135 children (86 boys and 49 girls) during the previous year. There were 29 teachers in these schools and the total expenditure incurred thereon amounted to Rs. 98,285. Nearly 42 per cent of this expenditure was met by the State governments.

Physically Handicapped

As a result of the closure of one school for the deaf-mute in Mysore, the number of institutions for the physically handicapped decreased by 1 to 82 during the year. The government managed 23.2 per cent of these schools, local boards 3.6 per cent and private bodies 73.2 per cent. Of the total, 43 institutions were for the blind, 32 for the deaf-mute and 7 for the crippled—the corresponding figures for the previous year being 43, 33 and 7 respectively.

The schools for the physically handicapped enrolled 4,151 students (3,170 boys and 981 girls) as against 3,916 students (3,011 boys and 905 girls) in the previous year. The break up of the enrolment according to the different types of schools was: for the blind 1,784 students, for the deaf-mute 1,973 students and for the crippled 394 students, showing an increase of 94; 121 and 20 students respectively over the previous year's figures.

The total expenditure increased by about Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 17.30 lakhs. The government met 56.8 per cent of the total expenditure, fees accounted for 6.2 per cent, while the contribution from local boards, endowments and other sources was 4.2; 12.2 and 20.4 per cent respectively.

Of the 545 teachers working in schools for the physically handicapped, 263 were in schools for the blind, 248 in schools

Table XCII—Statistics of Schools

State	Number of Schools				
	For the Physically Handicapped			For the Mentally Handi- capped	Total
	Blind	Deaf Mute	Crippled		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra	2	...	2	...	4
Assam	...	1	...	...	1
Bihar	3	2	...	...	5
Bombay	7	7	...	2	16
M. Pradesh	2	1	...	...	3
Madras	5	6	4	...	15
Orissa	...	1	...	...	1
Punjab	1	...	...	...	1
U. Pradesh	10	5	...	...	15
West Bengal	3	4	...	1	8
Hyderabad	...	1*	...	...	1
M. Bharat	1	...	...	...	1
Mysore	1	...	...	...	1
Rajasthan	1†	...	...	...	1
Saurashtra	2	1	...	...	3
T. Cochin	1	2	1	...	4
Ajmer	1	...	...	...	1
Delhi	2	1	...	...	3
Kutch	1	...	...	...	1
India	43	32	7	3	85

* Admits blind pupils also.

† Admits deaf-blind pupils also.

for the Handicapped

Number of pupils							State
For the Physically Handicapped			For the Mentally Handicapped	Total	Total Expenditure	No. of teachers	
Blind	Deaf Mute	Crippled					
7	8	9						10	11	12	13	14
80	...	54	...	134	Rs. 16,895	14	Andhra
...	22	...	...	22	9,285	2	Assam
125	43	...	...	168	71,500	24	Bihar
393	297	...	147	837	3,52,906	125	Bombay
53	27	...	...	80	52,401	13	Madhya Pradesh
295	664	315	...	1,274	2,69,259	136	Madras
...	12	...	...	12	4,332	1	Orissa
53	...	...	...	53	32,214	11	Punjab
307	203	...	...	510	3,29,922	60	Uttar Pradesh
155	319	...	22	496	3,43,250	94	West Bengal
...	96	...	...	96	50,639	13	Hyderabad
34	...	...	...	34	12,801	11	Madhya Bharat
79	...	...	...	79	35,674	18	Mysore
20	...	...	...	20	12,427	6	Rajasthan
24	34	...	...	58	24,438	5	Saurashtra
25	99	25	...	149	27,684	23	Trav.-Cochin
34	...	...	...	34	47,486	5	Ajmer
93	157	...	...	250	1,21,350	24	Delhi
14	...	...	...	14	13,800	2	Kutch
1,784	1,973	394	169	4,320	18,28,263	587	India

for the deaf-mute and 34 in those for the crippled. The facilities for the training of teachers for the deaf continued to be provided by the training sections of Deaf and Dumb schools at Lucknow and Calcutta.

Table XCII gives State-wise statistics of schools for the handicapped children.

The schools for the blind provided instruction by means of Braille Code adopted to regional languages. In addition to elementary general education, training was imparted in small trades like spinning, weaving, caning, basket-making, knitting, *etc.* Provision for the teaching of music—both vocal and instrumental—also existed in all such institutions. For deaf-mute, lip-reading and articulation formed the main features of instruction. The curriculum in these schools included the teaching of the three R's and training in tailoring, carpentry and certain other useful crafts.

The training centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun continued to make steady progress. The number of inmates in the centre increased from 119 to 140. The total expenditure incurred on the centre also increased from Rs. 1,83,783 to Rs. 2,27,662. A further issue of the 'Deepavali'—a half-yearly periodical devoted to the education and welfare of the blind—was published.

.. A grant of Rs. 1,200 was given by the Central Government to the convention of the Teachers of the Deaf in India for the publication of the quarterly journal 'The Deaf in India'. Grants amounting to Rs. 7,100 were also given to institution for the blind in non-Hindi speaking areas engaged in transcribing their own books in Bharati Braille.

Under the scheme of post-school scholarships for the blind, 9 scholarships awarded during 1952-53 were continued during this year and 6 new scholarships were awarded. The share of the Central Government towards the total cost involved amounted to Rs. 4,700. A sum of Rs. 3,600 was also provided to enable deserving deaf students from Hindi speaking part C States to join the Lady Noyce School for the Deaf and Dumb, New Delhi.

A pamphlet containing the final charts and the rules for reading and writing in Bharati Braille was under preparation. Meanwhile, the Central Braille Press at Dehra Dun produced 4 books in Hindi and 1 in English. The basic principles of devising contracted Braille for Hindi were being worked out by the expert committee appointed for the purpose in the previous year.

An expert from the United Nations visited India with a view to ascertaining the type and extent of assistance that should be given by the U. N. for the establishment of an 'International Blind Welfare Centre at Dehra Dun.'

4. Education of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes

Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes continued to receive special consideration from the Central and State governments for their educational amelioration. The Government of India's Scheme of Post-matriculation Scholarships for these classes continued with greater vigour during this year, when 11,934 scholarships were awarded as against 6,444 during the previous year. These scholarships covered tuition and other major fees, grants for books and stationery and maintenance. The distribution of the scholarship-holders according to communities and subjects is given below:

Course of Study	No. of Scholarship-holders			
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Professional Education:</i>				
Medical	301	39	637	977
Engineering	296	44	798	1,138
Agriculture	85	11	124	220
Veterinary	4	4	49	57
Technology	22	3	34	59
Law	170	19	52	241
Teachers' Training	63	13	124	200
Fine Arts	11	2	5	8
<i>Post-Graduate Stage:</i>				
Ph. D.	5	...	1	6
M. Sc.	25	3	48	76
M. A.	107	41	55	203
M. Com.	10	1	9	20
<i>Graduate Stage:</i>				
B. Sc.	253	45	269	567
B. A.	745	305	327	1,377
B. Com.	74	25	69	168
<i>Under-Graduate Stage:</i>				
I. Sc.	1,308	239	1,216	2,763
I. A.	2,150	722	515	3,387
I. Com.	325	71	61	457
Total	5,954	1,587	4,393	11,934

Table XCIII—Statistics of Education of Scheduled

State	No. of Institutions Specially Meant for Scheduled Castes etc.	Total Number of Pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	2,780	6,02,247	2,85,705	8,87,952
Assam	1	3,02,279	88,032	3,90,311
Bihar	2,005	9,71,793	1,07,938	10,79,731
Bombay	...	6,06,652	1,90,799	7,97,451
M. Pradesh	472	2,00,219	27,559	2,27,778
Madras	3,571	12,70,409	5,97,269	18,67,678
Orissa	1,917	1,60,027	27,919	1,87,946
Punjab	...	97,150	6,081	1,03,231
Uttar Pradesh	560	9,34,141	59,016	9,93,157
West Bengal	...	4,04,429	95,171	4,99,600
Hyderabad	...	2,11,966	37,887	2,49,853
M. Bharat	....	52,471	1,821	54,292
Mysore	483	63,314	23,963	87,277
Pepsu	12	19,078	549	19,627
Rajasthan	...	14,131	522	14,653
Saurashtra	...	52,199	13,768	65,967
Trav.-Cochin	...	66,548	42,414	1,08,962
Ajmer	...	19,515	2,054	21,569
A. & N. Islands	27	1,458	632	2,090
Bhopal	...	5,935	380	6,315
Bilaspur	...	611	39	650
Coorg	3	6,206	3,348	9,554
Delhi	...	13,212	2,147	15,359
H. Pradesh	...	4,777	726	5,503
Kutch	...	922	42	964
Manipur	856	51,759	13,306	65,065
Tripura	309	14,835	962	15,797
V. Pradesh	10	15,767	1,332	17,099
India	13,006	61,64,050	16,31,381	77,95,431

Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities

No. of Pupils getting Scholarships and Stipends			Total Exp. on Scholarships Stipends and Other Fin. Concessions	Total Exp. on Institutions Sply. Meant for Pupils belonging to Sch. Castes	State
Boys	Girls	Total			
6	7	8	9	10	11
74,429	10,602	85,031	42,26,105	50,48,164	Andhra
4,219	1,043	5,262	5,47,666	26,142	Assam
22,654	2,055	24,709	26,11,550	10,16,779	Bihar
92,251	22,266	1,14,517	35,36,573	..	Bombay
32,014	3,667	35,681	10,93,532	12,23,650	Madhya Pradesh
1,16,524	32,706	1,49,230	63,95,112	90,02,464	Madras
54,446	7,493	61,939	6,47,313	22,64,914	Orissa
18,933	586	19,519	6,44,971	...	Punjab
1,30,677	5,871	1,36,548	28,70,885	5,83,012	Uttar Pradesh
13,631	1,917	15,548	10,79,518	...	West Bengal
70,357	11,741	82,098	16,37,643	...	Hyderabad
19,746	758	20,504	3,97,239	...	Madhya Bhaarat
1,858	267	2,125	1,92,912	4,80,363	Mysore
19,011	549	19,560	4,42,300	13,080	Pepsu
605	...	605	77,988	...	Rajasthan
12,178	1,993	14,171	1,20,537	..	Saurashtra
65,552	41,914	1,07,466	13,78,270	...	Trav.-Cochin
669	280	949	49,231	...	Ajmer
42	15	57	729	2,08,126	A. & N. Island
1,609	126	1,735	41,468	...	Bhopal
18	3	21	1,088	...	Bilaspur
1,696	694	2,390	69,127	10,696	Coorg
4,730	111	4,841	2,28,077	...	Delhi
87	5	92	8,085	..	Himachal Pradesh
...	...	...	...	...	Kutch
392	96	488	23,440	24,18,552	Manipur
554	84	638	43,167	3,79,855	Tripura
184	15	199	15,863	23,805	Vindhya Pradesh
7,59,066	1,46,857	9,05,923	2,83,80,389	2,26,99,602	India

Like the number of scholarships, the total expenditure on these scholarships rose in almost geometric progression from Rs. 15.41 lakhs during 1951-52 to Rs. 30.52 lakhs in 1952-53 and Rs. 61.56 lakhs in 1953-54. Of the total amount during this year, Rs. 26.86 lakhs were incurred on scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Rs. 8.19 lakhs on those for Scheduled Tribes and Rs. 26.51 lakhs on those for Other Backward Classes.

The State governments had their own schemes of promoting education among these Classes. Some of the common features of these schemes were the maintenance of institutions exclusively for them, reservation of seats in other schools, colleges and hostels, grant of scholarships, stipends and other financial concessions, exemption from fees, free-lodging, *etc.*, and provision for mid-day meals. Some States had separate departments for the welfare of these communities while in other States special officers were appointed for this purpose.

During 1953-54, there were 13,006 institutions meant specially for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes as against 16,248 during the previous year. The fall in the number of these institutions was more apparent than real as in some of the States the institutions previously meant for these classes were thrown open to all communities during the year under report. The total number of pupils of these communities in all institutions was 77,95,431 (61,64,050 boys and 16,31,381 girls) as against 70,28,511 during the previous year. The total expenditure incurred on the special institutions alone amounted to Rs. 2.27 crores, which shows a decrease of nearly Rs. 15.68 lakhs over the previous year's figure. Of the total number of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward class pupils, 9,05,923 students (7,59,066 boys and 1,46,857 girls) received scholarships and stipends. Most of the remaining students received free education in primary standard or financial concessions in higher classes. The total expenditure on scholarships, stipends and financial concessions amounted to Rs. 2.84 crores. The State-wise details are given in table XCIII.

5. Education of Girls

During 1953-54, there were 22,354 recognised institutions for girls, as compared to 23,601 in the previous year. The decrease was due mainly to the closing down of social education schools and centres in Madhya Pradesh. The distribution* of the total was: university one (one), arts and science

*Figures given in parentheses relate to the year 1952-53.

colleges 88 (82), professional colleges 17 (17), special education colleges 8 (6), high and higher secondary schools 1,377 (1,245) middle schools 1,891 (1,762), primary schools 14,711 (14,227), pre-primary schools 118 (105), vocational and technical schools 620 (548), social education centres 3,394 (5,466) and special education schools 129 (142). The total expenditure on all these institutions amounted to Rs. 15,56,17,792 (Rs. 14,49,68,483), which is 7.3 per cent higher than that of the previous year.

The total number of girls under instruction in girls', as well as, boys' schools increased during the year, from 70,21,827 to 75,54,627 or at the rate of 7.6 per cent. The proportion of girls to the total enrolment was 25.9 per cent, as compared to 25.5 per cent during 1952-53. Nearly two-third of the girls studied in institutions for boys. The break-up of the total enrolment, according to stages and types of education is given in table XCIV. It will be seen that there was an alround increase in enrolment excepting in special education of both the college and the school standards.

During this year, 59,888 girls passed the matriculation and equivalent examinations—an increase of 14,379 over the 1952-53 figures. The output in the intermediate, degree and post-graduate examinations also increased as shown below:

	1952-53	1953-54
Intermediate	11,429	15,535
B. A. and B. Sc.	6,299	8,371
M. A. and M. Sc.	1,308	1,583
Professional Subjects (degree only)	2,239	2,319

The S. N. D. T. Women's University, Bombay continued to provide higher education especially suited to the needs and requirements of women.

The Central Advisory Board of Education in their 21st meeting, held in February 1954, approved generally the note on girl's education in rural areas prepared by Prof. Humayun Kabir, the then Secretary of the Central Ministry of Education and drew pointed attention to the following recommendations:

- (a) In all rural schools, wherever possible posts of school-mothers should be created and the school-teachers' wives (or other suitable women, if necessary) should be appointed to these posts on a remuneration of about Rs. 10 per month;

Table XCIV—Distribution of Girls in Recognised Institutions

Stage/Subject	No. of Girls on Rolls		Increase • (+) or Decrease (-)
	1952-53	1953-54	
1	2	3	4
A. General Education			
Pre-primary	16,106	19,832	+ 3,726
Primary	57,31,727	61,99,920	+ 4,68,193
Secondary	9,87,645	10,92,621	+ 1,04,976
Intermediate	34,653	40,588	+ 5,935
B. A./B. Sc.	15,922	17,358	+ 1,436
M. A./M. Sc.	2,841	3,141	+ 300
Research	298	309	+ 11
<i>Total</i>	67,89,192	73,73,769	+ 5,84,577
B. Professional Education (Collegiate):			
Agriculture & Forestry	27	33	+ 6
Commerce	226	282	+ 56
Engineering & Technology	26	38	+ 12
Law	324	405	+ 81
Medicine and Veterinary Science	2,848	3,208	+ 360
Physical Education	43	45	+ 2
Teachers' Training	2,805	2,944	+ 139
Others	5	...	- 5
<i>Total</i>	6,304	6,955	+ 651
C. Special Education (Collegiate):			
Home Science and Needle Work	229	291	+ 62
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts	1,289	1,125	- 164
Oriental Studies	182	336	+ 154
Sociology	40	50	+ 10
Others	91	222	+ 131
<i>Total</i>	1,831	2,024	+ 193
D. Vocational & Tech. Educ. (Schools):			
Agriculture & Forestry	22	30	+ 8
Commerce	6,557	7,623	+ 1,066
Engineering, Technology, Industry and Arts & Crafts	21,763	22,471	+ 708
Medicine	1,778	2,484	+ 706
Physical Education	1,339	329	- 1,010
Teacher's Training	22,134	23,030	+ 896
Others	5	...	- 5
<i>Total</i>	53,598	55,967	+ 2,369
E. Special Education (School):			
Music, Dancing & Other Fine Arts	6,381	6,583	+ 202
For the Handicapped	949	1,029	+ 80
Oriental Studies	7,653	6,747	- 906
Social Workers	187	195	+ 8
Social (Adult) Education	1,48,203	92,628	- 55,575
Reformatory	611	548	- 63
Others (including Home Science)	6,918	8,182	+ 1,264
<i>Total</i>	1,70,902	1,15,912	- 54,990
Grand Total	70,21,827	75,54,627	+ 5,32,800

- (b) Wherever possible, rent-free accommodation should be provided for teachers within the school precincts and the expenditure on this should be treated as part of the approved expenditure;
- (c) The maximum age of recruitment of women teachers should be raised to 40-45. Special refresher courses should be provided, where necessary, for women who had finished their schooling more than five years before their appointment. These short term courses should be considered as equivalent to regular courses for the purposes of service in the schools;
- (d) For the next five years the educational qualifications essential for women teachers should be suitably relaxed at the discretion of the Education Department concerned, which should also take other suitable steps to attract more women teachers—*e.g.*, provision of part-time work, reduction in hours of work and suitable adjustment in the time table of girls' schools/classes so as to enable married women to combine teaching work with house-hold duties; and
- (e) Girl students, who are willing to take up teaching as a profession after their schooling, should not be charged tuition fees in classes VII and VIII and should, in addition, be given on as large a scale as possible, stipends in the higher classes and during the training course.

6. Physical Education and Youth Welfare.

Physical education continued to receive attention in the States and formed an integral part of the school and college activities. These included mass drill, games and sports, gymnastics and athletics. Arrangements for games like hockey, cricket, volley-ball, foot-ball, basket-ball, *Malkhamb*, *Khoko*, etc., existed in almost all secondary schools and colleges and these were popular among students. As usual, annual inter-school and inter-college tournaments were conducted in all the States. Besides, the various sports organisations, which generally received aid from the State governments continued their activities for the promotion of sports among students.

The problem of the shortage of teachers of physical education continued to vex even during the year under report. There were only 17 schools (excluding gymnasia) and 7 colleges which provided facilities for the training of teachers in physical education during this year. Their details have already

been given in chapter VIII. Besides regular courses, a number of refresher courses were also organised in different States.

In pursuance of their policy to aid institutions of physical education, the Indian Olympic Association and sports organisations, the Central Ministry of Education sanctioned a total grant of Rs. 40,000 as detailed below:

(i)	All-India Women Hockey Association	Rs. 15,000
(ii)	Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal	Rs. 10,000
(iii)	All-India Lawn Tennis Association	Rs. 10,000
(iv)	Table Tennis Federation of India	Rs. 5,000

Besides, the Government of India paid Rs 14,120 as grants to 8 physical education institutions during this year.

The sub-committee formed by the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation in the previous year for making a survey of the existing arrangements for physical education and recreational activities in the country and for suggesting methods of improvement, submitted its report, which was under consideration.

The Government of India, on the advice of the Central Advisory Board of Education, set up a sub-committee to examine yogic research as conducted by K. S. M. Y. M., Samiti (at Lonavala in Poona Distt.). The Committee carried out an on the spot-study and was satisfied with the nature of the research conducted by the Samiti and recommended generous grants to enable the Samiti to continue with the yogic research on scientific lines. The Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 18,000 to this organisation.

The Youth Welfare Section of the Ministry of Education was established on 15th April, 1953, under the direction of Shri G. D. Sondhi, Honorary Adviser, to draw up a programme of activities and coordinate the work of various organisations in India engaged in this field.

The Central Government chalked out a programme for Youth Welfare early in December, 1953, and circulated it to the State governments and universities for early implementation. The main feature of the programme was the utilisation of the leisure of the youth for the improvement of amenities and recreational activities within the educational institutions by the construction of projects like open-air theatres, swimming pools, etc. The Central Government sanctioned Rs. 3.4 lakhs to 10 universities for constructing 17 open-air theatres and 14 swimming pools in and around educational campus. During 1953-54, an allocation of Rs. 5 lakhs was

made for the development funds of the Ministry of Education for the Youth Welfare work. The rest was utilised in assisting sports' organisations in physical education institutions.

The Government also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 6,000 for conducting a Youth Leadership Training Camp at Srinagar for the lecturers of the Panjab University. Another Training Camp was conducted at Mahabaleshwar (Bombay) for the lecturers of the University of Baroda, Bombay, Gujarat, Karnatak and Poona, for which a sum of Rs. 6,200 was sanctioned. A grant of Rs. 1,500 was paid to the Delhi Branch of the World University Service for organising a Youth Camp at Okhla (Delhi). A grant, subjected to the maximum of Rs. 35,000, was sanctioned to the West Bengal Government for organising 28 Youth Camps in the State.

7. Scout and Guide Activities

The year 1953-54 was an eventful one in the history of the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association. In November, 1953, the interim governing body was replaced by the National Council formed by the elected representatives of the State Associations. The infant State of Andhra, which was carved out of Madras, organised its *Ad-hoc* committee and got the Andhra State Bharat Scouts and Guides Association affiliated to the National Head Quarters. By the end of the year, State council replaced *Ad-hoc* committees in 15 States. Indian Railways were permitted to form State associations as branches of the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association in each of the railway zones under stipulated conditions. The Northern Railway State Association was the first to be formed on 24th December, 1953. The Guides Section of the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association was admitted to the Full membership of the World Bureau.

The organisation of an All-India Bharat Scouts and Guides *Jamboree* (Mela) at Secunderabad, during this year, was an event of great significance. More than 7,000 scouts and guides from various parts of India, besides the representatives from neighbouring countries of Nepal, Pakistan Ceylone, Burma and Australia attended the *Jamboree*.

In the international sphere, 4 rovers attended the Rover Scout Moot in Switzerland from 29th July to 8th August, 1953. A contingent of 101 rovers drawn from different parts of the country attended the Sixth Ceylon Rover Moot held at Leelands-Mirigama from 8th to 10th October, 1953. At this occassion, Indian Rovers were declared the best in a camp-fire by the Moot authorities.

Table XCV—Statistics of Scouts and Guides

State	Scouts	Guides	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra	9,205	1,598	10,803
Assam	4,545	458	5,003
Bihar	22,394	2,768	25,162
Bombay	36,916	14,373	51,289
Madhya Pradesh	6,117	3,296	9,413
Madras	42,996	8,634	51,630
Orissa	3,151	372	3,523
Punjab	91,375	9,560	1,00,935
Uttar Pradesh	40,146	6,000	46,146
West Bengal	15,854	2,503	18,357
Hyderabad	10,854	4,819	15,673
Jammu & Kashmir	19	...	19
Madhya Bharat	6,343	930	7,273
Mysore	32,105	1,703	33,808
Pepsu	8,218	298	8,516
Rajasthan	33,801	3,635	37,436
Saurashtra	140	66	206
Travancore-Cochin	4,527	684	5,211
Ajmer	2,288	642	2,930
Bhopal	1,008	...	1,008
Coorg	154	84	238
Delhi	8,782	2,033	10,815
Himachal Pradesh	8,206	153	8,359
Kutch	42	...	42
Manipur	36	...	36
Tripura	107	...	107
Vindhya Pradesh	...	...	...
Northern Railway	2,703	245	2,948
India	3,92,032	64,854	4,56,886

* Figures are not available.

During the year, about 250 camps of different types were organised by the States, at which more than 10,000 commissioners, scouts and guiders from all units of both sections were trained. In addition, refresher courses for group leaders were organised. With a view to creating interest in scouting among the heads of institutions and educating them about the educational value of this movement, explanatory courses were conducted by some of the States.

More than 1,100 scouts from the various parts of India and a dozen guiders and rangers from Allahabad worked as volunteers at the Kumbh Mela held at Allahabad in January—February 1954, in which nearly 50 lacs of pilgrims gathered.

All the States and many districts organised a scout and guide rallies, hikes, camps, mountaineering trips, *etc.* Besides their daily “good turn”, the scouts and guides worked at fairs, exhibitions, health week campaigns, youth welfare seminars, game centres, adult education centres and other developmental activities, such as repairs of roads and bridges, cleaning of canals, tanks, wells and drains, tree-planting, ‘shramdan’, *etc.* During the year 1953-54, the total number of boy-scouts and girl-guides in the country was 3,92,032 and 64,854 respectively. This includes 2,703 scouts and 245 guides of the Northern Railway also.

The State-wise statistics of scouts and guides is given in Table XCV.

The Government of India gave a sum of Rs. 32,500 as grants-in-aid to the Bharat Scouts and Guides. Besides, the State governments continued to give financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to the State Associations.

8. National Cadet Corps

During the year under report, National Cadet Corps entered its fifth year of existence. The high-lights of the year in this field were:

- (a) The raising of a senior division Naval Wing unit in Calcutta.
- (b) The raising of a unit of the senior division of Air Wing each at Nagpur and Jullundur.
- (c) The raising of troops of the girls' division in the States of Ajmer, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tripura and Bihar.
- (d) The extension of N. C. C. scheme to the State of Himachal Pradesh where an independent Infantry

Company of the senior division and six troops of the junior division were raised.

A conference of the States' representatives was held at New Delhi, in which various administrative and other matters were discussed with a view to strengthen the corps further. Proposals to improve the standard of the existing units and to reduce the expenditure on the scheme were formulated.

A combined camp for all the senior division Air units was held, for the first time, at Kanpur from the 12th to 25th October, 1953. Eleven officers and 352 cadets of the Air Squadrons from Bombay, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Madras and Delhi attended it. The second combined annual camp of the junior division troops was organised at Poona from 20th to 31st December, 1953—which was attended by 27 junior division officers and 779 cadets from 17 public schools. Besides, all units in the country conducted their annual camps and cadet camps according to schedule.

During this year, 11 social service camps were held in various parts of the country in which over 200 officers and 7000 cadets participated. About 8,30,000 man-hours of work was put in at those camps on different projects. At their annual camps, the N. C. C. units also carried on social service work, such as, construction of roads, bridges and culverts, construction of schools, panchayat buildings and low-cost houses, improvement of village wells and the construction of irrigation and drainage canals, and other public health and sanitation activities.

During 1953-54, N. C. C. functioned in all the States except Jammu and Kashmir, Bhopal, Bilaspur Manipur and Vindhya Pradesh. The total strength consisted of 2,308 officers and 81,190 cadets—684 officers and 27,760 cadets in the senior division 1,604 officers and 52,830 cadets in the junior division and 20 officers and 600 cadets in the girls' division.

The National Youth Movement, started on an experimental basis in various institutions proved a success. It was redesignated as Auxiliary Cadet Corps, and it was decided that it should be encouraged and developed further. During this year, the strength of A. C. C. was about 60,000. A. C. C. was started on a compulsory basis in all the schools in Delhi State and for the first and second year students in the M. S. University of Baroda.

9. Extra-Curricular Activities

Extra-curricular activities continued to find a place in the programmes of the schools and colleges in almost all the

States. Students took part in social, cultural, aesthetic and athletics activities. Debates, seminars, study circles, indoor games, dramatics, gardening, excursions, hiking, scouting and Red Cross work were some of the major extra-curricular activities of the students, more particularly in the colleges. Almost all the colleges and universities had student unions which organised debates lectures, social service and other similar programmes. Magazines were brought out by almost all the colleges and few schools. The various branches of St. Ambulance Association conducted First Aid Courses.

10. School Meals

The system of providing mid-day meals to school children existed in only a few States during 1953-54. The scheme could not make headway due mainly to the high prices of food-grains, paucity of funds and lack of co-operation on the part of the parents.

The supply of mid-day meal to the scheduled castes children in schools maintained by the Harijan Welfare Department was continued in Andhra and Madras States. Pupils in almost all the State-managed schools in West Bengal were supplied with mid-day tiffins. During this year, 43 boys and 14 girls more were brought under the free tiffin scheme on which a sum of Rs. 20,000 was spent. In Madhya Bharat, mid-day meal was provided in nursery schools and also to the students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. In Mysore, the mid-day meal scheme was started in 45 schools making a provision for a total of 11,133 children. Mid-day meal was provided to all scheduled caste pupils *etc.*, in all the schools in Coorg. In Vindhya Pradesh, mid-day meal was provided in montessory schools on contributory basis. Special arrangements were made to provide sprouted grams, fruits, *etc.*, to students in other schools at low cost. Most of the basic schools utilised their garden products for supplying refreshment to their students. Moreover, powdered milk was continued to be served to school children in varying degrees in almost all states.

In Orissa and Delhi, a few secondary schools arranged to supply light refreshment during the mid-day recess and the student paid for it.

11. Medical Inspection of School Children

The system of medical examination of school children, though prevalent in one form or the other in most of the States, continued to be inadequate and far from satisfactory. Perfunctory manner in which inspection was done, failure to

carry out remedial measures, lack of follow up work, absence of school clinics, ineffective co-operation between the school authorities and the parents and the lack of resources in terms of finances and trained personnel were the main causes for such a state of affairs. Significant features and activities in this field in the different States during 1953-54 are briefly given below:

In Andhra, it was open to secondary schools to levy a special fee for the conduct of medical examination of their students.

In Assam, the local medical officers visited government schools at call.

In Bombay, the school health service under the Executive Health Officer of the Corporation of Bombay, continued to operate for the benefit of children of municipal primary schools.

In Madhya Pradesh, government institutions arranged for periodical medical examination of students by government doctors. A few non-government schools also made similar arrangements.

In Madras, 5 medical inspectors and 3 medical inspectresses continued to examine children in elementary schools under the Madras Corporation. Under the revised plan of examining school children at three stages during the elementary school-age, 13,682 boys and 8,793 girls were medically examined in 99 elementary schools, which of 5,080 boys and 3,201 girls were found defective. Besides, 444 revisits were paid to schools for treatment and re-examination of the defectives, when re-examination of 12,258 children was done. Of these 5,332 children were treated in the schools for minor ailments, while 729 were sent to Corporation dispensaries and 1,270 to government hospitals for treatment of the more serious ailments. The secondary schools were allowed to levy a special fee to enable them to conduct medical examination of the students. Under this scheme, 162 secondary schools conducted such inspections.

In Orissa, the school medical officer visited high schools and examined 5,042 students, out of which 3,734 students were found defective. About 44 cases of leprosy were also detected.

In Uttar Pradesh, the scheme of detailed medical examination was in force in 14 big towns, where whole-time school health officers were incharge of school medical service, while in 42 smaller towns the municipal medical officers of health worked as ex-officio school health officers. In 50 districts, the districts medical officers of health conducted the

medical inspection of school children, at which 3,30,561 students were examined in 3,390 schools. Besides, 14 school clinics attended 87,818 sick cases. Arrangement for the visit of honorary ophthalmologist and dentist at school dispensaries were also made as usual. The total number of refraction cases examined was 1,369 and that of dental cases 5,018. Spectacles were provided free of cost to 463 poor students. As many as 148 ill-nourished and under-nourished boys were fed on milk in 39 schools. Nine teams, conducting the B. C. G. campaign examined 36,05,878 pupils and performed 10,23,516 vaccinations. The whole-time school health officers performed 6,260 inoculations against cholera, 3,224 against plague and 5,739 against enteric fever. More-over, 22,673 vaccinations were performed under their supervision.

In West Bengal, school hygiene units were maintained in Calcutta and in some of the municipal towns with a view to examining the Calcutta and in some health of school children periodically. Provision for medical attendance existed in hostels attached to government institutions and in almost all residential schools. A sum of Rs. 5,280 was sanctioned as stipends to 44 teachers of primary schools in Singur area to undergo training in school health work at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health Calcutta. The number of pupils examined was 53,939, of whom 11,076 were found defective and 7,337 were treated for minor ailments.

Medical inspection of school children was conducted in all schools in Hyderabad State where students were medically examined four times during the school career. There were 7 medical officers for secondary schools in the cities of Hyderabad and Secundrabad and two school clinics for the treatment of students. Poor children with defective vision were supplied with free glasses.

In Madhya Bharat, there were three medical inspectors of schools one each at Gwalior, Ujjain and Indore. During this year, 14,961 students were medically examined in 82 schools, of which 13,700 students were treated in the students' clinic.

In Mysore, medical inspection continued to be in force in the Corporation of Bangalore City, in Mysore City and in 145 mofussil centres of the State. During the year, 11,834 students were treated for various defects.

In Pepsu, some of the schools raised funds and arranged medical examination of pupils through a private doctor.

In Rajasthan, school-students in cities were medically examined by either departmental doctors or medical authorities of civil hospitals and dispensaries.

Students in urban areas in Ajmer were examined annually by a qualified medical officer. Medical chests were supplied to rural schools for the treatment of ordinary ailments of children.

In A. and N. Islands the annual medical examination of students was conducted by the public health officer.

In Bhopal, a medical and health officer assisted by some doctors paid visits to schools for medical inspection of students.

In Bilaspur, free medical service was provided to the students by the rural dispensaries. First aid boxes were also provided to schools.

In Coorg, doctors from the local hospitals inspected the students. B. C. G. vaccination was given to the pupils in all the government high schools.

In Delhi, Medical inspection of school children was regularly carried out by the school medical officer and treatment prescribed for defective children.

In Manipur, the Chief Medical Officer of Health looked after the health of school children and made arrangements for vaccination and inoculation against epidemics.

In Vindhya Pradesh, facilities for medical examination were provided in high schools.

12. Education of Displaced Students

Displaced students continued to derive benefits from various schemes introduced during the past six years for the grant of stipends, freeships and other financial concessions such as cash grants for the purchase of books, payment of examination fees, etc. In addition to these facilities, rules regarding admission to certain examinations were also relaxed for them. During the year under report, the Central Government reviewed the position regarding the concessions given to the displaced students in the past years and decided to continue them for some time more. It was, however, decided that these concessions should be withdrawn gradually so that the State governments should resume their responsibility in this connection by 31st March 1956. During 1953-54, the Central Government expended Rs. 1,02,70,219 in the form of financial assistance to 3,91,838 students as follows:

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount Rs.</i>
(a) Stipends		
College Students	5,801	15,23,920
Technical Students	4,619	9,97,559
(b) Cash Grants		
High Classes	1,11,479	20,55,872
Primary Classes	60,556	1,66,848
(c) Free-ships		
High Classes	1,64,010	38,87,622
Primary Classes	45,373	6,38,398

During this year, the Government of West Bengal opened 11 schools for displaced persons. A sum of Rs. 5,29,634 was given to 66 secondary schools for the extension of buildings with a view to admitting displaced students in larger numbers. Twenty-three schools were started in Rajasthan at a cost of Rs. 34,91,264. The government of Madhya Pradesh also spent Rs. 1,49,626 on the maintenance of refugee schools managed by local boards and private bodies. The Punjab government spent Rs. 4,93,500 and Madras spent Rs. 2,785 on this account. In Delhi State, the government opened 22 schools, the local bodies 10 and the private bodies 9, in which majority of the students consist of displaced persons.

Out of the budget of Rs. one crore for the year 1953-54 earmarked for grants to be given to educational institutions, the Central Government reserved Rs. 25 lakhs for grants to disrupted institutions and for the education of displaced persons at Faridabad and Rajpura.

13. Indian Students Abroad

During the year under report, the following Government of India schemes of Overseas scholarships were under operation:

1. Modified Overseas Scholarships Scheme :—The Overseas Scholarships Scheme was initiated in 1945 with a view to training personnel for post-war development schemes of the Government of India and Provincial (now Part A States) governments. It was considerably modified in 1949-50 and again in 1952-53 when its scope was limited to teachers of universities and other comparable institutions of higher learning, in order to enable such institutions to raise their standard of instruction and research. Twentyfive scholars were sent for studies abroad under this Scheme during 1953-54.

2. Central States Scholarships Scheme:—This scheme is open only to students belonging to Centrally Administered

Areas (Part C States and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands) and envisages the award of one scholarship annually to a deserving student for study or research abroad in a branch of knowledge for which adequate facilities do not exist in this country. One scholar was sent abroad for further studies under this scheme during this year.

8. The Indo-German Industrial Cooperation Scheme :—This scheme was started during 1952-53 when the Government of India accepted 50 free-studentships for post-graduate studies in German Universities/institutes and 100 apprenticeships for practical training in German industries. During 1953-54, 25 scholars (9 for post-graduate studies and 16 for practical training) were sent to West Germany.

Some of the State governments and industrial concerns had their own schemes for deputing their employees for further education in foreign countries.

Foreign governments and institutions and international organisations also awarded fellowships/scholarships to Indian nationals. As many as 87 persons were sent abroad against these fellowships *etc.*, during 1953-54. Their break-up is as under :

1. Government of Belgium	1
2. Government of Egypt	2
3. Government of France	12
4. Government of Iran	3
5. Government of Israel	1
6. Government of Italy	5
7. Government of Japan	2
8. Government of Netherlands	1
9. Government of Norway	1
10. Government of Yugoslavia	7
11. British Council London	6
12. London University Institute of Education	2
13. Federation of British Industries Scholarships Scheme	3
14. Brush Aboe Group Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme	1
15. Ohio State University U. S. A.	2
16. Technical Assistance Programme (Colombo Plan)	9
17. Technical Co-operation Mission (Point Four Programme)	5